


HISTORY
OF
THE GREAT
KANAWHA VALLEY
1891
ILLUSTRATED



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HISTORY
OF THE
GREAT KANAWHA VALLEY

WITH FAMILY HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES. A STATEMENT
OF ITS NATURAL RESOURCES, INDUSTRIAL GROWTH
AND COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES.

VOL. II.

ILLUSTRATED.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

CHAPTER I.	PAGE	CHAPTER VIII.	PAGE.
Pre-historic Occupation of the Kanawha Valley — Mound Builders—Who Were They? — Whence Came They?—Historical Sketch of the Cherokees—Interesting Explorations of Ancient Earth and Stone Works.....	23	Daniel Boone—Career of the Illustrious Pioneer — His Life in the Kanawha Valley—Battle of Point Pleasant—Its Far Reaching Im- portance—Events Leading Thereto—Forces Engaged—The Indian Side—Outrages That Infuriated Them—Graphic Description of the Conflict	108
CHAPTER II.		CHAPTER IX.	
First White Settlement in the New River Kana- wha Valley, and the First That Crossed the Alleghenies Westward.....	49	Lord Dunmore—His Conduct While Governor of Virginia Colony—His Treachery to the Frontiersmen—His Subsequent Rascally Conduct—Point Pleasant as a Military School—Notable Characters of the Place— Gen. Andrew Lewis—Logan, the Mingo Chief—Cornstalk, the Famous Indian Com- mander.....	128
CHAPTER III.		CHAPTER X.	
Ingles-Draper Settlement—First Indian Blood Spilled—Cupid's Work in the Wilderness— First White Wedding West of the Alleghen- ies—Bloody Encounter and Murder of Whites — Carried Into Captivity—Babe Born on the Route—Story of Mrs. Ingles' Hardships— First Salt Made by Her in the Kanawha Valley.....	52	Murder of Cornstalk—"Red Hawk"—His Effort to Shoot Washington at Braddock's Defeat—Bloody Raids by Indians to Avenge Their Leader—Attack on Pt. Pleasant—Its Repulse—Raid up the Kanawha and Attack on Donnally's—Spirited Battle—Hannah Dennis—Her Career Among the Indians. . .	142
CHAPTER IV.		CHAPTER XI.	
Names of Rivers in the Ohio Valley—Indian Titles—Their Beauty and Descriptive Char- acter—Weary Journey of Two Escaped Wo- men—Up the Ohio and Kanawha on Foot— Notable Historic Spots and Events—The Burning Spring—First Natural Gas in the Valley—Features of the Country.....	61	Chronological Record of Events Along the Border—Dates of Battles, Sieges and Set- tlements.....	154
CHAPTER V.		CHAPTER XII.	
Canyon of New River—Awful Chasm Passed by the Lonely Fugitives—Frightful Perils— "Drawing Straws"—Which Shall Die? — Life and Death Struggle—Weary Journey Renewed—Scaling Anvil Cliff—Yielding to Despair—Relief at Last and Home—Fate of the Old Dutch Woman—Battles, Sieges and Surprises.....	75	The Kanawha River and Kanawha Valley.....	169
CHAPTER VI.		CHAPTER XIII.	
Early Explorers—First Surveys in West Vir- ginia and Kentucky—Early Routes of Travel — Weary Roads Through the Wilderness— Story of William Ingles—His Life Among the Indians—His Ransom and Reluctant Return—Mother's Joy—His Subsequent Restless Career—Bloody Raid on Burke's Garden—Pursuit and Vengeance—The Cap- tives of Aht's Valley.....	85	Charleston, West Virginia	172
CHAPTER VII.		CHAPTER XIV.	
Rebecca Davidson—Hunting in "Ye Olden Time"—How the Sport Was Arranged— Excitement and Dangers—"Buck Ague"— The Ingles Family Clock—Ticking for Sev- eral Generations—Moralizing on "Ye Grand- father's Time-piece"—A Century's Changes — Contrast Between Now and Then—Pic- ture on Plantation Life.....	96	Orange County.....	196
		CHAPTER XV.	
		The Great Kanawha River—History of Its Nav- igation and Improvements—Aboriginal Methods—Silent Glide of the Birch-bark Canoe—Advent of the Pioneers—Flat-boats and Batteaux—First Steamboat—Revolu- tion Accomplished Thereby—Plans to Im- prove the Channel—Elaborate System of Locks and Dams—Character and Cost of the Work—Statistics of Coal Shipments....	198

	PAGE.		PAGE.
CHAPTER XV.		"Boarding Around"—Names of "School-Masters" of ye Olden Time—Gradual Improvements—Modern Progress—Schools Under the New Constitution—First Official Reports—Present Status.....	245
Salt Manufacture in the Kanawha Valley—Development of the Industry by Slow Degrees—Crude Beginnings—Petroleum Oil—Discovery and Effects—"Old Greasy"—Natural Gas—First Appearance and Wonderful Results—A Harvard Professor's Experience with a Match at the Well—Disastrous Consequences to the Inquisitive Scientist—Not so Pretty hut Much Wiser—Interesting Statistics.....	211	CHAPTER XVIII.	
CHAPTER XVI.		Military History of the Kanawha Valley—Early Struggles—The Revolution—Warfare With Both Savages and British—War of 1812—Virginia's Ready Response With Troops—The Civil War—Brother Against Brother—Occupation of the Valley by Opposing Forces—Gov. Wise's Foray—Battle of Scary Creek—Federal's Control of the Valley—Battle of Carnifex Ferry—Advance of Loring's Command—Lightburn's Famous Retreat—Federal's Driven Out—Their Triumphant Return—Jenkins' Raid to Pt. Pleasant—A Dastardly Murder—"Johnnies" Capture a Steamboat—Witcher's Attack on Winfield—Estimate of Kanawha Troops in the War—Casualties on Both Sides.....	250
Church History of the Kanawha Valley—First Law Passed in the New World Commands Religious Attendance—"Blue Laws" by the Fanatics of Old Virginia—How It Was Beyond the Mountains—Pioneer Preachers—Self-sacrifice and Zeal—First Baptist Minister on the Kanawha—Primitive Meeting Houses—Widely Scattered Congregations—The Baptist Church and Its Heroes—The Presbyterians—Historic Split in That Denomination—Methodist Episcopal—Early Missionary Work—Protestant Episcopal—United Brethren—The Catholic Church, Its Work in the Valley—The Lutherans.....	227	CHAPTER XIX.	
CHAPTER XVII.		Bench and Bar—Early Struggles of the Profession—First Courts in the Kanawha Valley—Methods of Administration—Old Time County Courts—Pioneer Practitioners—The War Period—Effects of the Famous Lawyer's Test Oath—Hardships of the Same—Sketches of Eminent Judges—Bright Minds of the Kanawha Bar—Brilliant Advocates and Shrewd Special Pleaders—Anecdotes of the Profession—Mr. Fisher's Wit and Repartee—Review of Noted Law Cases—Increase of Litigation and Changes in Modes of Practice.....	278
Educational History—Gov. Berkeley's Famous Dictum Against Schools—Progress of Two Centuries—Virginia's Backwardness in Embracing the Free School System—The "Pauper Schools"—Various Old Time Statutes—But Little Progress—The "Old Field Schools"—What They Were—Pen Portrait of Building and Surroundings—The Pioneer Teacher—Readin', Ritin' and 'Rithmetic—			

VOLUME II.

CHAPTER XX.		Principal Towns in Mason County—Hon. John Hall—Natural Resources—News-papers.....	279
Medical History of the Kanawha Valley from 1790 to 1890—Early Diagnosis of Fevers—Old-time Doctors and Their Methods—Diseases Peculiar to the First Settlers—Medical Writers Abroad—Influence on the American Practitioner—List of Complaints in the Valley Scientifically Defined—Measles, Mumps, "Kidney Troubles," and Other Evils Flesh is Heir to—Cholera and Its Ravages—Improvement in Medical Treatment—How They Used to Bleed 'em—Calomel and Jnlap—Supremacy of the Lancet—The "Root and Yarb" Doctor—He "Sneezed" Her—Peripatetic Physicians and the Inevitable Saddle-bags—Description of a Long Night Ride—Fording Mill Creek by Moonlight—Pen Portraits of Old-timers—The Harveys, Putneys and Others..	253	CHAPTER XXIII.	
CHAPTER XXI.		Area of Putnam County—Its Formation—The County Seat and Principal Towns—Its First County Court—Topography—Natural Resources—Early Settlers—Incidents of Early History—Newspapers.....	285
Point Pleasant the Oldest English Town on the Ohio—Clinms of Wheeling—Of Marietta..	272	CHAPTER XXIV.	
CHAPTER XXII.		Formation of Fayette County—The County Seat—The Principal Towns—Mineral and Agricultural Resources—Topography—Historic Incidents—John R. Peyton—Marshall's Pillar—Climate—Newspapers.....	290
Formation of Mason County—Topography—Naming of the County—The County Seat—Burial of the Leaden Plates by the French—		CHAPTER XXV.	
		The Formation of Kanawha County—The First Settler—The Site of Charleston—The First County Court—Climate—Mining Interests—Fruit—Newspapers.....	294
		CHAPTER XXVI.	
		Banking Institutions.....	303

CONTENTS.

V

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Page.		Page.		Page.	
Adkins, John M.	17	Forrest, Hosea H.	45	Lee, Richard H.	189
Alford, J. D.	140	Fowler, George E. W.	45	Lewis, Virgil Anson.	78
Armstrong, E. H.	18	Frankenberger, Philip.	168	Lewis, Charles C.	189
Armstrong, J. H.	18	Frankenberger, Moses.	165	Lewis, Charles Irvin.	240
Arnold, E. S.	150	Franklin, Benjamin.	46	Llewellyn, David Edward.	241
Arrington, Gideon H.	18	Fravel, Edward H., M. D.	143	Long, Isaac.	80
Arrington, James T.	19	Friedman & Co., J.	47	Long, James W.	81
Barber, T. L., M. D.	150	Fry, Henry.	48	Long, William A.	81
Baker, William H.	19	Fry, Hon. Joseph L.	169	Lovell, James J.	190
Barbee, Andrew R., M. D.	20	Frye, Patrick.	170	Mahood, D. F.	243
Barcus, E. J.	21	Garrison, F. L.	170	Matthews, J. W.	144
Barnett, William.	21	Gehhart, C. C.	170	MacCorkle, William A.	192
Beale, Chas. T.	22	George, James.	49	McCallister, John C.	82
Beale, James M. H.	23	George Joseph E.	49	McCausland, Gen. John.	82
Bechtle, John W.	24	Gerlach, John.	50	McCoy, David.	145
Beury, J. L.	229	Gillespie, Jehu W.	51	McCulloch, Charles E.	85
Bibby, James.	151	Gilliam, Dr. Edward L.	51	McCulloch, Mrs. Mary C.	86
Bickel, R. S.	24	Gilmore, Baptiste.	52	MacDonald, Symington.	242
Blagg, Benjamin H.	25	Ginther, John.	53	McDaniel, Capt. A. G.	87
Blain, Z. T. J.	26	Goshorn, John H.	171	McDermitt, John.	88
Blazer, Philip.	27	Goshorn, Hon. J. W.	171	McVey, George W.	242
Boggs, Hugh L.	152	Goshorn, W. F.	173	McWhorter, Hon. Henry Clay	192
Bowers, T. S. P.	152	Goshorn, George.	174	Meeks, Dr. James R.	88
Brannon, Mathew.	28	Gould, Andrew.	54	Michaelson, O. H.	193
Brannon, John S.	28	Graham, Hugh.	54	Middelburg, Arnold.	195
Brazie, W. A.	230	Green, Samuel S.	175	Miller, D. D., M. D.	195
Bridge, E. W.	230	Guthrie, Hon. F. A.	55	Miller, C. C.	90
Brown, Major Thomas L.	153	Gwinn, Henry.	56	Miller, James H.	91
Brown, Gideon.	29	Hale, Dr. John P.	176	Miller, William A.	91
Bryan, John.	29	Hall, Thomas L.	57	Mitchell, Robert E.	92
Bryan, J. W.	30	Hall, Benjamin A.	57	Moore, Charles Page Thomas.	92
Bumgarner, Seth.	30	Hamilton, H. L.	181	Moore, George M.	94
Burdett, Hon. Samuel C.	154	Hamilton, Alexander W.	234	Moore, Shepard W.	94
Burlew, Noyes S.	155	Hanes, Ephraim.	57	Moredock, George W.	95
Burnside, Joseph.	31	Hanna, James W.	58	Morgan, William A.	95
Ruttrick, E. L.	157	Hanna, Samuel J.	59	Morrow, Henry C.	96
Calvert, Cornelius.	158	Hannan, Erastus D.	60	Mossman, E. J.	97
Carpenter, Thomas C.	140	Hannan, E. H.	60	Musgrave, Elijah Green.	97
Capito, Charles.	159	Harrison, G. W.	61	Mohler, James K.	196
Caperton, Dr. George H.	231	Hart, George.	62	Montgomery, Hon. John C.	243
Carder, William B.	159	Henley, Charles W.	181	Montgomery, James W.	244
Carr, R. S.	159	Henry, R. S., M. D.	182	Montgomery, John.	197
Carver, John.	160	Hereford, C. D.	183	Neale, William P. L.	98
Carver, Aaron.	232	Hereford, James T.	62	Neale, W. P., M. D.	99
Champ, George W.	232	Hill, Edmund.	63	Newman, Isaac V.	100
Chapman, Charles S.	32	Hobson, A. M.	235	Newton, Douglass E.	100
Cheney, M. A.	233	Hogg, Charles E.	63	Nicholson, Thomas.	101
Clendenin, James E. B.	33	Hogg, W. H.	65	Norton, H. J.	101
Clifton, Charles.	34	Horsett, Charles W.	66	Noyes, P. H.	197
Cobb, Augustus.	35	Holloway, Timothy H.	66	Nuttall, John.	244
Cullen, Israel.	39	Holmes, W. D.	66	Nye, J. W.	145
Combs, William R.	161	Hoover, Charley S.	236	Oakes, William Ira.	198
Cooper, William.	35	Hoy, F. D.	67	Oney, Robert T.	199
Cotton, John T., M. D.	162	Hughes, Christopher.	68	Oxley, Benjamin H.	199
Couch, Daniel, M. D.	36	Hunter, Jefferson.	69	Patrick, Alfred S., M. D.	200
Couch, John R.	37	Hutchinson, John L.	69	Payne, James Monroe.	200
Couch, Peter S.	37	Isaac, W. D.	183	Pearson, Berrimon B.	102
Crary, Archibald, M. D.	38	Jelenko, Gustave.	184	Poffenharger, Clinton.	103
Cummings, Dr. William R.	162	Johnson, Okey.	185	Poffenbarger, William H.	104
Curry, William P.	163	Johnson, Dr. Nicholas.	236	Porter, Thomas.	201
Daniel, Nehemiah.	233	Johnson, William R.	237	Purdy, Mrs. Annie.	104
Davis, Rev. R. W.	40	Keister, William J.	70	Quarrier, Hon. William A.	201
Davis, George.	164	Keller, Lester, M. D.	237	Rea, Robert.	106
Davis, John William.	233	Kent, Charles H.	238	Redmond, Benjamin J.	105
Dent, Daniel G.	234	Kennedy, J. W.	186	Reece, Dr. W. S.	107
Denley, A. B., M. D.	141	Kerr, James B., M. D.	71	Reece, George W.	107
Duffv, P. F.	165	Kiesling, Adam.	71	Reynolds, George B.	203
Eastham, Albert Gallatin.	42	Kimberling, Nathaniel.	72	Rhodes, John P.	108
Eastham, Hon. P. C.	42	Kimberling, Lewis.	72	Riffe, Jasper.	108
Ensley, E. H.	165	Kimberling, Joseph N.	73	Rifle, Lewis E.	109
Edwards, Edward.	41	King, Winston B.	73	Robins, J. E., M. D.	245
Edwards, John.	41	Kirk, W. S.	74	Robinson, James J.	245
Eggenhwiler, C.	43	Klase, William N., M. D.	186	Rollins, J. E.	204
English, John W.	44	Knight, Aquila Leighton.	75	Rosebery, E. F.	110
Ewing, W. P., M. D.	166	Kubach, O. C.	239	Roseberry, W. O.	110
Fife, Charles T.	142	Laidley, M. M.	78	Roush, Daniel.	113
Fife, Col. William E.	142	Laidley, Alex T.	187	Roush, Noah.	112
Fisher, Charles P.	166	Laidley, J. J.	188	Roush, Jacob.	111
Floyd, Hon. John B.	187	Lair, Frank E.	239	Roy, J. C.	204
Fontaine, Peter.	167	Layden, Dominick.	191	Ruffner, Joseph.	205

	Page.		Page.		Page.
Rupert, L. B., M. D.	246	Staunton, J. M., M. D.	214	Thornhill, John L.	221
Russell, John N., M. D.	114	Steenbergen, J. W.	120	Truslow, John A.	221
Sarver, Rufus French.	247	Sterling, R. W.	121	Turner, Henry Clay.	130
Sayre, Charles.	115	Sterne, John V.	122	Tyree, Richard.	249
Schaffer, Leo.	247	Sterrett, Mrs. F. H.	123	Vanden, George W., M. D.	250
Schuler, John B.	115	Stewart, Adam.	123	Veazey, Oscar A.	222
Scott, Hezekiah.	207	Stewart, George.	124	Vickers, J. W.	224
Scott, W. D.	208	Stewart, James.	146	Walker, Van Buren.	148
Scott, Addison M., C. E.	206	Stump, John L.	215	Wallace, Love C.	131
Sentz, Capt. James H.	205	Straughan, M. H.	215	Wallis, William H.	132
Shaver, A. C.	208	Stricklen, Ernestine A.	124	Walls, Hansford L., M. D.	148
Shaver, J. R.	209	Sturgeon, William.	125	Ward, Charles.	224
Sharp, Major William.	209	Sullivan, Daniel M.	126	Watterson, Adam L.	133
Shrewsbury, Albert D.	210	Sullivan, Alfred T.	126	Waugh, John T.	133
Shrewsbury, C.	116	Summers, William S.	216	Whaley, F. M.	134
Simms, Howard T.	146	Taylor, James H.	127	White, George.	149
Simpson, Livia Nye.	117	Terry, William H.	128	Wolfe, Adam H.	139
Skees, R. R.	210	Timms, Hon. L. J.	147	Wood, Joseph A., M. D.	227
Slack, John.	211	Tippett, George W.	129	Woodredge, Atherton M.	228
Slyger, Thomas J.	212	Thayer, Job E.	217	Woodman, Frank.	228
Smith, Burwell S.	118	Thayer, William T.	218	Wilkinson, Daniel.	135
Smith, Isaac V.	118	Thayer, Otis A.	218	Williams, H. H.	136
Smith, J. P. R. B.	119	Thomas, Dr. F. S.	219	Williamson, Henry C.	136
Smith, Samuel.	119	Thomas, J. M.	220	Winkelblack, R. L.	138
Smith, Major J. S. F.	212	Thomas, D. P.	128	Wyant, William.	251
Smith, Ballard R., M. D.	248	Thomas, J. C.	128	Wysor, John C.	251
Snyder, Major Thomas Fife.	213	Thompson, William.	248	Young, David.	139

PORTRAITS.

R. W. Sterling and wife, facing 121	R. S. Bickel. facing 24	C. P. T. Moore. facing 92
R. S. Carr. facing 159	A. R. Barhee. facing 20	F. S. Thomas. facing 219
Chas. Ward. facing 224		

HISTORY OF THE GREAT KANAWHA VALLEY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MASON COUNTY.

John M. Adkins, dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware manufacturer of tinware and undertaker, of Point Pleasant, was born there October 10, 1855, his parents being Spencer and Caroline (Glover) Adkins. The parents were born in Kanawha county near Charleston, the father's birth dating from 1828. He was the son of Spencer Adkins, an Englishman who emigrated to the United States at an early day and became one of the first settlers of Kanawha county and progenitor of four children. He met with a tragic death, being murdered in Kanawha county, while on his way home from Charleston, the object of the murderer being to obtain possession of his money. This occurrence took place when our subject's father was quite a small boy. The latter, up to the age of twenty, lived in Kanawha county, and in 1848, came to Mason where he resided until his death in 1890. He was a mechanical engineer and followed that trade throughout his life being principally engaged in operating stationary engines. He served four years during the civil war as a member of the 13th West Virginia regiment and made a good soldier. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Jesse Glover, born in Monroe county and an early settler of Mason. The marriage of Spencer and Caroline Adkins resulted in the birth of eight children. Our subject is the oldest of these children but one. He was reared and educated at Point Pleasant and in 1882 began life for himself at the tinner's trade. In 1884 he engaged in the business which is his present occupation and in which he has met with a fair measure of success. The marriage of Mr. Adkins took place December 21, 1879, his bride being Miss Maggie Blakemore, a native of Mason county. The result of the union has been the birth of one child, John M. by name. Mr. Adkins is a self-made man, a worthy citizen and enjoys the general esteem of the community in which he lives. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order and is a member of Minturn lodge at Point Pleasant.

Armstrong Brothers have, since 1885, been one of the enterprising firms of Point Pleasant. Besides being dealers in coal, they are engaged in river navigation generally, owning large docks at Point Pleasant, several barges, three steamboats, and other property. The firm is enterprising and progressive, and its main members are E. H. and J. H. Armstrong. The father of these brothers is John A. Armstrong, who was born in Ohio county, W. Va., in 1830, his parents being William and Margaret (Donaldson) Armstrong. The father was born in the north of Ireland, in 1801, and with his parents and their family emigrated to the United States in 1815. They landed at Baltimore, Md., from which city, in a later day, William Armstrong, a brother and sister, came to Wheeling, W. Va. Afterward, William was married in Jefferson county, Ohio, to Margaret Donaldson, born in 1804. She was a daughter of Thomas Donaldson, who was also an emigrant from the north of Ireland to Ohio. His brother James was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812, distinguishing himself for bravery at Lundy's Lane and other battles. William and Margaret Armstrong had a family of three sons and four daughters. The father settled in Wheeling, and for a short time followed merchandising, but later located on a farm up the Ohio river. For a number of years he devoted most of his attention to boating on the Ohio. He made several trips with flat-boats down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and on two occasions his son John A. went with him to New Orleans. William Armstrong died in 1847, and his widow survived him over twenty years, dying in her native county in Ohio in 1869. John A. Armstrong was about seventeen years of age when his father died, and having learned boating under his father, he took up and followed that pursuit for several years thereafter. During some years of the fifties he was engaged in flat-boating coal down the Ohio. Later he embarked in the lumber business, operating a lumbering and planing mill in Wheeling up to 1885, in connection with partners. At the date mentioned, he sold out his entire business in Wheeling, and came with his family to Point Pleasant, where he now resides, and where his sons are located in business. In 1854, at Wheeling, he married Miss Nancy Patton, a native of Ohio, and unto them were born five sons and two daughters. Mr. Armstrong can justly be called a self made man. He has led an active business life and is now in the enjoyment of prosperity, surrounded by an interesting family and hosts of friends and well wishers. He is a Master Mason of Ohio lodge, No. 1, at Wheeling.

Gideon H. Arrington is a son of Josiah Arrington, of whom a sketch is printed in another part of this volume. He was born in Mason county, W. Va., May 20, 1854, and remained with his parents until he was thirty-two years of age. He then started on

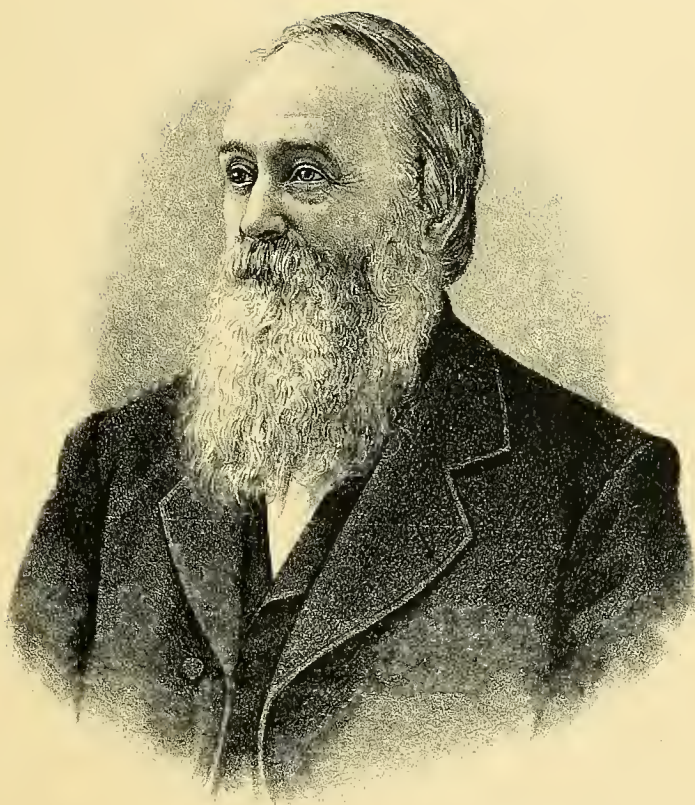
a trip to Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Louisiana, returning home in 1886. While stopping in Kansas, Mr. Arrington bought a farm of 200 acres, but sold it soon after. When he returned home from his travels he spent about two years speculating in stock in which pursuit he met with decided success. His marriage took place September 13, 1888, and the lady chosen for his wife was Mamie T. Henry. She is a daughter of G. R. Henry, who was a deputy sheriff of Clendenin district eight years. The result of this union was the birth of one child, Okey E. Arrington. After his marriage, Mr. Arrington taught a term of school and subsequently purchased a farm on the Ohio bottom land. Since then he has closely followed the business of farming, occasionally taking charge of schools during the winter seasons. Mr. Arrington is a well informed man, and keeps well abreast of the times by reading and observation. He was educated at the Gallia county, Ohio, academy and at Vancicle's commercial college in Springfield, Ohio, at which place he was graduated in 1876.

James T. Arrington is a son of Josiah Arrington, a sketch of whom is printed in another part of this book. He was born August 6th, 1855, on the old homestead farm in Mason county, where his father now resides. James lived with his father until the time of his marriage which took place November 29th, 1884, his wife being the daughter of Thomas Henry of Mason county, born April 1st, 1861. Mr. Arrington was educated at Gallia academy and at the commercial college in Springfield, Ohio, graduating at the latter place in 1878. After leaving school he made a trip to Missouri and spent about six months looking around in that state. After his marriage, he worked on the farm for his father for one year and then purchased seventy-six acres of land in the Ohio valley on which he is very pleasantly situated and doing well. He attends closely to business, leads a straightforward life and enjoys the good will of all who know him.

William H. Baker is a son of Charles and Sarah (Stewart) Baker, of whom mention is made in another portion of this work. The birth of Mr. Baker took place in 1845, in Mason county, W. Va., where he resided until 1869, and then went to Kentucky in which state he remained for six years. At the end of that time he returned to the county of Mason, which has since been the place of his residence. August 23, 1869, he was united in matrimony and the result of his marriage was the birth of the following named children: Charles H., Ella L. and Minnie T. Although principally engaged in farming, Mr. Baker does not confine himself entirely to that pursuit. He has done a great deal of mercantile business and at present is selling from a store kept on his farm. He is the postmaster at Seafat and attends

to the business in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all the patrons. For about five years, Mr. Baker was a commercial traveler, and made a popular salesman on the road. For a period of eight years he was engaged in threshing. His farm is located in Union district, Mason county, and he is regarded as a useful and progressive citizen.

Andrew R. Barbee, M. D., a prominent physician of Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., was a son of a gentleman bearing the same name as himself of French and Welsh descent, and of Nancy (Brinton) Barbee, who was of Irish-German descent. Our subject was born in Rappahanock county, Va., December 9, 1827. He was educated at Petersburg, Va., studying medicine under Dr. J. J. Thompson, of Louray, in the same state. He attended lectures at the famous university of Pennsylvania in 1848-49, and at the Richmond Medical college in 1849-50, after which he returned to the first mentioned institution where he was graduated as an M. D. in April, 1851. He first located at Flint Hill, Va., afterward removed to Madison county, in the same state, and subsequently went to planting and farming at Poca Bottom, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war. After that event, he went to Buffalo, in West Virginia, and in 1868 removed to Pt. Pleasant, where he has since continued. Though opposed to the doctrine of secession, when his state left the Union, he joined the army of the confederate states as captain of a company of riflemen, and took part in the fighting in the Kanawha valley. In 1862 he was promoted to a colonelcy, and in 1863 was so severely wounded in a fight with the command of Gen. Averill near White Sulphur Springs, that he retired from active service in January, 1864. He was afterward assigned to the medical department, with the rank of colonel on the staff of Gen. Breckinridge, his position being a mixture of the military and medical. He served with Breckinridge in the valley during 1864, and when the general was called to another department, our subject was left as colonel commanding and chief medical officer. At a later date, he was given medical charge of the reserve forces of southwestern Virginia, and was in all the battles of that department. He retained this position until the time of Lee's surrender. He is the Capt. Barbee referred to in the sketch of the battle of Scary Creek, in another portion of this volume. Dr. Barbee is a member of the medical associations of Mason county, the state, the Ohio valley and of Gallia county, and has also been a member of the State Board of Health since its organization, he being the originator and introducer of the bill creating that board. In May, 1852, at Pt. Pleasant, he was married to Margaret A. G., daughter of Dr. J. J. Thompson, his early preceptor in medicine. Their children are: John R. (deceased), M. Blanche, Kate L., William (deceased), Ann R., and Hugh A. In 1881, our subject



Sincerely yours
Andrew R. Barber, M.D.

was elected to the West Virginia senate where he served one term of four years. He has served on the school board, and since 1885 has been president of the United States Board of Pension Examiners. In 1884 he made a creditable race as candidate for congress from the fourth district on the republican ticket, and it is generally conceded that he was entitled to the seat. The doctor is a member of Minturn lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M. In connection with the Hon. J. J. Woods, then the speaker of the West Virginia house of delegates in the session of 1881, he was instrumental in securing the passage of the law which regulates the practice of medicine and surgery in West Virginia.

E. J. Barcus was born at Point Pleasant, W. Va., December 19, 1865, and is a son of G. W. and Margaret S. (Misner) Barcus. The father was born in Gallia county, Ohio, December 4, 1840, his parents being Elijah and Christine (Miller) Barcus. Both the father and the mother were natives of Virginia and of English descent. They were the progenitors of the following named offspring: George W., Charles P., John M., Julia, Mary and Amelia. The grandparents of our subject were early settlers of Ohio, and there their son, George W. Barcus, was born, reared and married, Margaret Misner becoming his wife. She was born at Maysville, Ky., about 1832, and died in Gallipolis, Ohio, March 30, 1882. The father died in Kansas, August 6, 1888, having devoted his life to the occupation of farming. Soon after his marriage he took up his residence in Point Pleasant, where he followed various occupations up to about 1877. The subject of this sketch was the only child of his parents. He was reared and received his education in Point Pleasant. He was thrown on his own resources at the death of his mother, and followed various kinds of business for a livelihood. For two years last past he has been a dealer in staple and fancy groceries in Point Pleasant, in which business he has met with a fair share of success. Mr. Barcus is a member of the Minturn lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M., also of the I. O. O. F., No. 33, at Point Pleasant, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a bright, progressive and enterprising man, entirely self-made, and he has a bright future before him.

William Barnett, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1829, in Mason county, where he has since resided. His father was Robert Barnett, who was a native of Greenbrier county, W. Va., born in 1801, and came to Mason county when a boy about eleven years of age. He was a son of William Barnett, who came to Mason county in 1812. William Barnett married a Miss McGuire and their children were Elizabeth, Robert, Polly, John, Rebecca, William, Nancy, James and Annie. William Barnett was a farmer and at his death resided on a farm on Three Mile Kanawha. His son, Robert Barnett, married Elizabeth Ray-

burn, and to them were born the following children: Mary, Evaline, Henry, William, Robert, Allen, Enos, Emily, Elliott, Eliza J., Sarah Ann, Ellen, George W., Mariah and Preston. Robert Barnett owned 1,400 acres of land previous to his death, which occurred in 1882. His son, William Barnett, the immediate subject of this sketch, was married in 1848 to Miss Harrison and they have been the parents of the following children: William H., Rosanna M., Elyina J., Nancy A., Elizabeth S., Permelia F., Evalina A., Francis L., Beverly S., Addie O., John E. and Emma S. In 1862, in answer to his country's call, Mr. Barnett enlisted in the Thirteenth Virginia infantry and served until his discharge, 1865, in Wheeling, W. Va. He took part with his regiment in the following important battles: Lynchburg, Kernstown, second Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mr. Barnett after the war resumed the occupation of farming, which has always been his business. He has met with success in his calling and now owns 600 acres of land, half of which is in Jackson and the other half in Mason county, W. Va.

Charles T. Beale, the subject of our sketch, was born in Shenandoah county, Va., in 1808, and came to Mason county, W. Va., when a boy only five years of age, where he has ever since continued to reside. His parents were James and Mary (Steenbergen) Beale, the former born in 1786 in Shenandoah county. They were married in 1806 and the fruit of their union was the following list of children: Charles T., Betsey Ann, Mary, William and Catherine. James Beale became a resident of Mason county, in 1813. He was the son of Col. Tavener Beale, of revolutionary fame, who joined Gen. Muhlenburg at the town of Woodstock in the valley of Virginia. Readers of revolutionary history will remember the story of Gen. Muhlenburg who, dressed in uniform but covered with the ministerial gown, preached his sermon, then coming down from the pulpit threw off his gown and made a rousing exhortation, full of patriotic defiance of England, closing with: "There is a time for all things, and now is the time to fight." After finishing his fiery discourse, he went to the church door and in the street and called for volunteers and in a short time enlisted a company of 300 men. It was at this juncture that Tavener Beale joined the command of the warrior-preacher and he remained with him until the close of the war. Col. Beale and Gen. Muhlenburg became quite intimate and spent many of their summers together at one of the Virginia springs, now Orkney, camping out in tents with their families. After the war Col. Beale resumed the occupation of farming on what is known as the Mount Airy estate, near Mt. Jackson, Va., where he lived for some time. He afterward went to Botetourt county, Va., where he died at the age of eighty-six. He was married to a Miss Hite and their children were: John, Thomas, Charles, James, Eliza-

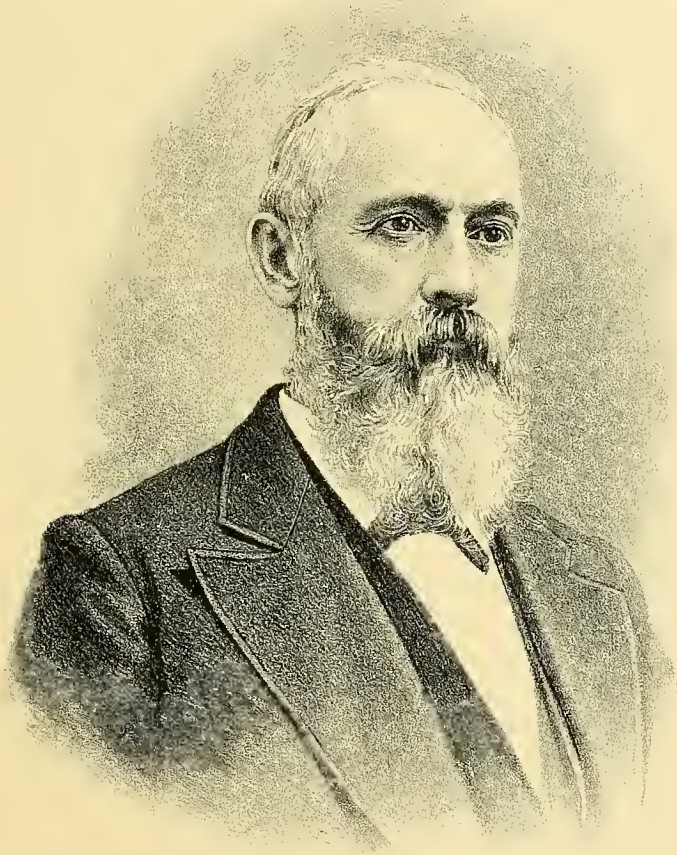
beth, Mary and Catherine. J. M. H. Beale enlisted in the war of 1812, but peace being declared, he did not enter the service. He was ever afterward called Col. Beale. After coming to Mason county, W. Va., he bought 1000 acres of land upon which the old homestead now stands. While living at Pt. Pleasant he went on a visit in 1866 to his daughter Mary (Beale) Thompson in Putnam county, and while there was taken sick and died. His remains were taken back to the old homestead and placed in the family cemetery. During his day Col. J. M. H. Beale was quite a distinguished man. He represented the fourteenth district of Virginia in congress for four years. Afterward removing to Shenandoah county, Va., he represented that district for four years. This was during the administration of president Andrew Jackson. The subject of our sketch, Charles T. Beale, has always been recognized in his neighborhood as a progressive farmer and a leader in everything relating to agriculture. He and his uncle, Mr. Steenbergen, were the first to introduce the Short-horn cattle into Mason county. Chiefly as the result of their enterprise the county is now recognized as one of the most important of the cattle-breeding counties in the state. Mr. Beale has added to the old homestead until he now owns 4,500 acres of land in one body. In 1838 he was married to Rebecca Harneas and the union was blessed with the birth of the following named children: Frances H., Mary, James M. H., Eliza V., Rebecca W. and Eleanor M., all of whom live in Mason county except Eleanor, who resides in Lexington, Ky.

James M. H. Beale was born May 24th, 1842, in Mason county, W. Va., on the old homestead where his father, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume, now resides. He remained with his father until the age of twenty-nine, when he was married to Julia D. Lewis. This event took place on May 3, 1871, immediately after which they moved upon a farm near the paternal homestead, where they have ever since resided. The union was productive of the following named children: Mary V., Charles T., William L., Julia L., John T., Josephine D., and Rebecca. All of the above mentioned children are living at home with their parents. Mr. Beale received his education from private tutors at his father's home and at Pt. Pleasant, after which he went to Marshall academy and subsequently completed his course at the Virginia military institute, which he attended for two years. The wife of Mr. Beale is a daughter of John D. Lewis and her mother was a daughter of Jacob Darneale, a salt maker of Kanawha county, W. Va. He resided there a number of years and then went to Ray county, Mo., where he spent the rest of his days. Mrs. Beale was educated at Hollin's institute, Roanoke county, Va., and also attended a private school in Baltimore, kept by Miss Rivers. Mr. Beale has always followed the

occupation of farming in which he has met with success and he is recognized as among the progressive farmers of his county. He owns 700 acres of land, of which 250 is Ohio bottom and 450 upland. Fraternally he is a member of the order of Master Masons, and his standing in the community is among the best.

John W. Bechtle was born in 1852 in Mason county, W. Va., and he has made his home there ever since. His father was Van R. Bechtle and he was a son of George Bechtle, both natives of Shenandoah county, Va. The last mentioned came to Mason county, W. Va., about 1813 and located on what was then known as Mercer's Bottom. He purchased 300 acres of land and followed the business of farming and wagon maker until his death, which occurred in 1856. For about thirty years he was a member of the Methodist church and he was connected with the militia at Pt. Pleasant. His son, Van R. Bechtle, was a boy ten years old when his father located in Mason county. He remained there the rest of his life, his death occurring when he was sixty-one years of age. At the time of his marriage his father made him a present of 150 acres of land. His marriage took place in 1840 and his children were as follows: Sarah, Mary, Carlyle, J. W., and Squire. The mother of these children is a native of Clark county, Ohio, is now sixty-four years of age, and lives with her son who is the subject of this sketch. John Bechtle's marriage occurred in 1873, his bride being Rebecca J. Doss and the family register shows the following named children: Joseph W., Eliza, George E., John A., Charles V., Arizona and Grover C. Mrs. Bechtle was born October 8, 1853, and she is a daughter of John Doss of Mason county. Mr. Bechtle is a very enterprising farmer and during an industrious life has accumulated a comfortable piece of property and a pleasant home, which is surrounded by all that one could reasonably require. He is a member in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal church and has the good will of all who know him.

R. S. Bickel, a merchant tailor of Pt. Pleasant, was born in Gallia, Ohio, January 9, 1824, and is the son of Anthony and Dinah (Chapel) Bickel. The father was born in Botetourt county, Va., April 30, 1790, and died in Gallia county, March 12, 1860. His parents were natives of Germany, born on the Rhine near the city of Wurms, and emigrated to Virginia, where they spent the rest of their days. Their children numbered five, namely, James, Frederick, Anthony, Michael, and Mary. Anthony Bickel was reared and married in his native state, Dinah Chapel becoming his wife. She was born in North Carolina May 19, 1796, of English lineage. Anthony and Dinah Bickel were parents of the following named children: Aaron, Abraham (deceased), Mary, Malinda, Robert S., Charles B., Nancy, Salmon (deceased), and George. In 1818 the parents removed from Virginia to Ohio,



Yours Truly
R. S. Bickel

and settled on a farm in Green township, Gallia county, where they lived and died respected members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Gallia county. The father devoted his life to farming. Our subject received a limited school education, which he broadened by individual study of books, etc., and after remaining under the parental roof until he was seventeen years of age, he began life for himself. At Gallipolis, Ohio, he learned the tailor's trade, which has been his vocation throughout life. He began business at Barboursville, Cabel county, Va. (now West Virginia) December, 1844, and here while in business his marriage was consummated. August 17, 1845, he was married to Miss Lucinda A. Toler, a native of Logan county, Va. (now West Virginia), of English descent. Their children who lived to maturity were as follows: Dinah E., deceased; Mary F., Anthony E., deceased; William H. and Ida E. The mother of these children departed this life in 1876. In 1878 Mr. Bickel took for his second wife Miss Emma E. Chancellor, a native of Parkersburg, W. Va. She is yet living. In July of 1846 he located at Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., where he has since continued to actively follow his trade of tailoring. He began life with very limited capital but has been quite successful and is now well situated in the world. He is interested in the insurance business, being agent for three companies, the Phoenix, of Hartford, Conn., Fire and Marine, of Wheeling and the Parkersburg Fire Co. He and his family are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Pt. Pleasant, of which he has been steward for over thirty years. For twenty-five years he has been lay member of the annual conference of the church and was twice chosen as a delegate to the general conference of his church. The first general conference was held at Louisville, Ky., 1874, the second at Atlanta, Ga., in 1882. In 1858 Mr. Bickel became a Master Mason, and has filled all the offices of the Blue Lodge, and in 1871 was district deputy of the grand lodge of West Virginia. He is now a member of the Minturn lodge No. 19, A. F. and A. M., of Pt. Pleasant. He is also member of Pt. Pleasant chapter No. 5, R. A. M., and holds offices in the chapter. As a citizen his standing is first rate and he enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends.

Benjamin H. Blagg, the subject of this sketch, was born February 4, 1860, the place of his birth being Lewis county, W. Va. His father was Benjamin H. Blagg, born in 1813, in Pendleton county, Va., and son of Abram and Jane (Jones) Blagg, both natives of eastern Virginia. They were the parents of the following children: John, James, Henry, William and Benjamin. Benjamin H. Blagg, the father of our subject, was married October 3, 1838, in Highland county, Va., to Sarah Spicer, and these were their children: Abraham, Francis A., John D., Jane C.,

Hannah C., Mary C., Sarah C., Esther C., Benjamin H. and Charles H. The father of this large family went from Pendleton to Highland county, in 1858, and from there to Upshur county, W. Va. In 1860 he went to Lewis county, where he remained for eighteen years, and then returned Upshur county, where he died January 14, 1883. His wife now resides with her son, Benjamin H., in Union district, Mason county. Mr. Blagg, during his life, was a member of the board of education in Lewis county. He belonged to the Good Templars, also to the Grange, and he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Though he followed farming principally, Mr. Blagg was a hatter by trade, and was working at this business in Walkersville, W. Va., at the time that Imboden's confederate cavalry made their raid. His shop, tools and stock being destroyed, he gave up the hatter's business for good. He was also a teacher, which business he kept up for thirty years in connection with farming. His son, Benjamin H. Blagg, became a resident of Mason county in 1883, locating on a farm in Union district, where he now resides. August 23, 1883, he was married in Upshur county, to Luemma Crawford, a daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Eagle) Crawford. Their children are: Alva H. (deceased), Donald O. and Susan F. Mr. Blagg's business has been farming in season and teaching during the winter, which latter occupation he has been engaged in eleven years. In 1888 he was elected justice of the peace in Union district. He and wife are both church members. Their children represent the seventh generation of the family that have lived in Virginia and West Virginia, respectively.

Z. T. J. Blain was born October 13, 1827, in Morgan county, Ohio, being the son of William H. Blain. The latter was a native of West Virginia, being born at Wheeling in 1803. His father died before his birth and he lived with his mother until bound out to work when a small boy. Afterward he went to live with a man by the name of William Alexander, at Letart Falls. He followed boating for some time, and in 1841 settled in Clendenin district, where he lived the rest of his days, his death occurring in 1867, in which year his wife also died. The children born to them were as follows: Z. T. J. Blain, Rebecca, Isaiah, Eldridge, Mary and Matilda (twins), Martha, William and Francis. William Blain was engaged in farming all of his life and was a member of the Methodist church for eight years before his death. The subject of our sketch came to Mason county when thirteen years of age. He remained at home until he was twenty-six years old, when he was married to Amanda Daigh, a daughter of Hugh Daigh. The result of the marriage which took place September 7, 1854, was the following children: Luella, Mary, William, Cynthia, Charles, Hugh, Nancy, John, Nora and

Sterling. All of these live in Mason county, W. Va., except Luella, who resides in Bates county, Mo. He purchased 379 acres of land adjoining the old homestead place, and afterward bought the homestead, being now in possession of 460 acres. Amanda died June 12, 1876, and Mr. Blain took for his second wife Mary J. Mulford, a daughter of Abraham Mulford, whom he married September 19, 1877, and lived with her until October 3, 1887. Mr. Blain was for a third time married to Lynthia Ormiston, February 27, 1889, a daughter of John and Dencie Ormiston, with whom he is now living. Mr. Blain is a member of the Baptist church, to which he has belonged for twenty-eight years.

Philip Blazer was born in 1832, October 17, in Gallia county, Ohio. His father was Peter Blazer, who was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1790, and in 1800 came to Gallia county with his parents and settled on a farm. He was the son of Jacob Blazer, of German descent. Peter Blazer remained with his father for twenty-four years, and in 1814 married Frances B. Atkinson. In 1828 he located on a farm in Gallia county, where he spent the remainder of his days. His children were as follows: Joseph, Jacob, Richard (deceased), Philip, Maria, Elizabeth J., Julia A., Sallie P., Permelia and Temperance (deceased). All the children reside in Gallia county, Ohio, except Permelia, who is at Omaha, Neb. Peter Blazer was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a farmer by occupation. His wife was a native of Shenandoah valley, Va., and died in 1875, at the age of eighty-four. Philip Blazer, the subject of our sketch, remained with his father until his death, which occurred in 1854. At the age of twenty-two he commenced boating on the Ohio river, which he followed for two years, and then farmed for several years. During the gold excitement in 1859, he went to California, where he remained until 1861, and then came back to Gallia county. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventh Ohio cavalry as a private, but was successively promoted to be sergeant, then second lieutenant and finally first lieutenant. He remained in the army until the close of the war, and in 1856 was married to Caroline C. Safford, a granddaughter of Col. Robert Safford, who cut the first tree where Gallipolis now stands. He was a famous character in pioneer days, and figured conspicuously in the stirring events of those trying times. Col. Safford acted as guide for the French when they came down the Ohio river and settled what is now known as Gallipolis, Ohio, which event occurred in 1790. He was a colonel in the war of 1812, and represented Gallia county in the state legislature. A son of this Col. Safford, by the same name, was the father of Mrs. Caroline Blazer above mentioned. He was born July 4, 1800, was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1865, while his wife survived until 1877. The old pioneer, Col. Robert Safford, lived to the ripe old age of ninety-eight, and sur-

vived until the year 1863. He was a famous Indian scout in his younger days, and roved the wilderness hunting and fighting with the illustrious Daniel Boone. It is said that there is a wolf trap still to be seen at Columbus, Ohio, that was once used by Daniel Boone and Col. Safford when this country was an unbroken wilderness. Mr. Philip Blazer still has a cane that was made by Col. Safford on the day that his son Robert was born. It is needless to say that it is cherished in the family as a precious relic. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Blazer were as follows: M. F., Harry B., William R., Nannie B. and Eugene R. M. F. is now engaged in the lumber business in Fayette county, W. Va.; Harry B. is a telegraph operator at Glenwood, Mason county, and his brother Eugene is studying the same business under him. William R. is a farmer in Cherokee county, Mo., and Nannie B. is the wife of John Hereford, and reside in the Hannan district. The father and mother reside on the farm in Hannan district, where they settled in 1874.

Mathew Brannon was born in 1825 in Ireland, and when a boy came to the state of New York from the old country. His father was Thomas Brannon, also a native of the Emerald Isle, where he lived all his life until his death, which took place in 1860. He married Ellen Honnigan and their family consisted of the following children: Thomas, Bridget, Margaret, Ellen and Mathew. The old gentleman was a farmer by occupation, and a devout member of the Catholic church. The subject of our sketch, after arriving in New York, worked at mining in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois and Missouri. Finally, after various wanderings, he settled in Mason county, W. Va., in 1859, and there he has made his home ever since. He was located in Mason City until 1870, and then moved to a farm in Cologne district. Mr. Brannon's marriage took place in 1861, July 8th, his bride being Bridget Farry, and the following is a list of their children: Ellen, Mary, Maggie Thomas, Nora and Michael (twins), Martha, Sarah and Blanche. Mr. Brannon and wife are members of the Catholic church, and have a wide circle of friends.

John S. Brannon dates his birth from February 1, 1845, his place of nativity being Gilmore county, W. Va. His father was Samuel Brannon, born May 27, 1823, in the county above mentioned. He was a son of John and Sarah (Flenner) Brannon, both natives of old Virginia. The children of John Brannon and wife were George and Samuel. The last mentioned came to Jackson county, W. Va., in 1845, where he has since resided. In 1844 he was married, in Gilmore county, to Catherine Hardway, and these are their children: John S., Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Nancy, Hannah, Louisa, Nettie and Dora. His son, John S. Brannon, who is the subject of our sketch, came to Ma-

son county in 1882, where he remained for two years, then went to Putnam county, and lived there three years and returned to Mason county in 1887. His marriage took place December 16, 1866, in Mason county, to Jane C. Foglesong. The names of their children are: William A., Mary C., Maggie L., Nancy E., George R., Otho D., Herbert V. and Oran C. Mr. Brannon has followed the profession of teaching for twenty-three years. Meantime he has been engaged in farming and has also merchandised for two years. In 1864 he enlisted in the Ninth West Virginia infantry, and was discharged in 1865. He made a good soidier, served faithfully and loyally and took part in the following battles: Cloyd Mount, Lynchburg, Carter's Farm, first Winchester, Martinsburg, Berryville, second Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mr. Brannon and wife are members of the United Brethren church, and are highly respected people in the community where they reside.

Gideon Brown was born in Hannan district, Mason county, April 24, 1864. He lived with his father until he was twenty-two years of age, when he was married to Ella Wallace. This event took place August 13, 1885, and after marriage they moved upon a farm near the old homestead, which has been their home since that time. Mr. Brown is a young man of industrious habits, and is prospering in his business. During his day he has been considerable of a traveler, having been through the states of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Brown has been blessed with the birth of one child who was born December 13, 1886, and whom they christened Edward. They are very happy in their home relations, and have many friends.

John Bryan was born in Mason county, W. Va., in 1837, and has lived there all his life, with the exception of a short residence in Cabell county. His parents were John and Catherine (Shope) Bryan. The father was born in Giles county, Va., in 1790, became a resident of Cabell when a young man, and remained there until his death, in 1842. His children were Jacob, William, Gabriel, Richard, John, Lawrence, Nimrod, Margaret, Mary and Martha. John Bryan, Sr., was drafted into the war of 1812, but owing to ill health escaped military service. William Bryan was born in Cabell county, and settled in Mason county, in 1847. He died in 1858. He married Sarah Cremenens, and their children were: Evaline, John, Henry, William, Wesley, Daniel W., Catherine, Betty and Sarah. Nimrod Bryan still lives in Cabell county, at the age of sixty-seven. He married Nancy Spurlock in 1847, and their children were: Matilda, Catherine, Julia, Samantha, Mary (deceased), Gabriel, Jefferson and Robert L. (deceased). Nimrod Bryan has 2,000 acres of land in Cabell county, about one-third of which is under cultivation. John

Bryan, the principal subject of our sketch, was married in 1860, to Elizabeth Pincheon, and they have had a family of the following named children: Charles, Mary, Jennie, Thomas, Rosa, Fanny, Sarah, Emma, James and Clarence. John Bryan has been a justice of the peace for eight years, and is now a notary public. He is a surveyor by profession, but farming has been the chief occupation of his life. In 1858, his father left him 100 acres of land to which he has added 700 acres.

J. W. Bryan was born in Gallia county, Ohio, December 24, 1837, his parents being Byrd and Dianna (Cole) Bryan. The father was born in old Virginia and died in Ohio. The mother was a native of Rhode Island, and departed this life at Pt. Pleasant, W. Va. Both she and her husband were of English descent and they were married in Washington county, Ohio. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters. The father, who settled in Gallia county, Ohio, was a farmer by occupation. J. W. Bryan, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and the Gallia academy at Gallipolis, Ohio. When he was seventeen years of age his father died and he took charge of the home farm, operating the same until 1867, in which year he came to Pt. Pleasant, where he has since remained. As soon as he came there he embarked in the grocery business, which he continued until 1886, when, with a partner, he engaged in the harness and insurance business which is still his occupation. His nephew, Nathaniel L. Bryan, is associated with him in business, and they have the only harness shop and store in Pt. Pleasant. They represent the following insurance companies: Royal, of Liverpool; Queen, of Liverpool; Weston, of Toronto, Canada; Pennsylvania Fire, of Erie, Penn.; Standard, of Wheeling; Mutual Life, of New York, and Standard Accident, of Detroit. January 28, 1874, Mr. Bryan was married at Point Pleasant, to Miss Elizabeth G. Jones, and the union has proved a very happy one. Mr. Bryan began life with limited capital, but by industry has worked his way up to a substantial business success. He now enjoys a firm position in the business and social life of Pt. Pleasant, of which he is one of the most successful business men.

Seth Bumgarner is a son of Samuel Bumgarner, who was born in Shenandoah county, Va., in the year 1794. The latter became a resident of Mason county at about six years of age and resided there until his death in November, 1850. He was a son of David Bumgarner, one of the pioneer settlers of Mason county. His marriage with Rebecca Oliver occurred about the year 1815, and to them were born Lewis T., Nancy, Reason, John, Charles, Sarah, David, Seth, Margaret, William and Calvin. While yet in his youth, Samuel Bumgarner enlisted in the war of 1812 and in the ranks assisted in the building of Fort

Meigs. Throughout his life he followed the occupation of a farmer. Seth Bumgarner was born October 11, 1832, in Mason county, W. Va., in sight of the home where he now lives. His early years were passed under the parental roof and he was engaged in agriculture. At the age of eighteen years he commenced to learn the trade of a carpenter, and from that time to the present that has been his principal calling. His marriage with Mary A. Capehart was solemnized in 1856 in Mason county. She was a daughter of Henry and Mary (Hogg) Capehart. To Mr. and Mrs. Bumgarner have been born the following children: John T., Charles S., George T., Martha E., Olivia, William, Tobias A. and Seth. Mr. Bumgarner has been honored by his neighbors with the election to the offices of justice of the peace and supervisor of Graham district.

Joseph Burnside was born in Boone county, Va., April 9, 1840, being a son of Joseph and Lucinda (Fields) Burnside. The father was born in Roanoke county, Va., in 1798, and died in Middleport, Ohio, in 1872. The mother was born in Bedford county, Va., in 1814, and died in Middleport in 1882. Their marriage resulted in the birth of the twins, Joseph and Lucinda, and Andrew J. (deceased). The father first wedded Sallie Harless, and their children were: Nancy, Benjamin, James, Mary, Rhoda and Dorcas. The mother was first wedded to Mr. Slack, and her children were: John, Jane and Sarah. Our subject's paternal grandfather was Joseph Burnside, who was a Virginian of Irish descent, served in the revolutionary war, and is said to have been in the battle of Pt. Pleasant in 1774. In 1848, our subject's parents removed from Boone county to Kanawha county. In 1854 removed to Mason county, and in 1855 settled in Middleport, Ohio, where they continued to live until their respective deaths. They were lifelong and zealous members of the Baptist church, and although unlicensed, he did much preaching. Their son, Joseph, who is the immediate subject of this sketch, was but fifteen years of age when his parents settled in Middleport, Ohio. He received a limited education, which has since been added to by observation and experience. He worked with his father and experts at carpentering until 1861, when he first began his career as a boatman. During the next fifteen years he was employed mainly with the Ohio River and the Kanawha and Ohio River Salt companies, being mostly stationed at Middleport, Ohio, where he acted as overseer, salesman and collector of proceeds for his employers. For about four years of the time he was on the road as their salesman, and at the same time acted as inspector of their salt in the yards. During the civil war he had a brief career as an enlisted private in the One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio state militia, served his time out and received an honorable discharge. In 1875 Mr. Burnside was selected to take tow-boats

up the Kanawha river, where tow-boating had previously proved difficult. In performance of this duty he took charge of the steamer "Albion," which worked in that trade. He has also run the following boats for Mr. S. F. Dana: "Oil Valley," "D. T. Lane," "Liberty No. 4," "George F. Dana," and is now on the steamer "John Dana." For the last twelve years he has been an employe of S. F. Dana, of Cincinnati. In 1863 Mr. Burnside was united in wedlock with Elizabeth J. Martin, who was born in Pomeroy, Ohio, February 28, 1843. Following is a list of the children: Edwin A., Katie M., Harry F., Estella B., Nellie J., Rush H. and Dana N. Since the spring of 1890, Mr. Burnside and his family have resided in Mason county, near Henderson postoffice, in the Kanawha valley, where he purchased a farm and built a nice residence. He is a Master Mason, a member of Middleport (Ohio) lodge, I. O. O. F., and a member of the G. A. R. His residence is three-quarters of a mile up the Kanawha river, south side.

Charles S. Chapman, a young and progressive citizen of Hartford City, W. Va., was born at the place of his residence, July 27, 1859, and is the son of Erasmus Chapman. The latter is one of the oldest native born citizens in the Kanawha valley, being born in Cabell county, W. Va., May 6, 1806. He was a son of Joseph E. and Lucy (Morris) Chapman, the parents being natives of Culpepper county, Va. Their marriage was consummated in Putnam county, where their respective parents settled in a very early day. The marriage resulted in the birth of the following named children: Minta (deceased), Erasmus, William (deceased), John (deceased), Henry, Joshua (deceased), Joseph, Nancy (deceased), and Letitia (deceased). The father, Joseph E. Chapman, was a son of John and Jane (Donaho) Chapman, natives of the "Old Dominion," and the parents of Lucy (Morris) Chapman were natives of the same state. After the marriage of Joseph and Lucy Chapman, they settled in Cabell county, but in 1816, they bought land in what now is Putnam county, and here the husband followed for many years the occupation of farming. He lived a long and useful life, and died at his son Erasmus' home, in Hartford City, where he lies buried. He was over ninety years of age when he was called to join the "silent majority" in the great beyond. Erasmus Chapman grew to manhood in Kanawha valley, and received but a limited education. In early life he began work in the salt manufactory, and has spent a long and useful life in that industry. He removed from Putnam county to West Columbia, January 3, 1851, and in 1857 established his home in Hartford City, where he now resides. In 1833 he married Charlotte Dudding, and their union was blessed with the birth of the following children: Margaret L., John F., Joseph W., James H., Joshua M., Franklin, Le-

titia, Ursila, Virginia and Nancy E. About 1850, the mother's death occurred, and Mr. Chapman married Martha A. Dodson, after living in Hartford a few years, and their marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Charles S., Lycurgus F., Maynard, Dimina D., Talbott A., George C. and Joel A. The father has been a faithful member of the Baptist church, and in politics has been a life-long democrat. Charles S. Chapman, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared in his native state, and given a good common school education. Since his youth he has been identified with the salt industry, working at this occupation up to October, 1888. In that year he became a salesman in the general merchandise store of the Liverpool Coal and Salt company, at Hartford City. In 1889 he was united in marriage with Miss Belle M. Hutchinson, of Mason. Mr. Chapman is a leading representative citizen, a democrat in politics, and is a Mason of the Blue lodge of Clifton, and also belongs to the Pt. Pleasant chapter. For two years he acted as member of the board of education, at Hartford City, and served as secretary and president of the same. He was recorder of the city for one term and also acted as mayor for the same length of time, filling both offices to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He and his wife are highly respected and have the esteem of all who know them. He made the race for legislature on the democratic ticket, reducing the republican majority in his native county (Mason), from 400 to 26 votes.

James E. B. Clendenin was born in Mason county, W. Va., September 25, 1825, the son of Charles and Sophia (Neal) Clendenin. The father was a son of William Clendenin, a native of Ireland, who was born in 1753, and who married Margaret Hanly. William Clendenin was in the battle of Pt. Pleasant, being at that time, a resident of Lewisburg. He afterward went to Charleston and took command of a company of men who had assembled there to defend the settlement against the Indians. The marriage of William Clendenin and Margaret Hanly took place about 1783, their children being as follows: Elizabeth, Sophia, Charles, John, Andrew and Annie. Charles Clendenin was born in Greenbrier county, W. Va., and came at an early date to Mason county, with his father, William Clendenin, who built the first cabin in what is now Clendenin district. His brother, George, who lived at Charleston at an early day, has the honor of having the city named by him. This George Clendenin, served with his brother, William, in the famous battle of Pt. Pleasant. Charles Clendenin was married to Sophia Neal about 1806, in Mason county, and their children were as follows: William, who was born October 4, 1808, and lost his life February 25, 1846, by drowning at the mouth of the Kanawha river, while a passenger on a steamboat; John, Cynthia A., Sallie, Emily, Charles A., who

now resides at Santiago, Cal.; Margaret, James Edward Beale and Rachel L. James E. B. Clendenin, the subject of this sketch, made his home with his father until 1862, and on October 30, of that year, was married to Agnes A. Sterrett, a daughter of Washington Sterrett. The marriage resulted in the birth of the following named children: Sophia Elizabeth and Charles Washington, both of whom live at home with their parents. Before his marriage, Mr. Clendenin acted as deputy sheriff for two years, and was afterward elected to that office for two years. After his marriage, he purchased the old homestead place of 360 acres, to which he has since added 240 acres, the most of which land is in a state of good cultivation. His father, Charles Clendenin, was for a number of years during his life, a magistrate, which made him a member of the county court. He was also sheriff of the county for a number of years, held the position of major of militia, and was brigade inspector for several years. He was a member of the legislature for several terms, as was also his father, both of whom represented Mason county. Mr. James Clendenin, the subject of our sketch, held the office of county commissioner for two years, and was elected judge of the county court, but the law did away with that tribunal before he had an opportunity to take possession of the office. For several years, he was lieutenant colonel of the militia of Mason county. He is a leading and influential citizen, and recognized as one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of Mason county.

Charles Clifton, the son of Meredith F. and Elizabeth (Brown) Clifton, was born at White Sulphur Springs, September 28, 1849. Both parents were Virginians by birth, and after living in Virginia a short time after their marriage, they removed to Henry county, Ind., in 1850. There the subject of this sketch was reared and given a common school education in the Middletown schools. He remained with his parents until sixteen years of age, and then began the struggle of life for himself, commencing as a clerk in a general merchandise store at Newcastle. Subsequently he traveled through portions of Indiana, as collector for the Weed Sewing Machine company. He attended Miami commercial college, at Dayton, Ohio, at his own expense, and was graduated therefrom at the age of twenty-three. For some time he filled the position of book-keeper in a leading Dayton hotel, afterward kept books in Indiana, and later he became assistant book-keeper for the G. Y. Roots company, at Cincinnati. In 1880, he came to Mason county, W. Va., where he managed the salt furnace, owned by G. Y. Roots and others. In 1882, he took charge of what is now the salt furnace of the Liverpool Salt and Coal company, and now superintends that industry, being the secretary of the corporation. Mr. Clifton is a practical business man and a trusted employe. His success is attributable en-

tirely to his own energy, hard work and determination to succeed. At Hagerstown, Ind., in 1878, he was united in marriage with Eoline Thompson, and four children have been born to them. Mr. Clifton is a member of the Masonic order of the I. O. O. F., the Encampment and the K. of P.

Augustus Cobb was born in 1823, in Rockingham county, N. C. His parents were Mathew and Mary (North) Cobb. The first mentioned was a native of England, born in 1791, and was one of four brothers who emigrated from the old country to Virginia in 1816. John went to Maryland, Noah to Georgia, one settled in Virginia, and Mathew tried his fortunes in North Carolina, in which state he lived and died. Mathew Cobb and Mary North were married in 1809 and their children were Pleasant, Leroy M., Elizabeth, Robert L., Augustus and Martha. The subject of our sketch remained with his father until the age of sixteen, and then spent two years in traveling in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Missouri. After his wanderings, he finally landed in Mason county, W. Va., in 1845, and located at Hanley's Landing, where he followed tailoring for five years. Subsequently he settled on a farm where he now resides. He was married June, 1847, to Rhoda Frances Elmore, daughter of William Elmore. Their children's names are as follows: Lavinia, Nancy, Ellen, Louis F., Emirilus, John W., Richard B., Mary T., William E., George R. and Lizzie M. In 1872, Mr. Cobb was elected as one of the supervisors of the county, which office he filled satisfactorily. Mr. Cobb has been a very extensive fruit dealer and enjoys considerable local fame in that interesting department of agriculture. The famous Rome Beauty apple originated in Lawrence county, Ohio, and Mr. Cobb took the premium on his exhibit of those apples at the fair held in that county.

William Cooper was born August 18, 1831, in Mason county, on the farm where he now resides. His father was Leonard Cooper, who was the first male child born at Pt. Pleasant, the event taking place December 25, 1791. Leonard was a son of Maj. L. Cooper, who was an officer in a Maryland regiment during the famous battle of Pt. Pleasant, and was one of the earliest settlers at the last mentioned place. He built a blockhouse near the mouth of Eight Mile creek on a farm now owned by G. W. Pullen, and there his death occurred. Leonard Cooper remained in Mason county until 1811, when he went to Missouri, but he only remained there for one year when he returned to the scenes of his birth. He purchased a farm in Arbuckle district and remained on the same until his death, which occurred October 18, 1853. After the battle of Pt. Pleasant, the grandfather of our subject visited what is now Mason county, and while there met with some stirring adventures. On one occasion

when at the mouth of Coal river he and a Mr. Teays and a third man, whose name is unknown, were encamped. In the morning Cooper and Teays started out to hunt their horses leaving the third man to watch the camp. During the search for their animals they were attacked by a band of Indians who shot Mr. Teays dead in his tracks, and it is believed that the third party, who was left to watch the camp, also fell a victim to the murderous savages. Maj. Cooper by leaving his horse and fleeing on foot to the mountains managed to escape the fate which had overtaken his less fortunate companions. Leonard Cooper, who followed farming for an occupation, married Betsy McDermot who was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1791, and was brought to this country when about two years of age. Their marriage took place in 1821, and their children were as follows: Cloriann, Harriet, Hannah, William, Sarah M. and Nancy Virginia. William Cooper, the subject of our sketch was married in 1872, to Virginia Knuckles, and they have had the following named children: Sarah, Claiborne, Leonard K., Elizabeth, Mary, Fanny and Isaac. Mr. Cooper has always been a farmer, and the place that he lives on is the same that was purchased by his father in 1820. Fraternally he belongs to the old and respected order of Master Masons. He is an upright man, a clever neighbor and a good citizen in all that the term implies.

Daniel Couch, M. D., a prominent pioneer physician of the Kanawha valley, was born in Hanover county, Va., December 23, 1813, and died in Mason county, W. Va., at an advanced age. He was a son of Daniel and Sarah (Richardson) Couch, the father being born in Williamsburg, Va., April 19, 1787, and died in Mason county, December 5, 1824. His wife, Sarah Richardson, was born in Hanover county, Va., June 21, 1782, and died in Mason county, November 16, 1852. The marriage of Daniel Couch and Sarah Richardson took place January 29, 1807, and they removed to Mason county, W. Va., October, 1821. Daniel Couch died a few years after arriving in the Kanawha valley, leaving his wife with a large family of young and helpless children on a farm that was heavily timbered and without improvements except a few acres of partially cleared land and a log cabin. Her son, Daniel, who is the immediate subject of this sketch, and the other children, labored as best they could on the farm and occasionally attended school for a few months in the winter when the sparsely settled neighborhood could employ a teacher. About the year 1826, young Daniel Couch went back to Hanover county, where for some time he was a member of the family of his uncle, William Richardson. Here he had an opportunity of attending a school taught by a private tutor employed in the family of his uncle. Returning to Mason county, he worked on the farm for some time, then engaged as a clerk in a

store at Gallipolis, and later, in the store of his brother-in-law, Samuel McCulloch, at Pt. Pleasant. Subsequently he studied medicine with the late Samuel G. Shaw, of Pt. Pleasant, and attended medical lectures at Lexington, Ky. After finishing his studies, he settled at Pt. Pleasant, where, for many years, he practiced his profession in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. S. G. Shaw. Dr. Couch married Catherine Hereford, daughter of Robert Hereford, formerly a citizen of Mason county, now deceased. Several children were born to this marriage, who, subsequent to the death of their father, removed to the west where their relatives finally lost trace of them. In addition to the subject of this sketch, the following is a list of the children born to Daniel Couch, Sr., and Sarah Richardson, his wife: Samuel, born August 9, 1808, and died in Mason county, April 24, 1884; Martha Ann, wife of Samuel McCulloch, born October 23, 1810, and died December 13, 1890; Sarah R., born July 1, 1812, died September 29, 1813; Margaret A., born December 13, 1815, and died in Mason county; John R., born December 24, 1817, and died October 1, 1834; William F., born September 10, 1819, died February 20, 1834; James H., born in Hanover county, Va., August 3, 1821, and now a resident of Mason county; Deborah B., born August 1, 1823, and died at Lewisburg, Va., August 16, 1839.

John R. Couch is a son of James H. and Helen J. Couch, of whom mention is elsewhere made. He was born October 1, 1849, at Pt. Pleasant. He remained at home until the age of seventeen, engaged in the mercantile business at Pt. Pleasant for two years, and then went to California, where he staid about two years. While in that state his principal business was dealing in stock. Returning from California, Mr. Couch remained at home on his father's farm for about four years. He then held the position of deputy sheriff for a year, after which he engaged with the Hartford City Salt Co., but only remained with them a few months. Next he located on a farm in Arbuckle district, where he now resides. Mr. Couch was married September 29, 1880, to Kate Day, a daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Waugh) Day. Their union resulted in the birth of the following named children: John M. C., Howard B., Harry E. and Trix. Mr. Couch was once elected justice of the peace, but only held the office for a year, when he resigned. Besides his home farm of 237 acres in Arbuckle district, he also owns 130 acres on Five Mile creek. He has been recently prosperous in business and is a popular citizen.

Peter S. Couch was born May 30, 1842, in Mason county, W. Va., on the same farm where he now resides. He is the son of Samuel and Sarah Ann (Steenbergen) Couch, the father a native of Goochland county, Va., born in 1808. His grandfather was Daniel Couch, who came to Mason county in 1820, and settled

on a farm in what is now known as Arbuckle district. He spent the rest of his days there, his death occurring December 5, 1824. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Richardson, lived until November 16, 1852. Their children were named, Samuel, Martha Ann, Sarah R., Daniel, Margaret A., John R., William F., James H. and Deborah B. Samuel Couch lived and died on a part of the farm which his father purchased in Mason county. His death took place April 24, 1884. He was married May 5, 1840, to Sarah Ann Steenbergen, a daughter of Peter H. Steenbergen, and their children were Peter S., Daniel G. and Sarah F. Samuel Couch was a farmer by occupation. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Peter S. Couch, the subject of our sketch, was married May 5, 1868, to Mary C. Eastham, a daughter of A. G. and Mary F. Eastham, of Mason county. Mr. Couch has been a farmer all his life, with a fair share of success in business.

Archibald Crary, M. D., a practicing physician of Hartford City, W. Va., dates his birth from September 29, 1846, the place of his nativity being Pomeroy, Ohio. His paternal great grandfather was Col. Archibald Crary, of Scottish Highland lineage. During the American Revolution he was an officer in the Rhode Island continental line. He was the progenitor of a numerous offspring, among whom were Archibald, who died without issue, and Frederick. The latter is thought to have been born in Rhode Island, March, 1771. December 19, 1792, at Wakefield, R. I., he wedded Lydia Updike, born April 27, 1773. Their children were: Lodawick N., Lydia A., William A., Frederick G. and James L. The father of these children died at Fairfield, Conn., February 6, 1831. He was a merchant by occupation. His wife belonged to the Updike family, who were quite prominent in the early settlement of Rhode Island. She died in Pomeroy, Ohio, in 1866. Col. Archibald Crary, progenitor of the family in this country, was an original member in the Rhode Island state society of the Cincinnati. James L., youngest son of Frederick Crary, was born April 1, 1806, and married Eunice Waterman, who was born in Athens county in 1823. Their children that reached maturity were: Lodawick U., Archibald and Mary. Prior to his marriage the father became a citizen of Ohio and in 1841 he settled at Pomeroy. James L. Crary was educated for a lawyer, but followed the occupation of a merchant. He died at Middleport, Ohio, April, 1869, and his widow survives him at the age of sixty-seven years, residing with her son, who is the subject of this sketch. Dr. Archibald Crary was given a liberal education at Kenyon college, Gambia, Ohio. It was at first intended to educate him for the ministry of the Episcopal church, but a series of unexpected events caused a change in this purpose and the young man's thoughts were turned to another pro-

fession. Owing to financial disasters that overtook his father, on account of fire which destroyed his stock, young Crary found it necessary to learn the tinner's trade and for some time was in the hardware business with a brother. The venture, however, proved unprofitable, and he was compelled to resort to his trade for means to support himself, family and mother. About this time he began to study medicine in a way which was kept up at odd hours for four years. After many disappointments, trials and adversities, he was at length able to complete a course of lectures at the college of physicians and surgeons, at Baltimore. In 1883 he graduated with honor at the Starling medical college, at Columbus, Ohio. In March of the same year, he located at Hartford City, W. Va., and began what by general consent has resulted in a successful and active practice. He is a member of the Meigs County Medical association and also that of the Ohio Valley. He is a Master Mason, member of Middleport, Ohio, lodge. October 10, 1875, he married Mary S. Whetstone, at Clifton, W. Va. She was born in Meigs county September 11, 1845. Their children are: Herman L. and Jessie L. The doctor and his wife are members of the Episcopal church and have a large circle of friends.

Israel Cullen, who is now a resident of Cooper district, Mason county, is a son of Israel Cullen, who was born in Brooke county, W. Va., in 1796. Israel, Sr., became a resident of Mason county in 1852, and here he spent the remainder of his life, which terminated August 9, 1862. His marriage with Mary Saddler occurred in Brooke county about the year 1815, and resulted in the birth of the following children: Mary, Ann Eliza, Elizabeth, Perry, Ruth A., Esther, Israel, Margaret and Rachel. Mr. Cullen, Sr., was for some time a member of the Pennsylvania legislature from Allegheny county. He was also a minister of the gospel for a number of years. The earlier part of his life was spent upon the river in the capacity of a pilot, but he later pursued the trade of a shoemaker, serving an apprenticeship at Steubenville, Ohio. His wife still survives him at the age of ninety-seven. Israel Cullen, Jr., was born July 27, 1830, at Pittsburg, Penn., and he removed thence in 1852 with his parents and located in Mason county, where his home has ever since been. In 1858 he married Delilah Minturn, a daughter of James C. Minturn. She was born July 23, 1832, in Mason county. The fruit of this union is the following children: James M. and V.C. (twins), Perry D., Samuel P., John W., Rinaldo, Israel and Mary A. Mr. Cullen is one of the esteemed citizens of Cooper district, where he has been president of the board of education, school trustee and road surveyor. Like his father, his early days were spent as a boatman, but his later years have been

passed in that more independent occupation, farming. He owns a farm of 150 acres, upon which he resides in Cooper district.

Rev. R. W. Davis is a Baptist minister, and also a resident farmer of Arbuckle district. His paternal grandfather was David Davis, of South Wales, where a son was born to him named Thomas, who also had a son named Henry, and the last mentioned was united in marriage with Anna Williams, a native of the same country, of South Wales. Their children were Richard W., Jane, Mary, Margaret, Daniel, Maria and Charles. The above named children were the offspring of the father's second marriage. He also had five children by his first wife, viz.: David, Thomas, Ann, Elizabeth and John. In 1842, the father and family emigrated to the United States, and settled in Gallia county, Ohio, where the head of the family lived and followed farming until 1875, when his death occurred. Rev. Richard W. Davis, his son, and the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in South Wales, February 5, 1832, and was nine years of age when brought to the United States by his parents. He grew to manhood in Gallia county, Ohio, where he received a fair common school education. At the Fairmount seminary at Cincinnati, he was educated for the ministry, and at the age of twenty years, began preaching the gospel according to the Baptist faith. He has resided in Mason county, W. Va., since the fall of 1859. February 20, 1860, he was united in wedlock with Miss Ernestina W. Henry, the marriage being consummated in Gallia county. She was born in Allegheny City, Penn., October 2, 1842, her parents being Christian and Wilhelmina (Schäfer) Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have the following named children: Annie, Virginia, Edwin J., William J., Olive E., Una and Lena. Mr. Davis is one of the oldest Baptist ministers of the Kanawha valley, and for eleven years was moderator of Teays' Valley association. He has been industrious in his calling, conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and has done much good in the territory, which has been the scene of his labors.

Edward Edwards was born in South Wales, February 5, 1817, being a son of John and Mary (Davis) Edwards, both of whom were of Welsh birth and descent. Our subject is the oldest of their twelve children, five of whom came to the United States. Two of the family lived in Mason county, viz., our subject and his brother, William, who now resides in Ohio. Edward Edwards is one of the oldest citizens of Mason. He grew to manhood in his native county, where he received a fair education. He learned the business of mining, in which he was employed during his youth. In May, 1842, he landed in the United States and located at the great Western Iron works, sixty miles from Pittsburgh, where he remained six months. Removing to Pittsburg, he found employment in the coal mines for one year, and for the

next ten years was engaged as overseer in opening seven coal banks. In 1853 he secured a position in the coal mines at Middleport, Ohio, and in the fall of the same year located at Mason, W. Va., where he has since remained. He mined coal for about four months, and then took charge as superintendent of the mines, which position he held until 1862. In March of that year he went up the Kanawha and took charge of Dr. John P. Hale's coal mines, where he remained for six years, and then returned to Mason. In 1875 he resumed charge of the coal mines at Mason, which he has ever since continued to manage. For about fifteen years he has been the successful manager of the Hope Salt furnace, at Mason. In fact, ever since coming to Mason county, he has been identified with her salt and coal interests. October 18, 1838, he was married in his native country to Mary Williams, daughter of David and Ann Williams, and a native of Wales. She came with her husband to this country, and proved to him a faithful companion until her death, which occurred in 1889, at their home in Mason. Their marriage was blessed with the following offspring: Catherine, Margaret, Mary Ann, Eliza and John. Mr. Edwards chose for his second wife Mary Davis, daughter of William and Sarah (Thomas) Davis, natives of Wales. Mr. Edwards is in every respect a self-made man and enjoys high esteem in the community where he is spending the evening of life.

John Edwards, an enterprising and progressive citizen of Mason, W. Va., was born in Meigs county, Ohio, at Sheffield, September 6, 1854. He is the son of Edward Edwards, a well-known citizen of Mason, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. He was reared principally in Mason, but some of his life was spent in the Kanawha valley. He attended the public schools at both places, receiving a liberal education which has been broadened by an active business career and close observation of those things which pertain to the general welfare of life. Since the early age of fourteen years he has been associated with the manufacture of salt and the mining of coal. He has been connected with the Hope Salt & Coal company since 1872, and is a man of energetic and practical business qualities. In 1887 he married Miss Helen G. Farley, the accomplished daughter of John Farley, of Kanawha county, W. Va., where Mrs. Edwards was born. This marriage has been blessed by the birth of two interesting children. Mr. Edwards is a Master Mason of Clifton lodge, No. 23, the I. O. O. F., of Almedia lodge, No. 57, Mason, and is also a member of the K. of P., Oriental lodge, No. 49, of Point Pleasant, Lafayette consistory. He has been councilman for two terms of one year each in Mason, and was chosen mayor of the same for one term. He is a staunch

supporter of the republican party, and he and Mrs. Edwards enjoy the esteem and confidence of a host of friends.

Albert Gallatin Eastham was born in Fauquier county, Va., December 1, 1807, being the son of George and Mary (Saunders) Eastham. The father was a Virginian of English lineage, born 1758, and at the age of nineteen, under Gen. Field, participated in the bloody battle at Point Pleasant. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife was Susan Woodside, and they had nine children. Their mother having died, their father subsequently married Mrs. Mary Brown, widow of James Brown. This marriage resulted in the birth of three children, viz.: Lucinda, Albert G. and Saunders. In 1817, George Eastham and family settled in what is now known as Arbuckle district, locating on the Kanawha river near Five Milk creek, at a place locally known as Fair View. The father of the family was called to his long home in 1818. His son, Albert G. Eastham, was but ten years of age when his father settled in Mason county. He there grew to manhood and spent a long and active life in the occupation of farming. November 14, 1844, he married Mary F. Hannan, daughter of Henry and Kate (McMullen) Hannan. Her father was born in the old fort at Point Pleasant, and the daughter in Gallia county, Ohio, August 20, 1825. The marriage resulted in the following offspring: Mary C., George S., Henry H., William B. (deceased), Joseph F., Mittie, Elizabeth, Rhoda and Albert G. After the marriage the father and mother continued to live at Fair View, where the former died February 23, 1890. At the time of his death and for many years previous thereto, he was the only living offspring of any of the many brave and gallant soldiers who fought in the bloody battle of Point Pleasant. He was a valuable citizen, a beloved father, and faithful friend. For ten years under the old constitution, and four under the new, he served as magistrate in Arbuckle district. In 1876-77, he represented his county in the state legislature and was a recognized leader among his fellow citizens. In his death there passed away a citizen whom Mason county was proud to honor and claim as her own. His aged widow and several of the children now own and occupy the old homestead, and the family maintain a high social station in life.

Hon. P. C. Eastham is a native of Rappahannock county, Va., where he was born April 16, 1835. He was the eldest son of Col. Lawson Eastham, who was a native of old Virginia, and served in both branches of the legislature of that state. The subject of this sketch was reared in the county of his nativity, where he received a liberal academical education. Until he was twenty-five years of age he remained under the parental roof. In the year 1860 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A., the only daughter of David Long, deceased, of Mason county,

W. Va. They had three children, two of whom are living, viz.: Alice L. and George D. In the same year of his marriage Mr. Eastham located in Mason county, where he has ever since been engaged in the occupation of farming. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Eastham, feeling that his allegiance was due his native state, espoused the cause of the southern confederacy. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Mason county where he resumed his agricultural pursuits. In 1872 he was elected to the West Virginia senate and served for four years as a member of that body. In 1876 the name of Mr. Eastham was presented by his friends to the democratic state convention for the nomination as candidate for governor. He was not successful, but the support he received indicated a strong following and gained for him prominence as a citizen and politician. In 1880 Mr. Eastham was elected as delegate at large from his state to the National democratic convention which met in Cincinnati and nominated Gen. Hancock for the presidency. In 1886 he again became a candidate for election to the state senate, but was defeated by a small majority, the senatorial district then being republican by several hundred. As a citizen, Mr. Eastham is regarded as progressive and representative, and throughout his career has manifested such characteristics as have won for him the high esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

C. Eggenhwiler was born in Basel, Switzerland, September 20, 1825, and is a son of Anthony and Margaret Eggenhwiler. Both parents were natives of Switzerland, where they were reared and married. Their children were Milla, Margaret, Marquis, John, Anthony, and the subject of our sketch. The father and mother died in Switzerland, and our subject is the only one of the children who emigrated to the United States. He received but a limited education in his native land. At the age of eight years he was taken into the home of a gentleman, who employed him as an errand boy, and with him he continued until he was twenty-six years of age. He then went to Geneva, to learn the French language, but for want of money was compelled to abandon the undertaking. In 1853 he embarked on a ship at Havre, France, and came to the United States with the intention of accumulating a fortune and then returning to his native land. He has met with many ups and downs and varied experiences in this great country, but did not carry out his plan of returning to Switzerland. After his arrival in America, he proceeded to Cincinnati, where he remained from September, 1853, to January, 1855. On the recommendation of Dr. Morgan, of Cincinnati, he secured employment as hostler with Mr. William Healey, at Hartford City, with whom he began service about January 28, 1855. In 1860 he was given a position as salesman in the company store of what is now the Hartford City Salt

company. That position he has ever since held, and is regarded as a trusted and worthy employe of the company. In 1858, at Hartford City, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Aumiller, a native of Mason county. Their children are as follows: Anna, Amy, Sarah, Millie, Mary, Lizzie, Charles, Samuel and John. Mr. Eggenshwiler and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a Master Mason of Clifton lodge, member of Liberty lodge, I. O. O. F., and belongs to the encampment.

John W. English, who is now a member of the West Virginia supreme court, was born in Jackson county, in 1832. His father, Job English, was a native of the "Old Dominion" and of English origin. He was married in Jackson county, W. Va., to Miss Mary Warth, and their union resulted in the birth of five children that reached maturity. The mother was a daughter of John Warth, at whose home in Jackson county, W. Va., that county was organized and the first court held. He was the oldest magistrate and according to what was then the law of Virginia, he became the first sheriff of Jackson county. Job English and his wife, some time during the late thirties, settled in Kanawha county, W. Va. He was a salt maker by trade and was a member of the firm of Warth & English, manufacturers of salt in the Kanawha valley. For a number of years he represented and was employed by the Kanawha Salt company who made large shipments of their product in fleets down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Mr. English was a widely experienced and trusted business man as is shown by the fact that he was given charge of such an important business as the shipments above mentioned. He and his wife, after locating in Kanawha county spent the remainder of their days there. Here also the subject of this biography, Hon. John Warth English, spent his days from childhood to manhood. He received his early experience at Malden, and at the age of sixteen years was placed in the Illinois university at Jacksonville, where he completed a five years' course in the classics. In 1853 he began the study of law under private preceptors who were engaged in the practice of that profession. In 1855 he was admitted to the Virginia bar and after receiving his license as an attorney, he located at Pt. Pleasant. There he formed a partnership with Henry J. Fisher and continued the active practice of his profession up to the beginning of the civil war, at which time a dissolution of the partnership took place. After that he continued to practice law alone until January, 1889, doing business in the courts of Mason and surrounding counties. In the fall election of 1888 he was chosen, as the democratic candidate, member of the supreme court for a term of twelve years. He received a majority much larger than that of any other candidate in the field, which indicated his ex-

tensive popularity and high standing. He took his seat upon the supreme bench in January, 1889, and is now occupying that exalted position. In 1862 he was married in Mason county to Miss Fanny C. Lewis, a native of that county. The union has resulted in the birth of five children, who survive. The family occupy a high social standing and number their friends by the score.

Hosea H. Forrest is a son of Willian Forrest, who was a native of Fauquier county, Va., born in 1786, and became a resident of Mason county in 1833. In 1810 he married Alice Williams, their children being: John W., Silas, Hosea, Mahala and Martin. When he came to Mason county, the father of these children located on a farm of 1,100 acres on Five Mile creek, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died in 1862 and his wife departed this life in 1843. In his early days he was a millwright by trade, but during his later years confined himself closely to the business of farming. He served as a loyal Federal soldier in the war of 1812. His son, Hosea Forrest, was born in 1816 and brought by his parents to Mason county, when sixteen years old. He lived with his father until his thirty-third year, and in 1849 married Clarissa Duncan. Their children were William, Franklin and Orena. Mrs. Forrest died January 2, 1852, and he took for his second wife Martha Ann Wallace. To the second marriage was born one child, Elizabeth. His second wife dying, Mr. Forrest was married for the third time to Martha Ann Morrow, and their children's names are as follows: John W., Orilla, Ann Eliza, Mary E., Emily C., Virginia T. and James E. His last wife died in 1875 and Mr. Forrest is now living with his children near the old homestead. After his first marriage, our subject settled down for life in Mason county, where he had lived since early boyhood. He says he has killed a great many deer in the early days without having to go far from home to do it. His experiences at first were rough and his trials many, but by hard work and saving he managed to overcome them all. He has met with reasonable success and owns a good sized farm, over half of which is under cultivation.

George E. W. Fowler was the son of Thomas R. and Ann (Johnson) Fowler. The father was born March 17, 1775, in Staffordshire, England, being a son of Richard and Ann Fowler, both of the same place, where they lived and died. They had but two children, one named William who lived and died in England, and the other Thomas R. Fowler. The latter grew to manhood, and on September 22, 1800, was married in his native country to Ann Johnson. Their children were as follows: Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, Harriet, Thomas, William, Richard, Charles, George E. W., John J. and Maria V. The first eight mentioned are dead, and only the last three were born in the United States.

The parents emigrated to this country in 1818, landing in Philadelphia May 29th, where they lived until the following August, then went to Washington City. December 21, 1825, he started for Mason county, W. Va., and landed at Graham's Station January 11, 1826. In the spring of 1828 he moved upon a farm owned by John G. Lewis on the Ohio river, six miles north of Point Pleasant. April 5, 1833, he moved on a farm in what is now Arbuckle district, being a part of the lands granted to Washington and Graham by the state of Virginia. This farm is now owned and occupied by the two youngest sons, who are the only ones living. Their father was an ingenious man, being a master of three different trades, that of plasterer, stone mason and brick layer. He lived in Mason county nearly thirty years and was a reserved, retired and much respected citizen. He died May 29, 1855, is buried in the family graveyard, and by his side lies the faithful companion of his toils and troubles. His wife was born in England, April 5, 1780, and died at her home in Mason county, August, 1850. These parents both belonged to the Episcopal church of England, and they led Christian lives. The old homestead is occupied by G. E. W. and John J. Fowler, who rank among the leading citizens of the county. George E. W. Fowler was born in the District of Columbia August 26, 1820, and lived with his father until the latter's death, always following the occupation of farming. For five years he served as first lieutenant and the same length of time was captain in the One Hundred and Sixth Virginia militia. He was also justice of the peace and member of the board of education. John J. Fowler was born in 1825, and was married in 1869 to Christine E. Harmon, a native of Wyoming county, W. Va. Their children were: Thaddeus C. and Maria V. John J. Fowler held the office of second lieutenant in the One Hundred and Sixth Virginia militia for a number of years, and was school trustee in his district for a long period. The two brothers stand well in the community, have many friends,, and are regarded as leading citizens of the county.

Benjamin Franklin, a jeweler and merchant of Pt. Pleasant, was born in Parkersburg, Va., now W. Va., in 1837, being a son of John J. and Rebecca (Van Leer) Franklin. The father was born in Mason county in 1813, and was a son of Edmond Franklin, a Pennsylvanian of English descent. Edmond Franklin was a settler of Mason county in a very early day, locating in Pt. Pleasant in or about 1810, some years thereafter he moved to Parkersburg, where he died. John J. Franklin, the father of our subject, was in early life a millwright, and in 1847, became a permanent citizen of Pt. Pleasant. He took up merchandising for an occupation, and followed that until a few years before his death, which occurred in 1855. He was one of the pioneer merchants of Pt. Pleasant, where his death occurred, and during his

day, he was a man that was much esteemed. His marriage took place at Parkersburg, W. Va., in 1836, to Miss Rebecca Van Leer, who was born in Wood county, W. Va., in 1815, and died in Pt. Pleasant in 1869. Their children were: Benjamin, Charles E. (deceased), and Fannie L., beside five who died before reaching maturity. John J. Franklin and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and enjoyed universal esteem, where they were known. Benjamin Franklin, the immediate subject of this sketch, was ten years of age when his parents located at Pt. Pleasant, which has ever since been his place of residence. He obtained a fair common school education, and in early life, learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time, later, he was engaged as a photographer, and in 1867, became a jeweler and merchant. In this business he has since continued, and has achieved a very flattering measure of success. His marriage took place in the state of Missouri, December 16, 1863, to Miss Lucinda J. Carter, born in Putnam county, W. Va., and their children were: Lulie B., John C., Benjamin and Ernest. The entire family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south; fraternally, he belongs to Minturn lodge, A. F. & A. M., also Pt. Pleasant chapter No. 7, R. A. M., Huntington commandery, No. 9, K. T., and La Fayette consistory, A. A. S. R., No. 19. Mr. Franklin has filled important offices in Masonic bodies and has also occupied official positions in his church, being recording steward, class leader and Sabbath school superintendent. In every relation of life, he has so borne himself as to earn and deserve the title of "upright citizen," and he has filled every official trust to the entire satisfaction of those most interested.

J. Friedman & Co., the leading dry goods, notions, clothing, boot and shoe dealers of Point Pleasant, W. Va., located here in 1872, from which time until 1878, the firm was composed of J. Friedman and A. Hess. In 1878 Mr. Friedman purchased the interest of the junior partner and formed a partnership with his brother, who is now the senior member of the firm. J. Friedman was born in Hungary in 1847, and emigrated to the United States in 1867. For a time he resided in New York city, where he engaged in fruit and butcher business. Later he located in Cincinnati, where for a time he followed the butcher's trade. The business did not prove profitable and he found it necessary to seek a more gainful pursuit. With this commendable resolve he became a pack peddler, and for some time sold goods throughout various parts of the country. In 1872 he formed a partnership with A. Hess, as above mentioned, and began merchandising in Point Pleasant, which has been his business since then. M. Friedman, the junior member of the firm, was born in Hungary in 1858, and came to the United States in 1877, landing

at Baltimore. He made his way to St. Louis, and in the vicinity of that city also sold goods through the country as a peddler until 1878, when he became his brother's partner at Point Pleasant. In 1879, at Cincinnati, J. Friedman was married to Miss Nettie Loth, a native of Hungary. In 1887, in the same city, the other brother, M. Friedman, was married to Ninne Loth, another Hungarian girl. These brothers and their families are now among the leading citizens of Point Pleasant. As business men the brothers are full of energy, of untiring industry, and from very small beginnings have built up quite a prosperous trade. They have the largest and most complete line of goods of the kind in Point Pleasant, and occupy two well-stocked store rooms in the Stortz block on Main street.

Henry Fry was one of a family of children born unto Nicholas and Susan (Hersman) Fry. Nicholas Fry was a native of Pennsylvania, born May 6, 1779, at Red Stone Fort, about eight miles above Pittsburgh, and was taken to Lexington, Ky., in 1781. He remained with his father until thirty-one years of age, and in 1811 married Susan Hersman, who was born 1790, September 13. After their marriage they went to Adams county, Ohio, located on a farm of 300 acres, remained there until 1839, and then removed to Gallia county, in the same state. They located on a farm in that county where they lived the rest of their lives, he dying in 1852, at the age of seventy-three, and his wife in 1832. The marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Barbara Ann, born February 18, 1818; William, born October 26, 1820; Mary Jane, born May 19, 1825, and Henry, born August 19, 1827. Nicholas Fry was a farmer by occupation all his life. He and his wife were life-long members of the Methodist church and were upright Christian people in all their relations with the world. Henry Fry, the subject of our sketch, lived with his parents until the age of twenty-five, during which time he served an apprenticeship for two years at the blacksmith's trade. He married Mary Knopp, November 9, 1852, at Cheshire, Ohio, in Gallia county. He remained there until 1873, working at his trade, and then came to Pt. Pleasant, Mason county, W. Va., where he engaged in the lumber business, which he continued until 1883. He then took up the occupation of harboring boats, barges and other river craft which was his business at the time this sketch was prepared. The children of Henry Fry and wife were as follows: Susan C., born January 21, 1854; George, born December 26, 1856; Lewis F., born July 9, 1858; William M., born March 30, 1861; Rose U., born in 1863; Hattie C., born March 26, 1866; John, born March 28, 1870, and Gussie C., born March 12, 1871. Mrs. Frye died in 1887, at the age of fifty-four. Mr. Fry was married the second time, April 25, 1889, to Mary C. Gilmore. Mr. Fry traces his lineage back to the German fatherland.

James George was born October 7, 1846, his father being David George and his mother Elizabeth Hereford, a daughter of Maj. John Hereford. David George was a native of Gallia county, Ohio, born in 1814, and came to Mason county with his father when a boy four years of age. He was a son of James George, who was a native of North Carolina, of Scotch descent. James George settled in Mason county on 500 acres of land, his father having purchased the first land in this county off of the Mercer estate. He was also one of the first to settle in Hannan district. He married a Miss Ward, and their children were: Elizabeth, William, Jessie, Mary, David, Judah and Rachel. The children of David George and Elizabeth Hereford, who became his wife, were: Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Margaret, James, Kate, John. The father of these children died June 12, 1887, on the farm where he settled, and his wife preceded him to the grave in 1873. James George remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, and then took a trip to Missouri and Kansas in the year 1867. In the next year he returned and took up the occupation of farming. June 4, 1868, he married Emma C. Hereford, and their children are: Lelia, Bertha and Judson. Mrs. George is a daughter of James T. Hereford. In 1864 he bought a farm in connection with his father, which he settled on four years later. Mr. George now owns this farm himself, and has added to it 400 acres. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He served as deputy sheriff for six years, one term under H. G. Nease, and he is now serving a term under George Poffenbarger.

Joseph E. George, representative of a pioneer family of Mason county, W. Va., was born in Arbuckle district of that county, July 14, 1822. His paternal grandfather was Joseph George, born in Fauquier county, of Scotch descent. He married Lydia Shumate of the same county and lineage, the union resulting in the following children: William, Cumberland, Joseph, Whitson, Sallie and Ann. William George, the father of our subject, was born in March, 1789. He was a soldier of 1812 and immediately after the close of that war, in 1815, was united in marriage with Nancy Eastham, who was born in 1793. The marriage gave birth to the following children: Elizabeth, Andrew F. (deceased), Joseph E., Margaret E., Lewis (deceased), Lucy E., Nancy C., Lydia S. (deceased), Sallie B. (deceased), and Catherine S. The father, mother and the two eldest children removed into the Kanawha valley in 1820, and located in what is now Arbuckle district, just below Five Mile creek. There the parents lived until their deaths, that of the father occurring in 1871 and the mother in 1879. He was a minister of the gospel of the Missionary Baptist faith and was the first of that belief to settle in what is now Mason county. Through his ministry and individ-

ual efforts he was instrumental in founding the first Baptist church in which the first organized Baptist society in the county worshipped. This noteworthy event was consummated in 1821, the association being significantly named Teay's Valley, and still maintains an existence. Mr. George was their first pastor and preached for them during the course of many arduous and eventful years. He was also the founder and first pastor of the "Concord" Baptist church, and of another congregation in Arbuckle district, which still continues as a reminder of his many valuable deeds in the cause of religion. His oldest son, Andrew F. George, was a gallant confederate soldier during the war and lived in Mason county until 1884, when his death occurred. Joseph E. George, the only living son of the old pioneer minister and settler of Mason county, now owns and occupies the homestead of his parents and is one of the foremost farmers of the county. In 1868 he was married to Miss Sallie A. Henderson, who was born in Mason county, November 7, 1828. Mr. George and wife rank among the leading families of their community and are highly respected by a wide circle of acquaintances.

John Gerlach was born on July 23rd, 1828, in Hesse, Germany. His father was Kasper Gerlach, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Kress, both natives of Germany, where they were married in 1819. Their family consisted of the following named children: Annie M., John, Catherine, Eva M. and Adam. Kasper Gerlach came to America in 1838, and settled on a farm in Beaver county, Penn. He lived there for eleven years, and in the spring of 1850, moved to Gallia county, Ohio, where he still resides on a farm of 240 acres. His wife died in August, 1875, much lamented by a large circle of friends. While in Germany, he and his wife were connected with the Reformed church. The subject of our sketch was only ten years of age when his parents came to America. He remained with his father until his marriage which occurred March 11, 1852, in Beaver county, Penn. The maiden name of his wife was Dortha Shramm, a native of Pennsylvania, and their marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Eva M., Elizabeth, William, Edward, John K., George W., Frederick H., Albert C., Harvey A. and Charles V. In 1859, Mr. Gerlach came to Mason county and settled on a farm in Colonge district. He has added fifty-six acres to the original farm and now owns 225 acres of land with good buildings and improvements. In 1862, he enlisted in the Ninth West Virginia infantry, with which he served until his discharge in February, 1865. He took part with his regiment in the following named battles: Charlestown, Cloyd Mountain, Lynchburg, Berryville, first and second Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. After the war, Mr. Gerlach was engaged continuously in the business of farming. For a number of years he has held the posi-

tion of postmaster of Willow Tree, and has given satisfaction to all the patrons by his accommodating disposition. He and his wife are consistent members of the German Reformed church.

Jehu W. Gillespie is the son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Smith) Gillespie. The father was a native of Gallia county, Ohio, born October 28, 1807. In 1861 he went to Douglas county, Ill., where he remained for twenty-four years, and then removed to Kansas, where he now resides. His father was William Gillespie, and his grandfather was Robert Gillespie, a native of Ireland, and distant relation of Hon. James G. Blaine. Lewis Gillespie, the father of our subject, was married to Elizabeth Smith, who was born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1812, November 14th, the daughter of John and E. (Prose) Smith. The children resulting from this marriage were: Joseph P., Jehu W., Polly, Henry, Annie, Lydia and Jennie. Lewis Gillespie was a farmer and stock-raiser by profession. Jehu W. Gillespie remained with his father until twenty-four years of age and then took possession of a part of the old homestead which he purchased about 1854. After living on this farm until 1863, he went to Champaign county, Ill., but in 1865 came to Gallipolis, Ohio. Two years later, Mr. Gillespie purchased a farm in Mason county, W. Va., to which he afterward added by the purchase of a larger tract. Since that time he has made his home in Mason county. His marriage took place in 1856, August 31, to Mary Ann Donnaly, a daughter of William and Sarah (Gram) Donnaly, both natives of Greenbrier county, W. Va. William Donnaly served as a soldier during the war of 1812. His children were as follows: John, Nancy, William E., Marinda, Sarah, Philip, Mary Ann and Reuben. The marriage of Jehu and Mary Ann Gillespie resulted in the following named children: Dora, Lydia, Effie, Lewis C., Reuben, Jehu A., Ollie and Henry. Mr. Gillespie learned the trade of stone cutter during his youth, and worked at that business during his earlier years. After he bought land, however, he devoted himself exclusively to farming. He has directed a good deal of his attention to the cultivation of small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, etc., and as a dealer in this line has met with success. Mr. Gillespie's grandfather, William Gillespie, served as a soldier from the beginning to the close of the war of 1812. Two of his sons and a step-son, named respectively Silas and Joseph Gillespie, and Daniel Caine, also served in the same war.

Dr. Edward L. Gilliam was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 22, 1839. His parents were William and Mary E. (Bryan) Gilliam. William was a native of Williamsburg, Va., born October 11, 1801, where his early days were spent. He moved thence to Newark, Ohio, where he remained a number of years and returned to Virginia. After a few years in his native state, he again moved to Ohio, where the remainder of his days

were spent, his death occurring March 13, 1880. He was twice married, the first time September 15, 1828, to Frances S. Will, be whom he was the father of these children: William H. Alger non (deceased), Walter W. and Lucy S. Mrs. Gilliam died February 13, 1835. His second marriage was with Mary E. Bryan, May 1, 1838, at Newark, Ohio, and the result of this union was the following children: Edward L., Martha A. (deceased), David, Harriet T., John A., Mary C., Charles F., Letitia V. and Florence A. Mr. Gilliam was a member of the Royal Arch chapter in Masonry, and in the earlier part of his life belonged to the Baptist church, but afterward with his wife, united with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he continued an honored member until his death. Dr. Edward L. Gilliam remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, and worked for a time at the trade of his father, that of a shoemaker, receiving a common school education. In August, 1861, he volunteered in the United States army, as a member of the Second West Virginia calvary, Company I. He entered the service as a private and was promoted successively hospital steward and afterward assistant surgeon. He continued in the army until after the close of the war, receiving his discharge June 30, 1865. During the period of his earlier life Dr. Gilliam had read medicine, and he continued his reading until 1865, when he attended Miami Medical college for one term. On August 13th of that year, in Meigs county, Ohio, he was joined in wedlock to Anna M. Starkey, who has borne him children as follows: Geneva G., Margaret A. (deceased), Mary L., Charles W., Harry R. and Alda. Soon after his marriage Dr. Gilliam located at Tupper's Plains, Meigs county, Ohio, where he began the practice of his profession, and remained for two years. At the end of that period he became a resident of Mason county, where he has ever since continued to reside in the active practice of his profession. For the past twenty one-years he has been a resident of Letart. Socially, Dr. Gilliam is highly esteemed and is a member of Odd Fellows' lodge, at Letart, Ohio, No. 690. Both Doctor and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Gilliam is a daughter of David R. and Martha (Coe) Starkey, natives respectively of Belmont and Knox counties, Ohio. Dr. Gilliam is a member of the board of United States pension examiners for Mason county.

Baptiste Gilmore, who is one of the oldest citizens of Pt. Pleasant, was born in Maine, April 30, 1823, and is the youngest of the following children, born unto the marriage of Baptiste and Sallie Gilmore: Samuel M., John C., Charles B., Lorena, Frank, James, Mary, Caroline and the subject of our sketch. All the children are dead except Charles B., Mary and Baptiste. The father was born in New Hampshire and died at an advanced

age in Pt. Pleasant, W. Va. He was a son of Robert Gilmore, a native of Ireland, whose family was one of thirty that emigrated in an early day from Londonderry to the United States, and settled in New Hampshire, naming the place of location after their Irish home. The mother of our subject was born in New Hampshire and descended from a Scotch family. She died at a ripe old age in Maine. Our subject's father was a blacksmith by trade but reared his family on a farm. Baptiste Gilmore was brought up on a farm and remained under the parental roof until he reached his majority. At the age of twenty-one, being in ill-health, he came to the Great Kanawha valley, first locating at Pt. Pleasant, in 1844, about 1854 moving to Charleston and three years later he visited the great west but returned in 1857 to Pt. Pleasant, where he has since remained. In 1860, at Pomeroy, Ohio, he married Lizzie Cohen, a native of Gallia county, Ohio. Their children were: Florence C., Carrie M. and Nellie B. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore and two of their daughters are members of the Presbyterian church and the family enjoy high social standing. Mr. Gilmore began life by merchandising on a small scale at Pt. Pleasant, but by industry, good management and judgment he became prosperous and successful. He has held several positions of honor and trust. In 1864 he was elected to the state legislature on the republican ticket as a representative for Mason county and served one term. He has served as member of the city council and mayor of Pt. Pleasant. He is one of the representative and progressive citizens of the city and enjoys the respect of all his fellow citizens.

John Ginther was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where was born December 24, 1833, his parents being Wolf and Malinda (Meininger) Ginther. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wolf Ginther were John, William, Catherine, Margaret, Mary, and Conrad, deceased. The mother died in Germany in 1848. The father was a farmer, and kept the only hotel in the town of Middle Grintau. He grew wealthy in business, but by misplaced confidence in Jewish trades he lost the bulk of his possessions, and his wife having died, he came to America with his children excepting John, who had been sent ahead. He settled in Cincinnati in 1852, and died at the home of his son John, in Pomeroy, Ohio, about the year 1857. His father was Frederick Ginther of a wealthy family in Germany. John Ginther came to America with other German emigrants. At first he joined his uncle, who then lived at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1855 went to Pomeroy, where he continued foundry work. In 1862 he established his home in Hartford City, W. Va., where he has followed the trade of blacksmith, keeping in repair the boilers and machinery of the salt works of that city. In 1856 he was married to Catherine Kauff, of Pittsburgh, Penn. Following are

their children: Caroline, George W., Lizzie, Anda B., John F., James A. and Michael E. Mr. and Mrs. Ginther are members of the German Reformed church, of Pomeroy. He is a member of the American Mechanics, also of the I. O. O. F. and belongs to the encampment. Mr. Ginther began the struggle of life without any capital except willing hands and a brave heart, and has devoted himself to the hard toil incident to the existence of an honest mechanic. By hard work, strict attention to business, good judgment and economy, he has met with success in his undertakings, and justly enjoys the respect of his community of which he is a leading citizen. He served as mayor of the town, and repeatedly as councilman, and on the board of education.

Andrew Gould was a son of Seth Gould and Sarah (Baas) Gould. The father was a native of Rhode Island, who came to Marietta with his parents at a very early day. He was the son of James Gould, one of the early settlers of the section above mentioned. Seth Gould came to Gallia county, near Gallipolis when there were but few inhabitants at that place and there he lived until the time of his death, which occurred in 1863. His wife was a native of North Carolina and of German descent. Their children were as follows: Andrew, Frederick, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Seth W., Stephen, and Nancy. Mrs. Sarah Gould departed this life in 1859. Andrew Gould, the subject of our sketch, was born September 19, 1822, in Gallia county, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood on his father's farm. November 5, 1880, he became a resident of Clendenin district, in Mason county, W. Va. His marriage took place in 1846 to Nancy Denny, a daughter of Jeremiah Denny, a native of North Carolina. The result of the marriage was the following children: George, Joseph, Daniel, Seth W., Jeremiah, Sarah, Eliza, Demerius, Maria, Rosa, Carrie, Ella, Nancy Jane and Frank. When Mr. Gould came to Mason county, he bought 220 acres of land, afterward sold off a portion, but still owns a well cultivated farm. He entered the late war as a volunteer soldier in 1864, and served until the close of hostilities. Mr. Gould stands well in the community and has a number of good friends in the states where he has resided.

Hugh Graham, the subject of our sketch, was born in 1828, in Westmoreland county, Penn., in sight of Fort Haw, on the waters of Pine run. His father, who bore the same name, resided in Butler county, Penn., at the time of his death, which took place in 1850. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and his two youngest children received his land warrant. His wife was Sarah Anderson, and their children were named as follows: James, Thomas, Jane, Hugh, Mary C., Sarah, Matilda and William D. The elder Hugh Graham was a farmer by occupation and a member of the Presbyterian church. The marriage of

our subject took place in 1851, to Rebecca Martin, and the following is a list of their children: Hugh, Jr., Elizabeth J., William A., Sarah E., Susannah M., James A., John T., Joseph P. and Laird N. In 1862, Mr. Graham enlisted in the Ninth Virginia infantry, with which he served throughout the war. He made a loyal and dutiful soldier, and fought with his regiment in the following battles: Charlestown, Carter's Farm, Hall Town, Winchester, Martinsburg and Cedar Creek. By trade, Mr. Graham is a stone mason, and he worked in that line of business during his entire life, but at present he has retired from active labor. He resides on a farm of 100 acres in Cologne district, where he leads a retired life and dispenses hospitality to such friends as come to see him. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church and take an active interest in all matters relating thereto.

Hon. F. A. Guthrie was born in Tyler county, Va., April 12, 1840, his parents being Francis and Elizabeth (Hughes) Guthrie. The father was a native of New York, of Scotch lineage, and for a number of years was an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in Nicholas county, Va., to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, daughter of Edward Hughes, a well known pioneer settler of Kanawha county. Both parents of our subject are now deceased. Francis A. Guthrie was given a liberal education in the common schools of his section, and early in life began teaching, which proved an admirable preparation for the more serious business of the legal profession. He commenced the study of law in 1863, at Parkersburg, Judge O. Johnson being his preceptor. Afterward he entered the law department of the Michigan university at Ann Arbor, where he attended for two terms. He was admitted to the bar at Pt. Pleasant in 1868, and entered at once into the active practice of the law. He formed a partnership with Capt. John M. Phelps, with whom he was associated until about 1873. In the fall of 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Mason county, and served in that office a term of four years. In 1880 he was elected judge of the circuit court for the seventh judicial district of West Virginia. After serving a term of eight years he was re-elected in 1888 for another full term. In politics he is a conservative republican, but is quite popular with the voters of all parties, as he makes a fair and impartial judge. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Pt. Pleasant and of the K. of P. at Charleston. April 30, 1866, he was united in marriage in Gallia county, Ohio, with Miss Clara Van Gilder, daughter of Amasa and Elizabeth (Campbell) Van Gilder. She was born August 18, 1847, in Cheshire, Ohio. The marriage of Hon. Francis A. Guthrie and his wife was blessed with the birth of a son, who was christened Lewis V. Guthrie. The latter is a physician by profession, and

was born at Pt. Pleasant, January 8, 1868. He received a good education in the schools of Pt. Pleasant, and completed a scientific course at Roanoke college, Virginia, at the age of seventeen. After leaving college he continued the study of medicine under Dr. Andrew R. Barbee, at Pt. Pleasant. He kept this up for about two years, and in March, 1889, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore. Immediately after his graduation, he entered upon the active practice of his profession in his native city with marked success in the prosecution thereof. While at Baltimore, he was honored by being made the assistant physician in the Woman's hospital, a position which he filled with credit to himself. Fraternally, he is a member of the American Mechanics, of Pt. Pleasant, and also belongs to the Greek letter fraternity, Kappa Sigma Kappa. In 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Lynn English, daughter of Hon. J. W. English, of Pt. Pleasant, and the union has proved a very happy one. The Guthrie families occupy the highest social rank and are possessed of those qualities, both personal and professional, which bring many friends and material prosperity.

Henry Gwinn was born in 1830 in Cabell county, W. Va., his father being Andrew Gwinn. The latter's father was born in the Shenandoah valley, July 15, 1794, being of Irish descent. He came to Cabell county in 1810, where he followed the occupation of farming, dying in 1830. The father of our subject came to Cabell county with his father when about sixteen years of age. He went into the war of 1812 and served for about one year. After the war he remained with his father until 1825, when he married Rachel Harshbarger. Their children were: John, Washington, Henry, Ann, Andrew, Betty (deceased), Mary, America, Emily, Louisa, James, Jefferson and William (deceased). William Gwinn died while in the confederate army. James resides in Illinois and Andrew in Texas. The rest of the children live in Cabell county. Henry Gwinn came to Mason county in 1860 and located on a farm in Hannan district. He has added to his original farm until he now owns 500 acres, most of which is under good cultivation. His marriage took place March 16, 1854, to Ann Eliza Newman, a daughter of James and Mary A. J. (Wood) Newman. Mr. Newman was a blacksmith by trade and also a merchant. He was a member of the Methodist church and a citizen of influence. His death took place in 1851 and that of his wife in 1848. The marriage of Henry Gwinn and wife resulted in the following children: Othniel E., Walter W., Eugene, Van H. D. Bird, Mary R., Minnie A., Martina. Othniel and Walter are proprietors of the Aldine Roller Flour Mills at Huntington, W. Va. Van is a graduate of the Ann Arbor university, Mich. Eugene is a traveling salesman and merchant broker. Mary R. is married to

John Whitten, who is in the census department at Washington, D. C., formerly engaged in law business at Pt. Pleasant, W. Va. The other daughters are at home with their parents.

Benjamin A. Hall was born in Arbuckle district, Mason county, W. Va., February 18, 1850, being a son of Benjamin and Harriet (Saunders) Hall. He was married to Nancy C. Wallace, June 16, 1875, and their children are Charles O., Benjamin C., J. R. B. and Ashel K. Mrs. Hall is a daughter of Thomas Wallace of Mason county. Mr. Hall has pursued the occupation of a farmer during his whole life which has been industrious and fairly prosperous. He has belonged to the Baptist church for about twenty-four years, his wife being also a member of the same denomination, and they are upright Christian people who stand well in the community. Lewis Hall, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Fauquier county, Va., came to Mason county in 1834, where he located on a farm of 342 acres, and spent his life there until death. He was married to Elizabeth Day, of Fauquier county, and their children were: Eliza, William, Marium, Catharine and Benjamin. The last mentioned was born March 17, 1819, and came to Mason county when eighteen years of age. He remained with his parents until their deaths, that of the father taking place in 1849 and of the mother in 1859. Benjamin Hall was married in 1845 to Harriet Saunders, the daughter of Thomas Saunders. Following are the names of their children: William J., Thomas and Benjamin A. Mr. Hall and wife belong to the Baptist church, are upright citizens and are generally esteemed.

Thomas L. Hall was born in Arbuckle district, Mason county, W. Va., March 20, 1848, and has resided in the same county ever since. He is a son of Benjamin and Harriet (Saunders) Hall, of whom mention is elsewhere made in this volume. Mr. Hall lived with his father until he was married in 1871. He was united in marriage with Mary C. Cottrell, born December 8, 1856, and a daughter of Jonathan and Catharine (Gillfillen) Cottrell, both residents of Putnam county, Va. The following children have come to bless the union of Mr. Hall and his wife: Alma, born August 15, 1872; William B., born August 5, 1874; Jasper A., born October 9, 1878; Oley, born August 10, 1881, and Grover C., born May 9, 1884. Mr. Hall has followed the business of farming during his whole life and has met with a fair measure of success. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, and they are clever people who are liked by all of their acquaintances.

Ephraim Hanes, junior member of the firm of Schuler & Hanes, was born in Wetzel county, W. Va., November 11, 1855, and is a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Monteith) Hanes. The father was born in Wetzel county, W. Va., and was of German descent, and the mother was also a native of West Virginia.

and of Irish-German lineage. The father has all his life followed the occupation of saw-milling and for a number of years has owned and operated a floating mill on the Ohio river. The subject of this sketch was principally reared under the parental roof in Wetzel county, W. Va. He received the ordinary common school education and made his home with his parents until twenty-nine years of age. During this time he worked at the saw-milling business with his father. In 1884 he visited the west, where he did some business in his regular line, being engaged in saw-milling, etc., during 1885-87 at Little Rock, Ark. In 1887 he sold his interest and returned to his native state of West Virginia, where he entered into partnership with his father and built a new floating saw- and planing-mill, which they operated until 1889, when he sold his interest to his father and went to Point Pleasant, where he entered into partnership with Mr. Schuler in the business which is described in connection with the sketch of the senior partner elsewhere printed in this volume. The firm of Schuler & Hanes is an enterprising one and the past career of the partners gives promise that the business in their hands will be both successful and profitable.

James W. Hanna, many years ago an emigrant from Ireland, left his native country and came to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania, where his marriage was consummated. He became the progenitor of several children, among whom were the following: William, Robert, John and Matthew. The mother was a Miss Hillard of German descent. Mr. Hanna was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was by occupation a farmer, living and dying in Butler county, Penn. In the year 1828, or about that time, William and Matthew Hanna came from Pennsylvania to West Virginia and settled in Kanawha county, locating some eight or ten miles up Elk river, now in Kanawha county. Subsequently they removed to the region of John Bream's salt works, between Charleston and Malden, where William Hanna married Miss Julia Ray and became the head of a family. After farming for a number of years on Two Mile creek in Kanawha county, he removed his family to Polk county, Mo., where he thereafter lived and died. - Matthew Hanna, the other brother, was a mechanical engineer and held that position at the John Bream salt works above mentioned, and was always interested in the manufacture of salt. Here on Elk river, in 1832, he was united in marriage with Miss Fanny Z. Thayer, daughter of Job Thayer, an early settler of Kanawha county, but a native of Massachusetts. He was of Puritan origin and married Miss Fannie Taylor, also of Puritan ancestry. The children, whose birth blessed this marriage, were as follows: Seth, James, Job, William, Otis, Fanny, Harriet, Caroline and Naomi. The par-

ents settled in Kanawha county at an early day, where the father followed farming. They lived and died in Kanawha county. Mrs. Fanny Hanna was born in Lewis county, Va., and her marriage with Matthew Hanna resulted in the birth of the following: Martha, James W., Robert C., Job T., Samuel D., John M., Fanny T. and Susan C. The parents lived in the Kanawha valley till 1856, when they removed to West Columbia, W. Va., thence in 1860 to Hartford City. In 1878 the death of the father occurred in this city, and in 1890 the mother died in Putnam county. James W. Hanna, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Kanawha county, W. Va., September 26, 1837, where he was reared and received a common school education. He remained with his parents until he was past the age of twenty-one years and then began the struggle of life for himself. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, 13th West Virginia volunteer infantry and was promoted to the rank of 1st lieutenant, serving two years and eight months in that capacity. Among the important battles in which he took part were those of Hurricane Bridge, Curens Town, Lynchburg, Winchester, Berryville, Fisher's Hill and others of lesser importance. He was wounded at Fisher's Hill by a gun shot in the right arm, September 22, 1864, and January 24, 1865, by reason of his disability, he was discharged from the hospital at Gallipolis, Ohio. He then returned to the parental home at Hartford City and engaged in the manufacture of staves, heading barrels, etc., in which he has since been engaged while located at Hartford City. Recently he removed to Mason, where he is continuing the same business. On December 12, 1865, he wedded Miss Lucinda McKendree, daughter of Robert and Mary A. (Grubb) McKendree. She was born in Cabell county, W. Va., June 10, 1845. Mr. Hanna is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally belongs to the I. O. O. F., Liberty lodge, No. 21, Hartford City. He also belongs to G. A. R., Washington post, No. 15, of the same city. Mr. Hanna is a self-made man in every respect, and has been successful in his various undertakings. This success has been due to the energy, perseverance and integrity with which all his life has been characterized and these qualities have gained for him the esteem of all who know him.

Samuel J. Hanna, a citizen of Hartford City, and a cooper by trade, was born March 18, 1844, in what is now Putnam county, W. Va. He is a son of Matthew Hanna, and full particulars of his ancestry are given in connection with the sketch of James W. Hanna, of Waggener district, which will be found in another part of this volume. Samuel D. Hanna has been a resident of Mason county, since he was fourteen years old. Besides receiving the ordinary common school education, he learned the coopers' trade in his younger days, and this has been his calling

throughout life. August 15, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Thirteenth West Virginia infantry. He served until the close of the war when he was honorably discharged from the service, June 22, 1865. He was a non-commissioned officer and principal musician of his regiment, with which he took part in the following named battles: Hurricane Bridge, Fayetteville, Morgan Raid, Winchester, Kernstown, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and others. In June, 1867, he married Alice F. Burgess, of Kanawha county, and their children are: James A., Charles R., Mary A., George W., Milla M. and Luella. In 1859 he became the cooper for the Hartford City Salt company, and has remained with them ever since except during the time when he was serving as a soldier in defense of the Union. He resided fourteen years in New Haven, where he superintended the cooper shop, and since then he has managed one at Hartford City. For eight years he was magistrate in Graham district, and in every respect is a self-made man, and substantial citizen. Mr. Hanna is a member of the G. A. R. of Hartford City, and of Liberty lodge, I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Erastus D. Hannan was born in Hannan district, Mason county, June 13, 1836, and has been a resident of said county for fifty-two years. His father was Jesse Hannan, of whom a sketch is given in another part of this work. Our subject remained with his parents until his mother's death, after which the father made his home with him until he died, April 30, 1888. Jesse Hannan was a large land owner, and about ten years before his death divided the land among his children. Erastus was given the homestead of 362 acres on the Guyandotte river. The line between Mason and Cabell counties was for some time undetermined, but in 1888 it was so established that Erastus Hannan becomes a resident of Cabell. February 28, 1866, he was married to Frances Prince, and their children were: Elizabeth F., Mary A. and May P. His wife died May 12, 1872, and he was a second time married to Tabitha Williams, who bore him one child, which died in infancy. His second wife died February 6, 1876, and Mr. Hannan was again united in marriage to Vesta (Grover) Blake. This marriage took place October 21, 1877, and the children are: Arthur V., Jesse T., Emma, Sadie O. and Robert P. Mr. Hannan is a carpenter by trade, but his life has been devoted principally to farming. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, and they live a retired and contented life.

E. H. Hannan, the subject of this sketch, was born November 1, 1827, in what is now known as Hannan district, Mason county. His parents were Jesse and Frances (Waugh) Hannan. The father was born in Mason county, October 3, 1800, being a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Henry) Hannan, who came to

Mason county in a very early day. Thomas Hannan, after living in the fort at Point Pleasant for some time, went into what is now Hannan district, and built a cabin there in 1797, where he lived and died. He was a native of Roanoke county, Va., while his wife was born in Ohio. Jesse Hannan is supposed to have been the first white child born below the Kanawha on the south side of the Ohio river. He married Frances G. Waugh, a native of Bedford county, Va., in 1825. Their children were: Thomas W. (deceased), John R. (deceased), Robert W. (deceased), Eastham H., James B., Erastus D., George C. and Betty (deceased). George C. lives in Alexandria, Ind.; Eastham and Erastus D. are residents of Cabell county, and James E. lives in Glenwood, Hannan district. Our subject was married January 27, 1869, to Mary E. Wright, of Lynchburg, Va., and their children's names are as follows: Thomas W., Jesse S., Eastham H., Frances G., James W., Mary L., Lucy and Charles M., all of whom live at home with their father, the mother having died July 4, 1889. Eastham Hannan was a confederate soldier, having enlisted in the Eighth Virginia cavalry and served during the war. He was twice captured as a prisoner of war, and was held at Camp Chase, Ohio, for fifteen months. Since the war he has followed the occupation of farming. He is a member of the Baptist church and leads the quiet life of a well-to-do farmer.

G. W. Harrison dates his birth from March 2, 1821, the place of his nativity being Mason county, where he has always made his home. His father was Reuben Harrison, born 1797, in Rockingham county, Va., who became a resident of Mason at a very early day. He was a son of Joseph and Isabella (Jeffers) Harrison. Joseph Harrison came to Kanawha county where Charleston now stands, but then moved to Little Coal river, where he remained three years. He made a number of other changes of residence, but finally settled down at Mudlick Mill, where he remained until his death. His son, Reuben Harrison, was married in April, 1820, to Priscilla Knapp, and their children were: George W., Elizabeth, Lydia, Oletha, Martha, Elihu and Synthia. Mr. Harrison always lived in Mason county, was justice of the peace for seven years, and died there February 8, 1887, his wife having preceded him to the grave March 4, 1872. They were members of the Methodist church and spent their lives on a farm. Their son, George W. Harrison, who is the principal subject of this sketch, was united in marriage February 25, 1869, to Lucretia Jiveden, and their children's names are as follows: Burr, John R., and William A. George W. Harrison enlisted in the Seventh Virginia cavalry in 1864, and was discharged in 1865. He served with his regiment through the exciting scenes in the raid on Lynchburg, led by Gen. Hunter in the summer of 1864. After the return of that army, Mr. Harrison's regiment was

ordered into garrison duty where it remained until the close of the war. After the close of hostilities, Mr. Harrison devoted himself to farming, and has made that his principal business through life. He served as postmaster at Leon for seven years, and has held the office of constable for two years. He owns a home farm in Union district, is a member of the Methodist church, and in all respects is a clever neighbor and good citizen.

George Hart was born April 5, 1825, in Fayette county, Penn., and came with his parents to Mason county when seventeen years of age and here he has ever since resided. He was married in 1847 to Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Katie (Circle) Roush. Mr. Hart and wife have been blessed with the following children: Mary M., Rhoda E., Charlotte, Rebecca H., Henry, Jonas, George B. M., Lorena and James L. A. Mr. Hart and wife are members of the United Brethren church. Throughout his life he has followed the occupation of farming and has met with a fair degree of success, owing to those qualities which have rendered him such a good citizen of Mason county. He owns fifty-six acres of land in Cooper district, where he resides. His father was Christian Hart, also a native of Fayette county, Penn., who removed in 1844 to Mason county. There he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring in 1847. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Baker and they were married about the year 1800. Their children were: Michael, John (deceased), Lavina, Elizabeth (deceased), Jacob (deceased), Mary A., Nancy, Jessie, Christian, George, Joseph, Daniel, Charlotte and Maria. Upon his arrival in Mason county Christian Hart bought 160 acres of land in Graham district, where he lived until his death. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the United Brethren church and led the life of industrious country people.

James T. Hereford was a son of William P. and Polly (Cox) Hereford. The father was a native of Fairfax county, Va., born in 1794, and came to Mason county, Va., with his father when a boy of seventeen. He was a son of John Hereford, who served through the revolutionary war and held the office of adjutant under La Fayette. He served as magistrate and sheriff of Mason county, for a number of years. William P. Hereford and Polly Cox were married about 1817. Their children were: John, Elizabeth, Maria, Martha, James T., Mary, William C., Sarah, Juliet, Virginia and Margaret. After his marriage Mr. Hereford spent about five years in Cabell county, and then returned to Mason county, where he lived some twenty-seven years. He then spent about five years in Cass county, Mo., returning to Mason county, in 1856, where he lived until his death, September 18, 1872. His wife died August 13, 1838. For a second wife William P. Hereford took Nancy Gunn, in 1840, with whom he

lived until his death. She departed this life in 1880. James T. Hereford, the subject of our sketch, was born August 24, 1823, in Cabell county, W. Va., and when three years of age was brought to Mason county, where he has resided ever since. He remained with his father until the age of twenty-one. His business for about seven years was boating, and he was also connected with the timber trade. He was married March 1, 1848, to Mary J. Holloway. Mrs. Holloway, mother of Mrs. Hereford, was a cousin of the grandfather of President Harrison. Mr. Hereford first began farming on what is known as the Couch farm as a renter. He then farmed the Marmaduke place for nine years, and in 1870 purchased land of his own on which he now resides. He started with nothing and is now an independent and prosperous farmer. His family consists of the following children: Emeline, Lavinia, Mary, Francis T., Junius W., Virginia E. (deceased), and John T. They all live in Mason county. The farm owned by Mr. Hereford lies in Hannan district on the Ohio river and is known as Sunset Landing.

Edmund Hill, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Mason county, W. Va., in Arbuckle district of which, he was born in 1818. His father was Jesse Hill, who came from North Carolina to Mason county, and located on a farm where he lived until his death at the age of eighty years. He was married to Margaret Newel, and their family consisted of the following children: Sarah, Jonathan, James, Jarett, Edmund, Jesse, George W. and Rankin M. The father was engaged in farming all his life, and at his death owned about 100 acres of land. The subject of our sketch was married in 1841 to Maria Knapp, and their children are as follows: Mary M., Martha J., William R., Jonathan M., Jesse L., Boyd, Francis H., George H., Sarah E., Andrew N. and Ira E. Mr. Hill has been engaged in farming all his life, and at present owns 252 acres of land in Cologne district. He held the office of county commissioner for seven years, which indicates his popularity and standing among his fellow citizens. He has been a member of the Methodist church for twenty years, and is in every respect an upright and straightforward citizen. He resides in the town of Leon, and takes an active interest in all matters concerning the public welfare.

Charles E. Hogg.—The ancestry of Charles E. Hogg, on both sides of the house, came from Virginia, his great-great-grandfather being Capt. Peter Hogg, who served the colony of Virginia in the Indian wars, under Gov. Dinwiddie. His great-grandfather, Peter Hogg, located in the Ohio valley below the point where West Columbia now stands, in the year 1800, and in that year his grandfather, Thomas G. Hogg, was born, and in the year 1828, about three miles below there his father was born, and on the same farm the subject of this sketch was also born,

on the 21st of December, 1852. The mother of Charles E. Hogg was Miss Susan Knight, the daughter of George R. Knight, and she is said to have been a woman of great personal beauty, and at all times a person of singular excellence of character. She has been a consistent member of the church ever since her early life, and always a great student of the Bible, and has been careful in the rearing and training of her children. Charles E. Hogg received a common school education, with the exception of one year's attendance upon Canton college, Ohio, under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Tombs, where he studied Greek, Latin, German and higher mathematics, which became the foundation for a more thorough knowledge of these branches in after life without the aid of a teacher. He has read history and literature quite extensively, and although he is a diligent student of the law, he takes time to still pursue his readings in matters purely literary. He taught school in his native county from the time he was fifteen years old until he was eighteen, when he entered upon the work of a book-keeper at the Valley City Salt works, where he remained until August, 1873, when he spent a year at school as already stated. In October, 1874, he began the study of law, under the late Hon. Henry J. Fisher, obtaining his license to practice in eight months thereafter, and was admitted to practice his profession on May 28th, 1875. His first appearance in a supreme court of appeals was in the case of Meeks vs. Winden, reported in volume ten of our reports, and which was decided in his favor, and since this he has had a good practice, not only in the circuit courts of Mason, Jackson and Roane counties, but also in the supreme court of appeals. In 1875, he was elected county superintendent of free schools, and was re-elected in 1877, holding this office for four years. While acting in this capacity, he took an unusual interest in promoting the welfare of our schools and retired from office with the confidence and esteem of all our people. In 1884, he was a presidential elector on the Cleveland ticket and was the chairman of the electoral college. During that campaign he took an active part in the canvass, speaking in nearly all parts of his congressional district. In 1886, he was elected to congress from the Fourth congressional district by the largest majority ever before received by any person representing his district. He was defeated for a re-nomination by the fractional part of a vote, and after his term in congress he resumed his practice at the bar, in which he is now actively engaged and is an able and skillful lawyer. In June, 1881, he delivered a lecture before the societies of the West Virginia university, on "Life's Possibilities," which was heartily received by the students and faculty of that great institution of learning. He has delivered many other lectures and addresses before schools and colleges and educational gatherings

which have reflected much credit upon his literary acquirements. His last effort in this direction was an address before the Christian Endeavor society of Pomeroy, Ohio, delivered in 1890, on the "Christian God in History and Literature," which is pronounced by all who heard it to be a production of singular excellence and merit. Mr. Hogg was married in June, 1881, to Miss Nannie B. Hawkins, of Mason county, and he now resides in Point Pleasant in great felicity with his wife and three children, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Hogg delights in the society of his friends, and scarcely a day passes by that some of them do not call on him either to pay their respects or make him a visit. There is no one more hospitable than he and he has a warm welcome for every one. He is a man of pleasing and congenial habits, and is the last man to wound the feelings of another. He treats all classes and people with great respect.

W. H. Hogg, was born in Mason county, W. Va., July 30, 1838, his father's name being Thomas G. Mr. Hogg was reared in the county of his nativity, received a common school education and when about twenty years of age began life for himself. He was reared to a farming life and has always followed that pursuit. September 14, 1865, he wedded Elizabeth McGuffin, daughter of Robert McGuffin, and born in Jackson county, September 14, 1847. Their children were: Robert M., Ora, Byron and Gory. Mr. Hogg began farming on the old homestead which he still owns. He has been successful and is regarded as one of the representative farmers of Mason county. He has never bothered with the pursuit of office, preferring to stick closely to his business and make an independent living. Fraternally, he is a member of the Clifton lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M.; of Pt. Pleasant chapter, R. A. M., and has advanced to its ninth degree; has taken thirty-two degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, Lafayette consistory, West Virginia. Though not a member of any church, he is a friend of all moral, religious and educational associations. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church and takes much interest in its affairs. They have an interesting family whom they have taken great pains to educate well and start right in the world. Robert M., his oldest son, graduated at the Bellevue medical college, of New York city, at the age of twenty-one years, and is now a leading physician in the Elk Horn region of West Virginia. He is the regularly employed physician for four coal and coke companies and has a very bright future before him. Mr. Hogg's other three children are still at home. The daughter is well educated and finely accomplished in music. Byron and Gory, the younger boys, are cadets at the West Virginia state university, the youngest boy having received the state appointment and the older being there at his father's expense.

The entire family is remarkable for the popular address, social and entertaining manners of its members.

Charles W. Hogsett is a son of Samuel C. and Narcissa (Dobbins) Hogsett, sketches of whom appear in connection with that of their son Edward, and he was born June 10, 1856. He remained with his parents until the age of seventeen, when he entered the mercantile business in which he has ever since been engaged with a fair measure of success. Together with his business of merchandising, he also carries on his farm and has been more lucky than most people in being able to conduct successfully two different kinds of business at the same time. Both as a merchant and farmer, Mr. Hogsett has been popular and prosperous. On July 19, 1877, he was married to Flora E. McKay, and they have two children, viz.: Samuel W. and Charles H. The wife of Mr. Hogsett is the daughter of William McKay, of Jackson county, W. Va. He was a highly respected citizen and a successful farmer who departed this life in 1882. The two children of Mr. Charles W. Hogsett were born as follows: Samuel W., on August 22, 1878, and Charles H. on August 6, 1883.

Timothy H. Holloway was born October 5, 1835, and was the son of Joseph and Mary (Henton) Holloway. His father was a native of Allegheny county, Va., and was born 1794, being a son of John Holloway, who was of Dutch and Irish descent. The maiden name of John Holloway's wife was Elizabeth Haynes, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. Joseph Holloway came to Mason county in 1815, and located in Clendenin district, on a farm now owned by Charles T. Beale. He was married to Mary S. Henton August 17, 1813, in Allegheny county, Va. Their children's names were as follows: Elizabeth A., Julia G., James H., John W., Joseph G., Peter G., Mary Jane, Charles M., Francis M., Timothy H. and Sarah C. The father was a substantial man in his day, and served loyally as a federal soldier during the war of 1812. Timothy H. Holloway, the subject of our sketch, has lived all his life in Mercer Bottom, where he was born. His marriage took place December 27, 1860, to Maria Louisa Brown, a daughter of Gideon Brown, now deceased. The fruit of the marriage was the following named children: Robert H., William D., Anna M., Prentiss, Victoria C. and Hattie M. Mr. Holloway's father died in Mason county, May 14, 1849, and his mother departed this life February 13, 1866, while on a visit to her son who was then living in Gallia county, Ohio. Mr. Timothy Holloway has followed the occupation of farming all of his life.

W. D. Holmes was born in Jackson county, W. Va., July 19, 1849, and is a son of Wilkes L. and Mary (Bell) Holmes. The father was born in New York and the mother at Racine, Ohio, the former of English and the latter of Scotch and mixed origin.

They were married at Racine and the following were their children: Latisa Antoinette (deceased), Walter D. and Florence Luella (deceased.) The parents settled at Ripley Landing, where the father followed the business of steamboating until his death, at which time he was captain of a steamboat. His death took place October 12, 1858, in New Orleans, at the age of thirty-eight. He was a brother of Mary J. Holmes, the famous authoress. His widow was subsequently married to Harry Rowley, at Ravenswood, where she now resides: Our subject was reared at Ravenswood, W. Va. and Racine, Ohio, receiving most of his education at the last mentioned place. He began life for himself at an early period, having lost his father when he was only nine years of age. This threw him upon his own resources, and compelled him to struggle for himself when he was little fitted for the stern duties of life. But he fought manfully through all difficulties, and from a poor youth, without money or influential friends, and with a very limited education, he struggled bravely up to a position of influence and comfort. By natural inclination, he took up and followed his father's occupation. Seeking employment on the river, he first commenced to work as cabin boy, on the boats navigating the Ohio, from which position he soon found his way to something better. Later in life, he learned the tinner's trade, but ill health soon compelled him to abandon it, and he returned to the river, which has since been his means of livelihood. He confined his operations to boats on the Ohio and its tributaries, especially the Kanawha. In 1879, he bought the wharf boat at Pt. Pleasant, of which he has since been the proprietor. From 1875-79, he worked a good deal at his trade of tinner in the Kanawha valley, but since the date last above mentioned, he has resided at Pt. Pleasant. At that place in 1873, he was married to Miss Mollie Adkins, and the following are their children: Verna, Caroline, Wallace I., Frank H., Edna B. and Walter S.

F. D. Hoy was born at Pomeroy, Ohio, September, 1854, his parents being Charles William and Caroline (Taylor) Hoy. The father was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1806, being a son of John Hoy, a native of old Virginia, who was the father of the following children: John, Henry, Charles, Eliza and Fanny. John Hoy was a farmer by occupation, and in the latter part of his life removed to Covington, Ky., where he died sometime in the sixties. Charles William Hoy was a printer by trade, and the business of editing and publishing newspapers was the occupation of his life. He published and edited the first paper of Mason county, from which place he went to Pomeroy, Ohio, where he published a paper called the "*People's Fountain*." While engaged in this enterprise, when on a business trip to Cincinnati, in 1856, his death occurred. He was married in Pom-

eroy to Caroline Taylor, and the marriage resulted in the birth of Frank D. and William. The mother died at Wheeling, W. Va., while on a visit. Frank D. Hoy was born at Pomeroy, September, 1854, and was two years old when his father died. After the father's death the widowed mother and her two children resided at Wheeling, Va., until 1860, with the mother's parents. Then their home was established at Point Pleasant with Col. Joseph Sly, a native of Virginia. He visited the Kanawha valley as early as 1804, and settled in Mason county in 1830, removing to Point Pleasant about 1832. In his early days he followed boating on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers, and for a number of years was a ferry man at Point Pleasant. He was a pioneer citizen of Point Pleasant, of which he served several times as mayor. He left no offspring, and his former residence is now owned and occupied by F. D. Hoy. The latter was reared and educated at Point Pleasant, receiving a fair training in the common schools of the city. In early life he learned and followed the printer's trade for about eight years. His mother took for her second husband, William French, a man of English origin, by whom she became the mother of two children: Mary M. and Joseph A. The father was a well-known man in the history of Point Pleasant, where he served several years as assistant postmaster. Mr. Hoy for a number of years clerked in stores and in the postoffice. July 25, 1885, he was appointed postmaster, which position he held until January, 1890. In February of that year he formed a partnership with Mr. Smith in the grocery business at Point Pleasant. Mr. Hoy is a member of Minturn lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M., at Point Pleasant; also chapter 7, R. A. M.; the Huntington commandery, No. 29, K. T.; the I. O. O. F., No. 33, at Point Pleasant, and also of the K. of P., and other orders. November 13, 1879, he was married to Helen D. Sterrett, in Mason county, W. Va., and the union has been blessed with the birth of the following children: Mary, Carrie, Charlie, Willie and Robert. Mr. Hoy and wife are members of the Episcopal church.

Christopher Hughs is a son of John and Elizabeth (Oto) Hughs, and was born in Lancaster county, Penn. His father was a native of York county, Penn., where he was reared and lived until the age of forty. He then went to Jefferson county, Ohio, and thence to Brooke county, W. Va., where he died at the age of seventy-four. His wife also departed this life during the same year. He was married to Elizabeth Oto, a native of Lancaster county, Penn., and their children were: Christopher, Jesse, John, Thomas, George, Polly, Nancy, Margaret, Jemima, Jane and Betsy. Christopher Hughs came to Brooke county, when a young man, and went to Mason county in 1839, locating on a farm as a renter where he remained for twelve years. In 1851,

he purchased the farm on which he now resides. In 1839, he was married to Rebecca Clemms, and they had the following children: John W., Jesse, Leander, Frank, Abner, Thomas, George, William, James, Margaret, Catherine, Jemima, Emmie and Mary T. Mr. Hughs is a moral and upright man, and a member of the Methodist church. He started life without any thing, except a brave heart and willing hands, but by hard work and saving, he has accumulated a good home and farm of 200 acres.

Jefferson Hunter was born March 18, 1844, in Hannan district, Mason county. His parents were Stephen and Margaret (Colter) Hunter, who were early settlers of Mason county. Their marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: John A., Andrew and Sarah (twins), Eliza Jane, Elizabeth, Naomi, Annie, Jefferson and Madison (twins), and Margaret. Jefferson Hunter, was married to Mahala Carroll, March 11, 1868 and these are their children: Charles T., Mary M., Agatha C. and Annie G. Mr. Hunter served as a soldier in the confederate army three years, being a member of the Eighth Virginia cavalry, under Capt. Gwinn. He has been a farmer all his life in which business he has met with fair success and now owns 210 acres of land in Hannan district. He is a clever neighbor and a good citizen.

Mr. John L. Hutchinson, one of the representative citizens of Mason county, W. Va., was born in Monroe county, of the same state, December 26, 1821. He is a son of Isaac and Margaret Hutchinson, the father being a native of Monroe county, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The ancestors of the Hutchinsons were early settlers in that section of the state. The grandfather of our subject was a prominent character in the history of Monroe county, and was connected with getting up the original bill in the Virginia legislature to organize the county. His family consisted of the following children: Zachariah, Anderson, Isaac, John, Elizabeth, Margaret, Mary, Nancy and Rebecca. Isaac Hutchinson lived and died in his native county of Monroe. He was a farmer by occupation, and was for many years the county and circuit court clerk of Monroe county. He was the father of eight children, of whom only two reached maturity and are now living, viz.: George W. and John L. The grandfather of our subject was for seven years a revolutionary soldier under Gen. Washington, and held the position of colonel in the Virginia militia. The mother of our subject was born in Augusta county, Va., and was the daughter of George Hutchinson. Her brothers became the progenitors of a distinguished family who figured in the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Virginia. John L. Hutchinson, the subject of our sketch, was reared in the county of Monroe. He was united in marriage, May 29, 1855,

with Mary E. Henderson, daughter of John G. and Ann Eliza (Stevens) Henderson. Her father was born February 5, 1795, and was a son of Samuel and Sallie (Donally) Henderson, being the first white child born in what is now Charleston, W. Va. His father was a son of John Henderson, a lieutenant in the famous battle of Pt. Pleasant. The mother was a daughter of Gen. Andrew Donally. John G. Henderson, father of Mrs. Hutchinson, was the progenitor of the following named children: Samuel B., Sallie A. (now Mrs. George), Mary E., Charles A. D. (deceased). Her grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of Mason county, and located on the south bank of Kanawha river at its mouth where he lived and died. John G. Henderson ever after made his home on this place, and the old homestead is the present residence of our subject and his wife. Mrs. Hutchinson was born on this farm, May 12, 1832. The marriage of our subject has resulted in the birth of the following named children: Charles Andrew, Robert Bruce, Isaac Sterling, Maggie, Mary and John H. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson settled in Monroe county, W. Va., where he was engaged principally as a merchant up to 1870, when he located in Mason county, where he has since followed farming. Mr. Hutchinson has for many years been a good citizen of Mason county, and he is highly respected wherever known.

William J. Keister, was born February 26, 1841, in Highland county, Va., and came to Mason county at the age of nineteen years. His parents were Jacob P. and Mary (Lockridge) Keister. The first mentioned was born in Pendleton county, Va., in 1814. He became a resident of Mason county in 1859, settling as a renter on a farm in Hannan district. He was married in 1854, to Mary Lockridge and their children are: Mary, George, William, Jacob (deceased), John, Andrew (deceased), Elizabeth and Samuel. The father of these children has been a stock dealer and farmer most of his life. He has acted as justice of the peace for three years, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. William Keister, the subject of our sketch, was married June 3, 1864, to Lavinia Cobb, daughter of Augustus Cobb, a native of North Carolina. The names of their children are as follows: Stephen, Lillie, Oretha, Elizabeth, Rosa, Birdie, Leona and Pearl. Stephen is in Nevada, Mo., engaged in the drug business. Lillie is married to Mr. Samuel McNeal, and the other children are at home. After his marriage Mr. Keister moved to Cabell county, W. Va., and farmed for two years where the city of Huntington now stands. He then went to Gallia county, Ohio, and engaged in merchandising for two years, after which he settled in Mason county, on a farm of 120 acres. To this he has since added about 500 acres, which is principally all in grass, and well improved in the way of buildings, his barn

being 52x102, one of the largest in the county. Mr. Keister is a breeder of fancy Shropshire and Oxford down sheep. He introduced this breed into the lower end of the county, and was probably the first to introduce them in any part of Mason county. He took sweepstakes premium at the fair held in Mason county on his sheep. Mr. Keister handles a great many graded cattle. In hogs he makes a specialty of the Magee and Poland-China breeds. He has served as a member of the board of education, and has been a school trustee in his district ever since his residence in the county. He started life without anything, but by good judgment, enterprise and industry, has become an independent and prosperous farmer. During his time he has cleared over 600 acres.

Adam Kieszling was born on May 12, 1820, in Germany. His parents were Henry and Margaret (Haffman) Kieszling and they had a family of the following named children: Margaret, Adam, Lissa, Parry, Rachel, Steffen and Margaret R. The father was a farmer by occupation until his death, which occurred about 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The subject of our sketch came to America in 1848 and went to Pittsburgh, where he remained for twelve years. In 1860, he moved to Mason county, W. Va., and located in Cologne district on a good sized farm where he has since resided. He was married in Germany on May 4, 1848, to Margaret Sidel, and the following is a list of their children: John, Samuel, Crest, Minnie, Henry, Annie, Emma, George Adam and Maggie Laura. Before leaving Germany for this country, Mr. Kieszling served as a soldier for six years in the German army. He received his discharge on April 15, 1848, a short time before his emigration. He has been successful as a farmer, and besides the land which he still owns, he has assisted his children with considerable property. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

James B. Kerr, M. D., one of the well known physicians of Mason county, was born October 3, 1833, in Jefferson county, Ohio. His father was Robert Kerr, who was born in 1807, and became a resident of Mason county in 1875. He was married in 1831, to Elizabeth Elliot, like himself, a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, and born there August 26, 1812. Their children were: James B., Jane, Sarah (deceased), Rebecca (deceased), Alexandria (deceased), William, Mary (deceased) and Mary (deceased). Robert Kerr was a salt maker in Jefferson county, but also farmed for a number of years. He died in 1878 at the age of seventy-one years, but his wife is still living and resides with her son James at the age of seventy-eight. In early life, Dr. Kerr, the subject of our sketch, was a farmer and carpenter. In 1859 he came to Gallia county, Ohio, where he entered into

the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1868. About that time he came to Mason county, and settled on the farm where he now resides. Since his arrival in that section, he has engaged in selling goods and practicing medicine. For the last twenty years, he has been a physician in active practice, and says during that time he has lived mostly in the saddle. Dr. Kerr was educated in the common schools, but studied and practiced medicine with Dr. Fletcher, of Chambersburg, Ohio. In 1869, he took a medical course at Miami college in Cincinnati, and attended another course of lectures in 1880, at the same college. Dr. Kerr was married in 1859, to Imilda Gamble, in Hancock county, Va., and the result of their union has been the following named children: Jane, William H., Laura, James L. (deceased), and Millie. He has been a Master Mason during the period of adult life. Dr. Kerr is not only a good physician, but he is a good business man, and a citizen of popularity and influence.

Nathaniel Kimberling was born September 6, 1812, in Mason county, where he has always resided. His father was Joseph Kimberling, a native of Bath county, Va., who came to Mason county about 1812, and settled on a farm where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring April 22, 1848. He married Fanny M. Johnson, daughter of Benjamin Johnson, of eastern Virginia, who was an early settler of Mason county. Joseph Kimberling and wife were the parents of William, Malinda and Nathaniel Kimberling. When the elder Kimberling came to Mason county there were many Indians, and but few white people there, so that the latter were obliged to live close together for protection. Mr. Kimberling was a farmer all of his life, and at his death, owned about 600 acres of land. He was drafted for the war of 1812, but escaped active service by the proclamation of peace. His son, Nathaniel Kimberling, was married June 14, 1838, in Mason county, W. Va., to Miriam Craig, and their children were as follows: Malinda, William, Sarah F., Eliza, Hannah A., Rachel, Harriet, Nancy, Lewis, Joanna, Christina and Joseph N. In 1830, Nathaniel Kimberling settled on the farm where he now resides. In 1889, he divided his 600 acres of land among his children. He was a hard working man, possessed good business judgment and was very successful during his long and useful life. He never aspired to public office, preferring to attend closely to his farming duties, and is recognized as a substantial and very worthy citizen in every respect.

Lewis Kimberling is a son of Nathaniel and Miriam (Craig) Kimberling, sketches of whom are elsewhere printed. He was born February, 1855, in Mason county, W. Va., where he lived until twenty-two years of age. In 1877 he went to Indiana, where he remained about six months, and then went to Grundy county, Mo. There, in 1878, September 26, he was married to Mary M.

Gamble. She was a daughter of Amos and Mary A. (Craig) Gamble, the father a native of Indiana and the mother of West Virginia. To Mr. Kimberling and wife were born the following children: Odus F., Ora A., Mildretta F., Eva P. and Elbert C. After Mr. Kimberling was married, he went to Nebraska, where he remained for ten years and then returned to Mason county, which has been the place of his residence ever since. While in Custer county, Neb., he bought 320 acres of land, which he still owns, besides the tract in Union district. All his life Mr. Kimberling has been a farmer and teacher of vocal music. Although still a young man, Mr. Kimberling has seen much of this great country. He has traveled through Missouri, most parts of Nebraska, along Dismal river and many other places of interest. During his western sojourn, he visited the Pawnee reservation and several other Indian reservations, and traveled up the Platte river for 300 miles. When he first went to Nebraska his nearest neighbors were Indians, it being about four miles to the residence of white people. He and his newly married bride first went to housekeeping on an island in Platte river, which they found a somewhat lonesome place of abode. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist church and the family is popular and well liked by all who know them.

Joseph N. Kimberling is the son of Nathaniel and Miriam (Craig) Kimberling of whom a sketch is found in another part of this work. His birth took place in 1863, and Union district in Mason county is the place of his nativity. Joseph remained with father until he reached his majority, at which time he began to think of starting life on his own responsibility. In order to acquire information and experience he concluded to travel a little, and took a trip to the state of Nebraska where he remained for one year and returned home. While in Nebraska he bought 160 acres of land which he still owns. September 6, 1885, he was united in wedlock to Miss Rachel Miller, in Mason county, W. Va., and their union has been blessed with the following offspring: Fanny M. and Joseph N. Mr. Kimberling and wife are both members of the Baptist church. He is a farmer by occupation and has a place of his own in Union district. Altogether, Mr. Kimberling is an upright and popular citizen.

Winston B. King was born in 1824, being a son of William and Tamar (Wallace) King. His father was a native of North Carolina who emigrated to Mason county in 1815, and located on the Kanawha near Red House, where he lived about two years. Their marriage resulted in the birth of the following named children: Maria, Louisa, Sarah, Winston B., William and Preston. Mrs. King was a daughter of Luke and Hannah Wallace. Her father was a wagoner during the revolutionary war, and one of the first settlers at Fort Charleston. He lived in stirring times.

and often had trouble with the savages which then infested the border. John Oleacres, a cousin of Luke Wallace, had his whole family murdered by the Indians during that bloody period. His brother-in-law, Paton Oleacres, erected the first water mill on the Kanawha in a very early day. William King, in 1819, located on a farm of 100 acres in Mason county, where he lived and died. He served as a soldier during the war of 1812. His son, Winston B. King, who is the subject of our sketch, was married in 1845, at the age of twenty-one years, his wife being Elizabeth Wallace, and their children are as follows: Mary, William, Elizabeth, David, George, Rhoda, Fanny, John, James and Alice. Mr. King was a second time married to Mary Bowen, he and wife being members of the Baptist church. Farming has been his occupation all his life, and he has met with the success that industry and economy always bring. That he has been an excellent citizen is proved by the fact that he was never sued, and never brought suit against anyone else, nor has he even been a witness in any case. He has always been a temperate man, never knowing what it is to be intoxicated. Mr. King started life practically without anything, and never had a dollar given to him during his career, but has succeeded by his own unaided efforts in accumulating 235 acres of land. Although sixty-six years of age, he works all the time as hard as when in the days of his prime. John King, a near relative of our subject, went to Texas in 1882, where he arrived without a cent and in debt, but to-day is worth \$13,000. He accumulated the bulk of it by dealing in sheep, for which that great state is famous.

W. S. Kirk, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1855 in Jackson county, W. Va., near Ravenswood, being a son of Thomas and Abbie (Colwell) Kirk. Following will be found a sketch of his ancestry: James Colwell, a native of Brooke county, W. Va., was a son of Stephen S. Colwell, the latter being a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish descent, who followed the occupation of farming. He came to Mason county in 1849, and located in Clendenin district on a farm, where he lived until his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-two. He was married in 1812 to Catharine Brown, and their children were as follows: James, Abigail, Eliza, John V., Sallie and Amanda. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder for many years. James Colwell was born in 1814, and came to Mason county in 1849. Previous to that time he had been a flat-boatman, and worked in a store in the summer. After coming to Mason county he was engaged exclusively in farming. He was never married, and died December 3, 1886. Sallie and Eliza Colwell now reside on the old homestead farm in Mason county. W. S. Kirk, the subject of our sketch, was brought to Mason county in 1856 by his aunt, Sallie Colwell. He

was educated at Marshall academy, in Huntington, and after leaving school went into the business of farming, which he has followed ever since. His father was Thomas Kirk, a native the city of Cork, Ireland. He came to Brooke county in 1810, and was married in 1850 to Abigail Colwell. They had two children, James and William. Thomas Kirk was married a second time to Eunice Perdy, and to their union were born the following children: Brady B., Isabella and John. Mr. Kirk followed the business of merchandising and farming, and died in Ravenwood in 1883. The subject of our sketch was married January 10, 1890, to Maggie J. Millas, with whom he is living happily on the old Colwell homestead.

Aquila Leighton Knight, the subject of this sketch, first saw the light on Christmas morning, 1823, on the land of the heirs of Thomas Hogg, in the first hewed log house built in that part of Kanawha county. It stood at the head of Six Mile Island, six miles above Point Pleasant, now in Mason county, and was used as a dwelling from 1795 to 1885. He was a child of poverty, and while the saying "rocked in a sugar-trough" is worn threadbare by writers of fiction, yet it is true that the infant Aquila Leighton enjoyed the luxury of just such a cradle, improvised from a cut of a sassafras tree, and made by Henry Rice, a friend and neighbor of the family, in which it was kept as a memento of early struggles for twenty years. His quick perception and extraordinary memory developed precociously. He was but two years of age when the steamer on which General Lafayette was a passenger, landed at Six Mile Island to take his father on board, and yet he informed the writer a few years since that he remembered the occurrence. For the benefit and encouragement of the young we wish to show the grand possibilities which are within their reach if they but put forth the proper effort. "What man has done, man can do," is a trite saying, but a true one. Here is the record of this rustic boy in the "old field schools of ante bellum days": Went to school to a Mr. Burchard three weeks, learned to spell in two syllables; six weeks to Thomas G. Hogg, still in Webster's speller; six weeks to Calvin Somerville, began to read; at the age of eleven, eight weeks to same; made progress in reading, spelling and penmanship; six weeks to Jacob Gibbs, and reached compound numbers in Smiley's arithmetic; went eight weeks to John Bell and completed the arithmetic last named and made progress in geography and in Smith's English grammar. At fourteen he took up Murray's English grammar, geography, English composition and Conley's higher arithmetic, under the tutorage of James Minturn, who told his father at the end of ten weeks that it was useless to longer send the boy to the country schools. One characteristic instance of his boyhood days is worthy of record. At the age of fourteen

he had access to some old work on astronomy, which, like everything else that came in his way, he studied with untiring zeal, and from the following incident it may be inferred that he made some progress. Being informed that Mr. James Craig, who lived on the Kanawha, a few miles below Buffalo, had constructed a siderium or planetarium, he resolved to see it. So after corn-planting he was permitted to visit Mr. Craig, an entire stranger, twenty-five miles distant. In the company of a youth of his own age he started through the woods and that night stayed at the residence of Valentine McDermots, on Thirteen Mile creek. Next morning he proceeded up the Kanawha to Mr. Craig's, bare-foot, with pants rolled up to the knees, and alone. When near what he supposed to be Mr. Craig's residence, he met a gentleman and a colored boy, the latter driving a yoke of oxen. Of them he made inquiry and the gentleman pointed to a house and said: "There is where Mr. Craig lives but he is not at home." "I am very sorry," said the boy. "Why?" said the gentleman, "did you have particular business with him?" "No, sir," replied the boy, "not business of interest to him, but I wanted to see his siderium that I am told he has constructed." "Ah! indeed," said the gentleman, at the same time closely scrutinizing the uncouth appearance of the boy. "I have no doubt he would be pleased to show it to you but from what I know of it, it will not interest you." "I don't know," replied the boy, "but I have come twenty-five miles to see it and to learn if my ideas of astronomy are correct." "What!" said the gentleman, with animation, "have you been studying astronomy? Name the planets?" This the boy did readily, and the gentleman continuing, said: "Well, well, young man, if you do not meet with success, you certainly deserve it. Bob, drive the oxen to where the men are at work and I will take the young gentleman to the house." This was the late generous and kind-hearted Mr. James Craig, who not only exhibited the apparatus but fully explained the same and entertained the boy for two days. Such was the boy's thirst for knowledge that he devoured everything in the form of literature that came before him. The late Hon. John Hall, a few years ago, said to the writer, "Dr. Knight read every book in my library before he was fifteen years old." At sixteen he taught school in a German neighborhood, and in three months learned to read the language of these people. Thence onward until his twentieth year he worked on the farm in the summer and taught in the winter. Then his father employed a private tutor for him in the person of Prof. Alexander H. Porter, late of Oxford university, Ohio, and a graduate of Cambridge, England, with whom he studied two years, among his studies being Latin, French, algebra, geometry, surveying, civil engineering rhetoric, logic and political economy.

Here was four years' labor crowded into two years, yet his preceptor declared him to be as proficient as any collegiate with the degree of A. B. His preceptor declared him to be a natural mathematician and if this was true then he did not deserve that credit due to one who had acquired a knowledge of mathematical science by studious labor. But his most prominent natural talent was for drawing and painting, and this has perhaps afforded him more pleasure than all else in his wide range of education. Specimens of his handiwork in these arts may now be seen in the state capitol and in many West Virginian homes. In the summer of 1844 he hewed the logs and built for his father, a large double barn which still stands. The following year he taught school in the Roush settlement, near where the town of New Haven now stands, and the three following years was similarly employed in Pleasant Flats, after which he read medicine with Dr. Daniel Couch and, March 6, 1850, graduated from the Medical department of the Western Reserve college at Cleveland, Ohio, standing second in a class of seventy-six. Returning to his native county, he began the practice of his profession in Pleasant Flats, but in September, 1851, removed to the then new town of West Columbia, at which place he soon had the largest practice of any physician known to the writer. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army. He participated in the battles of Scary Creek, Cross Lanes and Carnifex Ferry, being, soon after the latter, taken prisoner. He was indicted on a charge of treason and confined in the Wheeling jail for seven months, when he was released on parole which he honored until the close of the war. At this time he found himself reft of everything except his residence at West Columbia. Among his losses in addition to that of time, were outstanding claims aggregating \$4,000, and slaves worth \$6,000. It should have been stated that after graduation, he prosecuted the study of several sciences, among them, chemistry, botany and geology, in which he became proficient, although the writer has heard him remark that he had but a smattering knowledge of these branches; that his time was too fully occupied to give them sufficient attention, and he regrets his lack of attainments in natural history. But who has the time, that has the inclination, to study all branches of science. Dr. Hamilton, himself a prominent physician of the Kanawha valley, once said: "Dr. Knight will have much to answer for; nature has given him the full ten talents, while some of us have but one, and others but four or five at most. Why, he is artist, poet, mechanic, musician, scientist, linguist, and regarded by all who know him, as I do, as one of the most skillful physicians and surgeons between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati." Dr. Knight was married December 4, 1855, to Miss Susan Frances Willis, who was eleven years his

junior. To them were born eight children, viz.: Lillie Belle, wife of Fred. S. Bowen; Ida May, relict of Matt S. Gibbons, deceased; Eva Lee, wife of Dr. C. O. Probst, secretary of the Ohio State Board of Health; George Willis, born 1862, died 1874; William Oscar, born 1865, died 1868; Clarence Leighton, born 1867, died 1867; and Irma Louise and Ruby Ray, both as yet school girls. The Doctor was a justice of the peace under the old Virginia *regime* from 1852 to 1858; was several times president of the Meigs County Medical society; twice of the Mason County Medical society; twice of the Ohio Valley Medical society, and vice-president of the West Virginia State Medical society. He with Messrs. George Patrick, James H. Holloway, Andrew Rosebery and others were the first movers in favor of free-schools in Mason county and it was through their indefatigable efforts it was carried in 1858 by a two-thirds majority necessary under the statutory provisions of Virginia. He has contributed much to different medical periodicals, and is a fluent writer on many subjects. He is not flattered by praise nor discouraged by censure. Courteous, kind, positive, generous, frugal, temperate, industrious and studious, he works on toward the fulfillment of the mission assigned him. His life all through has been a struggle and one of conquest. Said he to the writer a few years since: "I have won many triumphs, but my grandest has been the conquest of myself."

M. M. Laidley, boot and shoe merchant of Pt. Pleasant, was born at Charleston, W. Va., August 25, 1858, and is a son of James M. Laidley, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Charleston, and by profession an attorney-at-law. Our subject was reared in Kanawha county, and obtained his education in the city schools at Charleston. He reached his majority in 1878, after which he embarked in the grocery business at Charleston. He continued in the mercantile business in the city mentioned until 1882, when he removed to Pt. Pleasant. At the last mentioned place he re-opened in the grocery trade, and continued it up to 1887, when he embarked in the boot and shoe business. At present he has the only exclusively boot and shoe store in Pt. Pleasant. On September 27, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Fannie M., daughter of Enos Smith, a citizen of Pt. Pleasant, where Mrs. Laidley was born. Their marriage has been blessed with the following named children: Bessie, Lulu and Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Laidley are members of the Episcopal church and enjoy high social standing. He is a member of the Minturn lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Pt. Pleasant, and is also connected with the U. O. A. M., National Union and K. of P.

Virgil Anson Lewis, the subject of this sketch, was born July 6, 1848, on a farm in what is now Waggener district, Mason county, W. Va. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish stock, and were

among the first settlers of the Shenandoah valley, and their later representatives were in the van of the daring pioneers who, crossing the Alleghenies, found homes within the present limits of West Virginia. His more immediate paternal ancestors, after a few years' residence in Greenbrier county, removed farther west, and in 1797, reared their cabin homes near Point Pleasant, then in Kanawha county, but now in Mason. When they came the surrounding region was almost an unbroken wilderness. It was but two years after Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers. There were not to exceed a dozen settlements in Ohio. There was not a postoffice or store within a hundred miles. Here the parents of the subject, George W. Lewis and Lucy Edwards, were born, the former in 1819, and the latter in 1814. They were united in marriage August 20, 1846, and had issue five children, three sons and two daughters, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. By the death of his father he was left an orphan at the age of nine years, and thereafter, until his sixteenth year, he worked on a small farm and in winter attended the old field schools of ante-bellum days. But, upon the introduction of the public school system, he resolved to prepare himself for teaching and prosecuted his studies with that end in view. History was his favorite theme, and early in life he contributed historical articles to the press. These soon attracted wide attention and his productions were eagerly sought by publishers. May 16, 1880, he was elected a corresponding member of the Virginia Historical society. After a few years' teaching in his native county, he was in 1878, elected principal of Buffalo academy, in Putnam county, and a year later, was chosen to fill a similar position in the public schools of Winfield in the same county. While thus employed he engaged in the study of law in the office of the late James H. Hoge, but continued teaching until 1882, when he devoted himself to literature and traveled extensively through the southern states. At this time he conceived the idea of writing a history of his native state, and with that object in view went to Richmond, where he made extended research among the archives of Virginia, and then visited many country seats in quest of data for his proposed work. The result of this labor was the *History of West Virginia*, published by Hubbard Brothers, Philadelphia, 1889. How well he performed this work is shown by the fact that it has never received a single adverse word of criticism, and the legislature, at its session of 1891, by joint resolution, recommended it as a work of standard authority and authorized its use as a work of reference in the schools of the state. Mr. Lewis, though a licensed attorney, with permission to practice in the court of appeals and in the United States district and circuit courts, finds his literary and educational work more congenial, and therefore devotes most of his time to these pursuits. He

was an aspirant for the nomination for the office of state superintendent of schools in 1888, but, while receiving a large vote, the nomination went to Hon. B. S. Morgan. In 1890, Governor Fleming appointed him a delegate-at-large to represent West Virginia in the Inter-States Emigration and Industrial convention, which met at Asheville, N. C., in November, of that year. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical society, and was one of the charter members of the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian society, of which organization he has been the efficient secretary from its formation to the present. He continues in active educational work and has served for a number of years as a member of the board of examiners of his native county. In addition, he performs a vast amount of literary labor, specimens of which may be seen in this work under the chapter headings of "Religious History of the Great Kanawha Valley," "Educational History of the Great Kanawha Valley," "Military History of the Great Kanawha Valley," etc. October 31, 1886, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Stone, of Mason county, and they have issue Anna Lucy, born January 10, 1888, and Hale V., born January 23, 1890. Mr. Lewis is in politics a democrat, and in all the issues of the day manifests a lively interest. He is the present mayor of the town of Mason City.

Isaac Long is descended from a pioneer family, his father being Adam Long, a native of Shenandoah county, Va., where he grew up to manhood and was married. His wife was Annie Rosenbarger, native of the same county, and after marriage the two emigrated to the Kanawha valley. They settled on the south side of the Kanawha river, on what is called Sixteen Mile Creek. Here Adam Long, with his wife and one child, took up his abode in the wilderness, and began the hard struggle of life which was the portion of all the early settlers on the border. The father fought long and bravely against the natural obstacles which confronted him, until finally both he and his faithful companion found graves in the neighborhood where they lived. Their children's names were: George, Isaac and Elizabeth. Isaac Long, who is the subject of this sketch, was born in what is now Arbuckle district, July 8, 1825, and grew to manhood on the old homestead. He received a fair education from the neighboring schools, walking back and forth a distance of from two to four miles to reach the school-house. Subsequently, he added to his education by a nine months' course in Page county, Va., after which he settled down and began at eighteen years of age what has been a very active life in farming. His share of his father's estate consisted of about 500 acres of land which was principally uncleared when he took it. But he has brought it out in good shape and placed it in an excellent state of cultivation. He began farming under many disadvantages, but by good manage-

ment and hard work, he pulled successfully through all his trials. He is a progressive farmer and has kept pace with all the modern improvements in machinery. Besides general farming, in which all the grains of his section are grown, he pays much attention to stock growing, being especially interested in cattle. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Long was united in marriage with Miss Angeline Grice, a native of Mason county, and their children's names are: Isaac Newton and Mary M. In 1855, Mr. Long removed to Chariton county, Mo., where he lived and farmed until the fall of 1864, when he returned to Mason county, where he has since lived.

James W. Long was born February 15, 1833, being a son of George and Emily (Sterrett) Long. The father was a native of Shenandoah county, Va., born March 26, 1808, and was a son of Adam and Anna (Rosenberger) Long. Adam Long was born October 12, 1778, and came to Mason county in 1810, along with three brothers whose names were Philip, Jonas and Nathan. He settled on 625 acres of land in what is now Arbuckle district, being the same farm now owned by J. W. Long, his grandson. Adam Long's marriage to Anna Rosenberger was productive of the following named children: George, Elizabeth and Isaac. George Long was married October 1, 1829, to Emily K. Sterrett, and their children were: Evaline, William, James, Mary, Ann Eliza, Sarah, Robert, Susan, Virginia and George. He was a farmer all his life and lived on the farm his father owned until his death, which occurred April 1, 1880, his wife dying August 15, 1865. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church, in which he was a deacon for a number of years. James Long, the subject of our sketch, resides on the farm owned by his father. He was married November 26, 1863, to Catherine Hannan, a daughter of Henry Hannan. Their marriage was fruitful and resulted in the following named children: Rhoda E., Mary A., James H., Annette K., George W., Fanny E., Sarah H. and Evaline. Mr. Long has always followed the occupation of farming, and has met with the success that follows a life of industry and good judgment. He is an extensive land owner, being now the possessor of 1,435 acres of land in Arbuckle district, 625 being bottom and 810 upland. He is a clever neighbor and a popular citizen.

William A. Long is the son of George and Emily K. Long, a sketch of whom is given in another part of this volume. His birth took place December 19, 1831, in what is now Arbuckle district, Mason county, W. Va. May 5, 1858, he was united in wedlock to Savenia Ayres, a native of Illinois, and the following are the names of their children: Emily E., Evalina K. and Savenia Alice. Mr. Long was married a second time, December 22, 1875, to Sarah Z. Willhoit, a native of Kentucky, and the

children of this union were as follows: William Mason and George Robert, the latter deceased. Mr. Long inherited from his father 620 acres of land, most of which is bottom. On this farm he has resided ever since 1853, and has added thereto 600 acres. He has been a good manager and industrious, the result being that he has met with a good measure of success in his business affairs. He has not taken any active interest in politics, nor aspired to office, preferring to lead the independent life of a farmer. He is a useful citizen, and enjoys the esteem of his acquaintances.

John C. McCallister was born April 1, 1816, in Allegheny county, Va., being the son of William and Jane (Edgar) McCallister. The father was a native of Bath county, Va., and came to Mason county in 1834, where he located on a farm of 140 acres in Clendenin district. Here he lived until his death, which occurred in 1864, at the age of eighty-two. He was married to Jane Edgar, and their children are as follows: Martha A., Mary Jane, Thomas, Harrison, John, William, Andrew, Meniah, Samuel and Amanda. He enlisted in the war of 1812, but peace was declared before he had a chance to reach the scene of hostilities. By occupation he was a farmer all his life. John C. McCallister, the subject of our sketch, came to Mason county with his father in 1832. He remained at home until of age, when he commenced the business of farming, afterward working as a brick mason and carpenter. In addition to these pursuits, and other kinds of business, he clerked in a dry goods store for about fifteen years, but in 1862, settled down to farming, which he has followed steadily ever since. He was commissioned as captain and then as major of the militia of Mason county, in which capacity he acted for about three years. His marriage took place December, 1859, to Julia E. Lanham, and unto them have been born the following children: Walter, Beatrice, Lizzie, Robert, Annie and Shelby. Mr. McCallister resides on the old homestead farm of ninety acres, and now, at seventy-three years of age, is at peace with all the world, being able to look back with satisfaction on an active, industrious and well-spent life.

Gen. John McCausland.—The annals of the late civil war furnish few more picturesque personalities than the distinguished soldier whose career will be set forth in the following pages. It was his fortune to figure in some of the most tragic as well as romantic events of the great struggle, and when still a young man he had obtained a national reputation as a brilliant tactician and persistent fighter. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., September 13, 1837, his parents being John and Harriet (Kyle) McCausland. The father was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, while the mother was born on Catawba creek, in Botetourt county, Va. Her father was William Kyle, a Virginian of Irish birth, who

married Sarah A. Stephens, by whom he had a large family of children. Mr. Kyle was a farmer by occupation, and paid particular attention to the breeding of fine horses. His residence was near Faircastle, Va., and there he spent the most of his days. The elder Jonn McCausland left Ireland about the time he reached his majority, and took passage for the bright land of promise across the Atlantic. He landed at Baltimore, whence he made his way to Lynchburg, Va., where he found temporary employment with David Kyle. From there he went to Huntsville, Alabama, in which place he established a branch mercantile house, making a specialty of Irish linen. Branch houses were also started in Nashville and St. Louis, the latter city becoming Mr. McCausland's permanent place of abode. While living there Gov. Polk appointed him commissioner to arrange the basis for taxation for St. Louis, and subsequent experience proved that this work of Mr. McCausland was of vast importance to the great city by the Mississippi. John McCausland's marriage with Harriet Kyle was consummated while the latter was visiting friends in St. Louis. The union resulted in the birth of three children. The eldest born, a daughter named Laura, died in infancy; Robert K., one of the sons, became a physician, and the other son is the subject of this biography. The latter remained in St. Louis until 1849, when he went with his brother to Mason county, Va. He located at Point Pleasant, where he attended school for a year, and subsequently spent two years at the Buffalo academy. In 1853 young McCausland entered the military institute at Lexington, Va., where he was graduated with first honors in 1857. During the next year he was appointed assistant professor in the institute, which position he held until the breaking out of the civil war. Shortly after that momentous occurrence the young professor was given a commission by Gov. Letcher, with headquarters at Charleston, to raise troops for the Confederate army from the Kanawha valley counties. He remained there until the arrival of Gen. Henry A. Wise, who assumed command of the district and troops so far gathered together. These numbered about 6,000 men from whom young McCausland organized the Thirty-sixth Virginia regiment, of which he took command with a commission as colonel. The membership of this regiment, which afterward became famous under their gallant leader, was made up of the best material in the West Virginia counties. Most of them were young men at the time, many being under age or in the early twenties, and remarkable for their stalwart and handsome personalities. This brave band was frequently heard from afterward during the great agony and bloody sweat of the four years' desperate struggle. Col. McCausland and regiment took part in all the military operations under Gens. Wise and Floyd during their occupancy

of the Kanawha valley in 1861. In the latter part of that year the Thirty-sixth went with Gen. John B. Floyd to join the army of Sidney Johnston, at Bowling Green, Ky. Subsequently the gallant Thirty-sixth bore a conspicuous part in the hard fighting at Fort Donelson, and joined in the sortie of 5,000 men under Gen. Pillow. Col. McCausland refused to surrender his regiment when the defeat of the Confederates had been finally brought about by Gen. Grant's army. Many southern regiments were forced to stack arms before the victorious Federals, but the Thirty-sixth "lived to fight another day." By the exercise of much nerve and skill, Col. McCausland managed to withdraw his command which succeeded in reaching Nashville, Tenn. From there they proceeded by way of Chattanooga to southwest Virginia, finally locating at Wytheville, where a complete reorganization took place. Until the spring of 1864, the regiment served in the department of southwestern Virginia, taking part in various campaigns, marches, skirmishes and battles. In the spring of 1864 the Federal, Gen. Crook, organized a large army at and around Charleston, with which he marched against the Confederates in southwestern Virginia. He proceeded up the Kanawha valley, thence across the country to the New river and up that stream to Giles county. His objective point was the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, which was the artery of vital importance to the Confederates at that time. On the 9th of May, 1864, the army crossed over Cloyd's Mountain, which is situated in Pulaski county, Va. On a beautiful farm belonging to Maj. Cloyd, lying at the southern base of the mountain, the Confederate army was found drawn up in line of battle and ready to meet the advancing Federals. Gen. Jenkins, an able and very popular officer from the Kanawha valley country, was in command of the little army that faced the superior force of Crook.. There were but few preliminaries before two hostile forces came together. The ensuing battle was one of the hardest fought contests of the war, in proportion to the numbers engaged. It raged for several hours on the fertile plains of Pulaski, but finally resulted in a disastrous defeat and retreat of the Confederate forces. The loss was heavy on both sides, among the stricken being Gen. Jenkins, the gallant commander of the Confederates. That brave officer was severely wounded on the field and died a few days after the battle. Col. McCausland was second in command, and when he heard of the downfall of Gen. Jenkins, withdrew the troops to New River bridge, where he continued the fight the next day. After the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, so famous in Kanawha valley annals, Col. McCausland was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and assigned to the command of the cavalry brigade, lately commanded by Gen. Jenkins. This brigade, increased by the Twenty-first

Virginia cavalry regiment, was assigned to very difficult and dangerous duty. After the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Gen. Cook fell back into the valley of the upper Kanawha, where he rested for a while and proceeded via Lewisburg, White Sulphur Springs, to join the army of Gen. David Hunter, then advancing up the valley of Virginia. McCausland was ordered to plant his brigade in front of Cook and do everything possible to retard that general's march and junction with Hunter. How well McCausland and his gallant little brigade performed this arduous service, is told in the pages of history. They first confronted Cook at Covington, in Allegheny county, Va., where sharp skirmishing commenced, and this was continued for days and weeks, on the long and weary march to Staunton, where the armies of Cook and Hunter finally came together. These forces now constituting a formidable army, proceeded on the march to Lynchburg, many miles distant beyond the Blue Ridge mountains. McCausland and his brigade continued to obstruct, fighting and retreating, burning bridges and every way delaying the advance of the Federals. They were the only organized troops in front of Hunter, until that officer reached Lynchburg. The delay caused by McCausland's brilliant tactics and skillful maneuvering gained valuable time, which proved of the utmost importance to the Confederates. General Lee was enabled to detach Early with a large force to go to the relief of Lynchburg, and they arrived there none too soon, as McCausland after weeks of hard fighting was making his last stand just outside the city limits. The reinforcements under Early soon turned the tide, and Gen. Hunter was speedily retreating across the mountains. The brigade of Gen. McCausland afterward served conspicuously during the campaigns that immediately succeeded in Maryland, on to the very gates of the National capital, and later against Gen. Sheridan, and his invincible cavalry in the valley of the Shenandoah. The brigade, especially distinguished itself at the battle of Monocacy Bridge, where it led the vanguard and made the first attack on Gen. Lew Wallace. Later, by order of Gen. Early, Gen. McCausland and his intrepid brigade marched to Chambersburg, Penn., which city was burned in retaliation for acts of incendiarism in Virginia. After the war, Gen. McCausland returned to Pt. Pleasant, but the feelings there were so bitter that he deemed it best to spend a while in foreign lands, until angry passion cooled down. After an absence of a year or two in Europe and Mexico, the general returned to his old home in 1866, where he has since remained, in the quiet pursuit of farming. In 1878, he married Miss Emmett Hannah, by whom he has four children: Samuel, John, Charlotte and Alexander.

Charles E. McCulloch, a son of John and Mary C. McCulloch, was born in Robinson district, Mason county, W. Va., Aug-

ust 13, 1849, and is the only living son of the above mentioned parents. He was reared upon a farm; first given a fair education at home, and afterward was placed in the Marietta (Ohio) college, where he spent one year; then attended Washington college at Lexington for one year, and fitted himself well for the duties of life. In 1884 he was united in wedlock with Miss Emma Chapman, daughter of Absalom Chapman, of Cabell county. Their union has been blessed with the birth of two children, viz.: John Howard and Charles Edward Chapman. Mr. McCulloch has devoted his life to farming, and resides on and cultivates the old homestead of his father in Arbuckle district. He is one of the representative farmers of the county; has been successful in business, and is recognized as a progressive and energetic citizen.

Mrs. Mary C. McCulloch was born in Mason county, W. Va., February, 1810, being a daughter of Andrew and Parthenia (Clendenin) Bryan. Her father was a native of Botetourt county, Va., a son of James Bryan, a Virginian, who settled on the north branch of the Kanawha river, where he lived until his death. Andrew Bryan and wife had four children: Mary C., James, Cynthia, and Elizabeth. Soon after their marriage they settled on a farm in Arbuckle district where they died and are buried. The mother, when married, was the widow of Jonathan Meigs, a brother of Gov. Meigs, of Ohio, and the result of her first marriage was two children, viz.: Return Jonathan and Theresa. The son became a lawyer, and at the time the civil war began, was residing at Nashville, Tenn., but on account of his loyalty to the Union cause, was warned to leave that state. He repaired to Staten Island, N. Y., and later, was appointed by President Lincoln clerk of the District of Columbia, where he now resides in possession of the same office. His only sister, Theresa, married a Presbyterian minister named Pope, and lived until his death in Tennessee. Miss Parthenia Clendenin, who was first the wife of Jonathan Meigs and then of Andrew Bryan, was the oldest of three daughters, the other two being Cynthia and Mary. Their father, George Clendenin, and his brothers, William and Alexander, were among the brave Virginia soldiers who fought the celebrated battle of Pt. Pleasant in 1774. George Clendenin, by giving forty acres of land as a site of the city, became the founder of West Virginia's capital, which was named in honor of his father, whose given name was Charles. George Clendenin was a signer of the Federal constitution, and was for several years a member of the Virginia legislature at Richmond, first representing Greenbrier county, and later, Kanawha county, after the latter was organized. He was hardly fifty years of age when his death occurred at Marietta, Ohio, while there visiting his oldest daughter, then Mrs. Jonathan Meigs. It was in 1839

that John McCulloch and Mary C. Bryan were united in marriage. Their five children were named as follows: Margaret, John, Mary, Charles E. and Sallie. John McCulloch, her husband, was born in Maryland in 1791, and died in Mason county, W. Va., in 1884. His father, of the same name, was of Irish lineage, first emigrated to Maryland, then went to Virginia, and later, settled in Mason county, where he died. His son, John, was for many years a prominent and representative farmer and citizen of Mason county. He died at an advanced age, after a long life which brought him the esteem of all who knew him, and doubtless received at the end, that most blessed of all rewards, the plaudit of "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

Capt. A. G. McDaniel, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Mason county, was born in Washington City, D. C., August 13, 1809. He is one of the following named children, born to Ezekiel and Ann (Moore) McDaniel: Albert G., Mary Ann, James, Matilda, Catharine, Ezekiel, Emily, Guinn, Julia, John and Virginia. The father was born in Maryland, in 1785, and was a son of John McDaniel, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in an early day. The mother was born in Washington City, D. C., in 1788, and was a daughter of James Moore, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who emigrated to this country and settled in Maryland. The marriage of Ezekiel and Ann McDaniel took place in Washington, where they lived until 1831, in which year they moved to what is now Mason county W. Va., settling on a tract of land just north of Mason City, on the site of the German furnace. The father died in 1836, but the mother continued to live there many years afterward, dying about 1874. Their eldest son is the immediate subject of this sketch. His father was for twenty-seven years a clerk in the navy department in Washington, continuing at one desk the entire time. Capt. McDaniel grew to manhood at the National capital, where he received a fair education. He was about twenty-two years old when his parents located in Mason county. At the age of twenty, he was married in Washington, to Miss Eliza Storm, of that city, and their children are as follows: Elizabeth, Ann, George, Mary, Albert, Leonard and Alice Rose. The mother of these children departed this life in 1870. Over forty years ago Capt. McDaniel began his career as a steamboat man on the great western rivers. He commenced as a watchman, as such taking two trips to New Orleans, after which he served as mate of a boat for about ten years. At the end of that time he bought an interest in a steamboat of which he became the captain, which position he held up to about 1882. He was very successful in his career as a steamboat captain, and few men have spent so much time on the rivers. In 1861 Capt. McDaniel went to Washington and offered his services to Presi-

dent Lincoln in connection with the war which had just broken out. He was ordered to St. Louis, where he was given a position in the naval service, and served in the war up to 1865. About 1882 he retired from the steamboat business and devoted his time to farming on his place in Mason county. Capt. McDaniel is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the Ohio valley, having been a member of the order ever since he was twenty-one years old. In politics he is an old fashioned democrat of the Jeffersonian school. He has led a long and adventurous life, has met and overcome many obstacles, and is now spending the evening of his life with the good will and respect of all who know him. All that he is and all that he has are due to his own perseverance and indomitable will.

John McDermitt, an enterprising farmer of Cooper district, was born on July 7, 1833, in Mason county, W. Va., and has resided in this county ever since. He lived with his father until he was twenty years of age and then commenced farming for himself, following that occupation since entering on his business life. He was married in 1863, on September 3d, and in Mason county, to Miss Martha J. Lover, and unto them has been born one child, a daughter, Lucinda. Mr. McDermitt now resides on a farm of 107 acres in Cooper district, Mason county, in the enjoyment and prosperity which comes to those following the honorable calling of the agriculturist. John McDermitt, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Mason county, born about 1794 in Arbuckle district, at the mouth of Nine Mile creek. He was a son of Daniel and Sarah (Fleming) McDermitt, the former of whom was a native of Ireland. He first located in Big Beaver, Penn., and then removed to Mason county, W. Va. He was one of the pioneer settlers on the Kanawha river. When John McDermitt was six months old his father became missing and was never afterward heard of. The children who were left to the care of their mother were James, Mary, Nancy, Betsey and John, and with the exception of Mary, were reared by other people. The wife of Daniel McDermitt died in Mason county, W. Va., at the age of ninety-five years. Her son, John McDermitt, was married about 1816 in the county of his nativity, and his children were as follows: Calvin, Alexandra, James, Daniel, Jeremiah, Samuel, Henry, Andrew, John, Adam, Rachel, Christopher C., Greenberry and Amos. He was a wheelwright and followed his trade most of his life. His death took place in 1883 and his wife followed him to the grave, her demise occurring in 1881.

Dr. James R. Meeks, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of five children born to Charles Ray Meeks and Frances Henderson, his wife, born in Halifax county, Va., A. D. 1800, died January 11th, 1871, in Putnam county, W. Va. His father

was born in Albemarle county, Va., in 1797, died in March, 1833, in Halifax county, where Dr. James R. Meeks was born the 16th of March, 1832. Shortly after the death of her husband, the widow moved to Amherst county, taking with her the four fatherless children, then living where she and they lived with a brother of her deceased husband, Isham Meeks. Seven years later the two families moved to Rockbridge county, from whence in 1848, they again moved, this time to Putnam county, Va., now West Virginia. Here the doctor labored on the farm during the summer and attended the usual three months term of school during the winter. In 1852, Prof Perkin opened a select grammar school, which he attended for nine months. After which he taught school for four years, continuing with indefatigable zeal, his own self taught education. In 1856, upon a rigid examination, he was admitted to the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. A. L. Knight, of West Columbia, Va., now West Virginia. Two years after he matriculated in the Starling Medical college, of Columbus, Ohio, from which he graduated in March, 1860. Returned to Mason county, W. Va., and located in the town of Hartford City, where he commenced the practice of medicine, and was very successful, both as physician and financier, saving from his professional income, ten or twelve hundred annually. October 3d, 1860, he was united in marriage to Sarah Louise Knight, daughter of George Ray and Elizabeth Knight, and sister to his late preceptor in medicine. To them were born in the years 1861, '63, '64 and '69, Francis Kirk, Blanche, Hattie Lee and James Albert, in the order named. In 1865, the doctor having accumulated some capital, was induced to add the manufacture of salt to his other business with varying success and disaster, till 1880, when he found that twenty years of arduous labor had been lost, that he had nothing left but his instruments, library and the small patrimony of his wife, the latter he scrupulously kept out of his business transactions; his innate pride revolted at the idea of falling back upon the practice of medicine with a circumscribed style of living among the wealthy friends of his prosperity. So with iron wills he and his brave wife decided to remove to the southwest to renew their battle of life among strangers in a strange land. In 1881, they moved to Dallas, Texas, where he gradually obtained a good practice, where the three oldest children have married, and where he continues the practice of medicine. The Meeks family have been in Virginia for several generations. The doctor's paternal grandmother was an Italian by birth, being the daughter of a protestant Italian, who immigrated when she was thirteen years of age, and settled in Albemarle county, near Monticello, who preached and attended to horticulture for his excellency, Thomas Jefferson, for many years. His maternal

grandmother was the daughter of James Glass, a well-to-do planter and slave owner, as also was his grandfather Henderson. They were all well connected; they were related to the Brices and several other prominent families of Virginia.

✓ C. C. Miller, one of the oldest citizens of Mason county, W. Va., was born there February 23, 1811, and is the son of John and Sophia (Clendenin) Miller. The father was born in Woodstock in 1781, and died in Mason county, in 1846. He was of German descent and came to Kanawha valley about 1800. At first he followed his trade at Charleston, which was that of a hatter. Afterward he removed to Gallipolis, Ohio, which was settled and named by the French. At the time Mr. Miller went there, he found only two other persons besides himself, who spoke the English language. He followed his trade there about eight years, and during that time was married to Sophia Clendenin. She was born in Greenbrier county, Va., about 1783, and died in Putnam county, in 1822. She was a daughter of William Clendenin, a Virginian by birth. Together with his brother, George Clendenin, a surveyor, who died at Marietta, Ohio, he settled at Charleston, Kanawha county, and there they built the Clendenin fort. This George Clendenin was really the founder of Charleston, and owned the land on which the city is now located. William Clendenin settled in Mason county opposite Gallipolis, Ohio, where he subsequently died and is buried in the Steenbergen family graveyard in Clendenin district, which was named in his honor. He was a very prominent character in the early history of the Kanawha valley, and was representative in the Virginia legislature, first from Kanawha and afterward from Mason county. John Miller and wife had the following children, who grew to maturity: Christopher, now a citizen of Missouri; William C., who died in Barboursville in 1888; Charles C., Henry H., who now resides in Cincinnati; Margaret, who married and died in Cabell county. The father removed from Gallipolis to Clendenin district and purchased a tract of land, where he built a brick residence and shop. Here he continued his trade and also farmed until 1819, and then removed to what is now Putnam county, locating in Teay's valley, on the Kentucky and Richmond road. There he bought 1,000 acres of land, and continued the business of farming, also keeping hotel for the accommodation of the traveling public. His wife died there in 1822. About 1832-33, he removed to the Arbuckle district, and settled on the Kanawha river, where the remainder of his days were spent. While living in Arbuckle district, he was married for the second time to Sarah Henderson, and their children were: Henderson, Elizabeth, Nancy, Mary and Emily. Charles C. Miller, from the early age of eight or nine years, commenced clerking in stores. This he kept up for a number of years, holding clerk-

ing positions in Cabell county, Charlestown and Gallipolis. In 1828, he began steamboating, which he continued until 1832. Subsequently, he merchandised some and in 1834, bought the sheriff's office of Mason county, of his uncle, Charles Clendenin, to which business he devoted himself for the next ten years. Afterward he merchandised for a while in Pt. Pleasant, and then became interested in agriculture. About 1843, he became director, and later for ten years, was president of the branch of the Merchants' & Mechanics' bank at Pt. Pleasant. When the Merchants' National bank was established, he was its president for a number of years, and is still one of the stockholders, but lives a retired life on his farm in Lewis district. In 1831, he married Miss Jemima Cantrell, daughter of John Cantrell, whose mother was a Clendenin. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been the parents of the following named children: John C., Sophia, Anna and Betha. The mother died in 1854, and in 1856, Mr. Miller married Miss Virginia F. Middlecoff, by whom he became the father of two children. Blanche C. and Edith C. Mr. Miller is highly esteemed as one of the oldest citizens of the county, and also on account of his sterling personal qualities.

James H. Miller is a son of John and Sarah (Henderson) Miller, and was born in 1829 in what is now Mason county, where he has resided ever since. His marriage took place in 1851 to Harriet E. Craig, a daughter of James K. Craig, of Putnam county, and their children were as follows: Willie A., John D., Mary J., James H., Jr., and George K. (twins) and Sallie V. His second marriage was in 1864 to Annetta Lyons, a native of Kentucky, and the children by this union were Joseph L. and Stephen K. Mr. Miller inherited some land from his father and has since added considerably to the same and now has a tract of 457 acres, mostly bottom land. In 1876 he built a new house at the cost of \$4,000, and his other improvements are in keeping with the same. Mr. Miller has carried on merchandising for about fifteen years, but his principal occupation has been that of farming. He has filled the position of justice of the peace for ten years and county commissioner for four years. Fraternally, he is a Master Mason, and a member of Minturn lodge, No. 19, at Pt. Pleasant. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and the family stand well in the community.

William A. Miller was born November 28, 1821, in Rockbridge county, Va., and came to Mason county in 1866. His parents were Andrew and Ann (Armintrout) Miller, his father being born in Rockbridge county, Va., in 1780, where he lived and died. His first marriage was to Betsy Plot and the children were: Sallie, Betsy, Pollie, John and George. His second marriage was to Ann Armintrout and they had the following child-

ren: Margaret, William A., Andrew, Harriet, Samuel and James. His third wife was Rebecca McCoy who bore him the following children: Thomas, Catherine, Phebe, Joseph, Benjamin and Robert. The progenitor of these children was a wagon-maker by trade, which business he followed throughout his life. His son, William A. Miller, who is the subject of this sketch, after living in Mason county for four years went to Putnam where he remained for seven years, and then returned to Mason, which has been his residence since then. His marriage to Margaret Oyler took place May 23, 1850, his bride being a native of Rockbridge county, Va. Following were the children: Hannah J., Mary F., Virginia, Martha L., William A., Margaret L., John H., Laura J., Alice J. and Alsona. During the civil war Mr. Miller was a soldier in the Confederate army for about six months. He has always followed the occupation of a farmer and resides on a farm in Hannan district. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Baptist church. They reside in an elegant new house which was built in 1888 at a cost of \$2,000.

Robert E. Mitchell was born at West Columbia, Mason county, February 25, 1852, and is a son of Thomas and Barbara (Sommerville) Mitchell. The parents were born in Mason county, and their progenitors were early settlers of this section. The father is a prominent farmer of the county; is a son of James Mitchell, a native of north Ireland, who emigrated to the United States about 1800, and settled in what is now Graham district. He lived a long and useful life, until, in the course of nature, he was called away. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Samuel Sommerville, of a pioneer Virginia family in the settlement of the great Kanawha valley. His family was noted for longevity, and he himself lived to reach a very advanced age. Robert E. Mitchell, the subject of our sketch, was given a fair education in youth, but was reared to work on the farm. At the age of twenty-two years he entered the National Normal, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he completed a scientific course and was graduated in 1875. In 1876 he began teaching school, which he continued until about 1882, meeting with decided success in his educational career. In 1884 he was elected by the people as clerk of the circuit court at Point Pleasant, of which office he is the present efficient incumbent. In November, 1885, he was united in matrimony with Miss Emma E. Mallory, of Racine, Ohio. The result of this union has been the birth one child, Eva L. Mr. Mitchell may be properly described as a self-made man, and it can be stated with equal truth that he is an excellent citizen in all the duties appertaining to that title.

Charles Page Thomas Moore was born in Lewisburg, W. Va., then Virginia, on February 8, 1831. His paternal grandfather was Joseph Moore, who wedded Mary Ellen Morgan, sister of



Eng^d by F. G. Kernan, N.Y.

C. P. T. Moore

Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Virginia, and became the progenitor of the following offspring: Nancy, Morgan, Thomas, George and Morris. Thomas Moore was born in Shenandoah county, Va., and married Augusta Delphia Page, a native of Augusta county, Va., and unto them were born the following named children: Vincent, Mary E., and Charles Page Thomas. The father of the before mentioned children died in Lewisburg, W. Va., in 1832. The mother, after a second marriage, departed this life at Lewisburg, in 1844. Vincent, the oldest of the children, now resides in Kentucky. The sister and subject of this sketch were adopted by their uncle, George Moore, and his wife, who became the foster parents of these orphans. George Moore was a native of Shenandoah county, Va., and wedded Frances Harness, but the marriage resulted in the birth of no children. He was a tanner by trade in early years, but during the latter part of his life turned his attention to farming and settled in Mason county, W. Va., about 1836. He lived a long and active life, and died in 1880, aged eighty years, respected by all who knew him. His wife preceded him to the grave, dying in 1878, at the age of seventy-five years. With these foster parents, Mary E. grew to womanhood, was married, and now resides in Kentucky in her widowhood. Charles P. T. Moore was a youth of thirteen years when adopted into the home of his uncle. He received his early education in a local school and at the age of sixteen he was placed in Marshall academy, now college, of Huntington, W. Va. Subsequently at the home of Hon. John I. Van Meter, in Pike county, Ohio, he received a three years' course of instruction under private tutors, later attended Jefferson college, Penn., and in 1853 graduated at Union college of New York under Dr. Eliphalet Nott, a Presbyterian divine. In the fall of 1853 he entered the Virginia State university, where he began the study of law, completing the course in 1856. In that year he was admitted to the bar, located at Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., and began his career in the legal profession. In 1860 he was elected commonwealth's attorney for Mason county, which position he held until the outbreak of the civil war. After the close of the war, he continued the practice of his profession up to 1870, when, as a democrat, he was elected to the supreme bench of West Virginia, for a term of twelve years. In 1872 the change of the state constitution legislated him, with other state officials, out of office, but in the election of that year he was the democratic candidate for reelection, was endorsed by the other political parties and chosen without opposition. The new state constitution provided that the length of term which should fall to each of the newly elected judges should be decided by lot. The subject of our sketch voluntarily took the last draw, but as fortune would have it, it gave him the long term, which was twelve years. His service as

member of the supreme court lasted from January, 1870, to June, 1881, when, on account of ill health, he resigned and retired to private life. He located on his present farm, the former homestead of his uncle and foster father, which the latter by will bequeathed to him. In 1865, he was united in marriage with Urilla Kate Kline, in Columbus, Ohio, the result of the marriage being a family of four daughters, all of whom are still living. Fraternally, Judge Moore is a member of the Masonic Blue lodge of Pt. Pleasant, also of the Pt. Pleasant chapter of the Kanawha commandery, and has advanced beyond the thirty-second degree. In addition to this, he enjoys the distinction of being the only living founder of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

George M. Moore was born July 12, 1839, in Mason county, W. Va., which has been the place of his residence ever since. His parents were Morgan and Mary (Allen) Moore, his father being a native of Shenandoah valley, born in 1797. He came to Mason county, and located on a farm in Mercer's bottom, where he lived until his death, which occurred in August, 1869. His children's names were as follows: John A., Clinton, Calvin, Calvin, George M., Charles (deceased), Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth, Lucretia, Fannie, Amanda and Lucinda. Mr. Moore was a saddler by trade, but his occupation for life was principally that of farming. For twenty years he held the office of justice of the peace. His son, George M. Moore, who is the subject of this sketch, remained with his father until he was thirty years of age. In 1872 he married Emily Brown, a daughter of Gideon and Maria (Watson) Brown, and their children are as follows: Mary, Ellen, Maggie, George G. and Morgan. In 1875 Mr. Moore located on the farm where he now resides. In 1870 and 1871, he was engaged in merchandising, but at present is manufacturing oil barrel staves, but his principal occupation is looking after matters connected with his farm. He is a breeder of fast horses, his breeds being the Highland Chiefs and Ben Allens. He graduated at the Pt. Pleasant academy in 1861, and is a man of intelligence who keeps well posted on all matters of current interest. For about four years he has been clerk of the board of education, and is esteemed as a citizen as well as respected neighbor.

Shepard W. Moore is a son of J. C. Moore, and was born in 1862, in Lincoln county, Mo. His father was a native of the same county and state, having come there in 1832 with his parents when still an infant. He was the son of William D. and Sarah (Hutton) Moore, natives of Tennessee, who now reside in Lincoln county, Mo. J. C. Moore was a teacher, but followed farming most of his time. The subject of our sketch lived at home with his parents until 1888, during which time he attended school at Lebanon, Ohio, for one year. Part of his time he has been

engaged in traveling for a library association in Chicago. Mr. Moore was married October 29, 1889, at Col. Beale's, in Clendenin district, his wife being Mary Morgan Moore, a daughter of Calvin and Mary Moore. After his marriage he returned to Missouri, where he spent the winter of 1889, and in the spring of the following year, returned to Mason county. He is a young man of popular address who is liked by all who know him.

George W. Moredock was born in Plainfield, Conn., July 28, 1816, his parents being Andrew and Sallie (Reynolds) Moredock. The father was son of George Moredock of Puritan origin. He enjoyed a revolutionary fame, and with some seven or eight companions left his home in Connecticut and crossing mountains and forests joined Gen. Washington at Boston. Afterward George Moredock and his friends fought in the battle of Bunker Hill and other battles of the revolutionary war. Andrew Moredock, father of our subject, was born March 11, 1784, and grew to manhood in his native state of Connecticut. He participated in the war of 1812, and was married to Sallie Reynolds, of Rhode Island; they were married in September, 1803, and these were their children: William, Daniel, Hiram E., Samuel R., Andrew, Charles M., George W., Annie R. and John. All the foregoing children are dead except Daniel and George W., the latter of whom is the immediate subject of this biography. George W. Moredock was reared in Connecticut, given a common school education, and afterward he attended the Plainfield academy. During his earlier days he learned all sorts of farm work, and also worked in a cotton manufactory in his native town. Until twenty-five years of age he worked in summer to earn money to defray expenses while attending school in winter. At the age of twenty-five his marriage with Eliza A. Healey was solemnized by Rev. Thomas Barber. Mrs. Moredock was born March 25, 1819, and still survives as the faithful companion of our subject. The date of the marriage was 1841, and the result was the birth of a daughter, born July 27, 1842, and now wife of Douglass E. Newton, and the mother of two children. From 1841 to 1853, Mr. Moredock was engaged in merchandising in Connecticut. At the date last mentioned he came to Hartford City, W. Va., where he has since resided. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, W. A. Healey, who became manager of the second salt furnace erected in Mason county in 1854, the same being now under the management of Mr. Moredock. It was erected by the Mason County Mining and Manufacturing company, and is now owned by the Hartford City Salt company. Morgan G. Bulkeley, governor of Connecticut, is associated with Mr. Moredock in business. The subject of this sketch has been a prominent man both in the state of his nativity and that of his adoption. Until 1860 he was identified with the democratic party, but

since that time has affiliated with the republicans. He has, however, never participated actively in politics in the sense of seeking office, but has always been a staunch supporter of the Union and Federal constitution. He has kept aloof from political intrigues preferring to devote his time to important business matters, and the duties of independent citizenship. He started life with but little of this world's goods, but by energy, enterprise and natural business sagacity, has been remarkably successful in everything he undertook. For many years he has been an influential member of the order I. O. O. F., he is also a Master Mason and Knight Templar. The community in which he resides has no citizen more esteemed or more worthy of esteem than George W. Moredock.

William A. Morgan dates his birth from March 22, 1836, and the scene thereof, was Allegheny county, Penn. His parents were Samuel W. and Susanna (Armstrong) Morgan. Samuel W. was born in the county above mentioned, in 1809, came to Mason county in 1860, and settled on a 545 acre farm, near Letart where he lived until his death, which occurred March 21, 1876. He married Susanna Armstrong, and their children were: Nancy W., Elias J., William A., Mary A., Samuel, Margaret T., Jeremiah, Easter, John and Ann. The progenitor of this family was a blacksmith by trade but put in most of his time farming. William A. Morgan, the subject of our sketch, came to Mason county in 1860, and there he has made his home ever since. He found a wife in the person of Elizabeth Durst, to whom he was married June 5, 1862, and unto whom the following children were born: John H. and Rhoda A. While living in Pennsylvania, Mr. Morgan served as fifer of a band for a volunteer company, in which capacity he acted for twelve years. Like his father before him, he was a blacksmith by trade, but farming has been his principal business. He resides on a farm in Union district, situated on the waters of Kanawha, where he has a pleasant home and lives in peace with the world.

Henry C. Morrow is one of the following children born unto James and Olive (Hill) Morrow: Robert E., James J., Margaret, William C., John T., Gideon H. and Henry C. James Morrow was born in Mason county, W. Va., but the exact date of his birth is unknown. Henry C. Morrow, and all of his brothers, were soldiers during the late war and all returned home, except James, who died at Chapmansville, Va., in 1863. During the course of his service, John was captured and confined in Libby prison for five months. While sojourning in that dismal den, he was twice compelled to draw cuts for his life, but happened to be lucky and escaped both times. Henry C. Morrow, the subject of our sketch, was born in 1845, in Clendenin district, Mason county, W. Va. His marriage took place in 1872 to Rebecca Doss,

daughter of William and Elizabeth Doss, but they have no children. In 1863, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio volunteers, and served with that regiment for one year during the civil war. By occupation, he has always been a farmer, has met with a fair measure of success in his business and stands well with his neighbors.

E. J. Mossman, M. D., was born in Gallia county, Ohio, February 10, 1854, being a son of Albert and Mary (Watts) Mossman. The parents were natives of Gallia county, Ohio, where they still reside. The father is a son of John Mossman, born in County Cork, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1811. The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm in his native county. During his youth he was given the ordinary common school education, and completed a six years' course in the city schools of Gallipolis, Ohio, from the high school of which place he was graduated in June, 1876. At the age of sixteen years he taught a term in the public schools of Ohio, after which he followed that occupation for five years in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia. He came to Mason county in the fall of 1876, where taught school in winter and studied medicine in summer. He began the study of medicine in 1875, at Gallipolis, under Dr. Reuben A. Vance, now of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1879 he engaged in the drug business at Buffalo, W. Va., and subsequently removed to Pt. Pleasant, where he continued the same. In 1882-83, he entered the Starling medical college, at Columbus, Ohio, and completed a course of two terms at that institution. Since July, 1883, he has been a practicing physician, at Pt. Pleasant. In June, 1884, he formed a partnership with Dr. Andrew Barbee, and is still connected with him in the practice of his profession. The firm also carry on a drug store at Pt. Pleasant. In April, 1879, Dr. Mossman was married at Pt. Pleasant, to Miss Mary E. McDaniel, daughter of Capt. William McDaniel, of Mason county, where Mrs. Mossman was born. Dr. Mossman is a member of the Ohio Medical society. Both socially and professionally, he enjoys high rank in the community.

Elijah Green Musgrave was born in Robinson district, Mason county, W. Va., May 22, 1834. His paternal grandparents were John and Ellen (Stewart) Musgrave, both natives of Virginia, of Dutch and Irish extraction. Their children were John, Asa, Elisha, Jane, Hiram, Comfort, Ellen, Martha, Elizabeth and Nancy. The parents and part of their children removed from Harvey county, Va., to Mason county, just after the war of 1812. Subsequently they moved to Ohio, and later to Warren county, Ind., where the parents lived until their deaths. Asa Musgrave, one of their sons, was born in 1804, in Hardy county, Va., and came with his parents to the west. After reaching his majority

he became a citizen of Mason county, and in 1829 was married to Mary Yeager, born in 1806. She was the daughter of Nicholas and Magdalene Yeager, who were born, reared and married in Fayette county, Penn., and settled in April, 1801, in Mason county, W. Va. Their marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Elizabeth, Joseph, Catherine, Mary, Jacob, Barbara and Susan. The father was a soldier in the American revolution and a lieutenant in the war of 1812. Asa and Mary Musgrave had the following children: Mary E. and Elijah Green. Immediately after marriage they settled on a farm in Robinson district, where the father's death occurred May 13, 1879, and there, with her daughter, the mother now lives in her eighty-fifth year. Their only son is now a farmer and citizen of Robinson district. In 1857 he was wedded to Emma C. Roseberry, a daughter of Michael and Lucinda (Knopp) Roseberry. The marriage resulted in the birth of ten children. During the civil war Elijah G. Musgrave was captain of the One Hundredth and Sixth Virginia militia, but was in the service only during Morgan's raid in Ohio and Jenkins' raid in Virginia. He has led an active life, and is one of the respected citizens of his community.

William P. L. Neale was a native of Fauquier county, Va., and located in Clendenin district, Mason county. His father was William Neale, born in the county first above mentioned and of Irish descent. William P. L. Neale was only eight years of age when he was brought to Mason county by his mother, who had married William Prosser after the death of her first husband in 1808. William was married to Catherine B. Steenberg in 1838, and located on what is now known as the Neale homestead at Ben Lomond. The result of his marriage was the following children: Virginia C., Ellen S., Albert C. (deceased), Edwin L., William P., Alice M. (deceased) and Robert J. Albert was killed in battle, while gallantly serving as a soldier in the southern army under Gen. Jenkins. He was shot after he surrendered, this unmilitary act occurring in March, 1863, when he was only nineteen years of age. Edwin L. Neale, the principal subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Beall Waggener on November 10, 1870. This marriage resulted in the following named children: Margaret L. and William P. L., both of whom live at home. Mr. Neale has spent all of his active life in farming, but during the last three years has also been engaged in merchandising, having formed a partnership with his brother, Robert J. at Ben Lomond. Edwin L. Neale is now about forty-four years of age, having been born February 24, 1846. He has led an industrious life, has been successful in business and now owns the old homestead of 460 acres besides 333 acres adjoining. His brother, Robert J., was born September 7, 1853, and has been engaged in farming and selling goods ever since he grew to

manhood. William P. L. Neale died at the age of sixty-eight. E. L. Neale and his brother Robert are both Master Masons of the thirty-second degree. In all the relations of friend, neighbor and citizen, they stand well in the community and enjoy the respect of their wide circle of acquaintances.

W. P. Neale, M. D., a practicing physician of Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., and member of the Ohio Medical association, was born in Mason county, March 30, 1849. His parents were William P. L. and Catherine (Steenbergen) Neale. The father was a native of Fauquier county, in the "Old Dominion," and son of William Neale, of the same state, and English descent. He was the progenitor of three children: Richard, William P. L. and Mary. William P. L., upon reaching his majority, left his native state and came to Mason county, where he settled on a farm. He married a daughter of Gen. P. H. Steenbergen, a pioneer of the county. This marriage gave issue to eight children, of whom the following reached maturity: Virginia C., Ella S., Charles Albert (deceased), Edward L., William P. and Robert J. The father was one of the well known and highly respected citizens of the county. Dr. W. P. Neale, the subject of this biography, was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools. Later, he took a collegiate course in Bethany college, of Brooke county, W. Va., where he was graduated in 1868, at the age of nineteen years. He then began the study of medicine at Maulden, W. Va., which was kept up for two years thereafter, being alternated with school teaching. In 1869 he studied at Pt. Pleasant under Dr. Andrew R. Barbee, and in 1870 entered the university of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where he was graduated March 12, 1872, from the medical department. He returned to Pt. Pleasant, where he located in the practice of medicine and has since enjoyed a lucrative patronage. December 10, 1873, he led to the altar Miss Helen V. Waggener, a native of Mason county, and their marriage has been blessed with the birth of eight children, all living but one. During Gov. Jackson's administration, Dr. Neale served for two years as a director of the West Virginia State Hospital for the Insane at Weston. From 1882-85 he served as United States Pension Examining Surgeon, and for over one year was a member of the board of United States Pension Examiners. Dr. Neale is a past chancellor of the Pt. Pleasant Oriental K. of P. lodge, No. 49, and is Master of the Minturn lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M. of the same place. He also belongs to chapter 7, R. A. M., and is of the A. A. S. R., thirty-second degree of La Fayette consistory, No. 19. In addition to this, Dr. Neale is grand secretary of the State Grand Consistory, which position he is now holding for the third year. He is one of the representative and popular citizens of the community in which he lives.

Isaac V. Newman was born in Mason county, W. Va., in 1835. His parents were Isaac and Mary (Eastham) Newman, to whom were born the following children: Junius E., Virginia E., Mary C., William W., John G., Susan A., Sarah J., Isaac V. and Emma L. The father was a son of Walter and Catharine (Zimmerman) Newman, and was born in Pennsylvania, in 1798, his wife being a native of Fauquier county, Va., born in 1798. She was a daughter of George Eastham, who fought in the famous battle of Pt. Pleasant in 1774. Isaac Newman's father was also a soldier who fought in the same great struggle against Chief Cornstalk and his savage warriors. Isaac Newman was but twelve years old when his father came to what is Mason county, in 1800, settling in Pt. Pleasant. After his marriage Isaac located on what is now known as the Newman homestead in Robinson district, where his death occurred about 1836. He was a member of the Virginia legislature for six years. His widow long survived him, her death occurring in 1871. Isaac V. Newman, the immediate subject of this biography, received a liberal education at the Buffalo academy, after which he completed a course of law at Lexington. In 1858 he located at Pt. Pleasant, where he practiced law until May, 1861, at which time he enlisted in a Confederate company, organized at Charleston, by Dr. J. P. Hale. He served throughout the entire war and at the close of hostilities was a member of Company A, Thirty-sixth Virginia infantry. During his military service he participated in the following hard fought battles: Cross Lanes, Ft. Donelson, Cloyd's Farm, Fayetteville, Cross Roads, Fisher's Hill and others. At the second Winchester battle, he was taken prisoner and held for five months at Pt. Look-out, being exchanged February 12, 1865. At the bloody battle of Cloyd's Farm, fought May 9, 1864, he was severely wounded in the leg. His brother, John G. Newman, was a captain in Jenkin's Confederate cavalry, and participated in all the noted raids and engagements of that command. He was promoted to the rank of major for gallant and meritorious conduct, and served throughout the entire war. William W. Newman, another brother, was a prominent politician, and represented Virginia in the senate. Since the close of the war, I. V. Newman has lived a quiet and retired life, devoting his time and attention to farming in Robinson district.

Douglass E. Newton was born January 16, 1838, at Marietta, Ohio, being a son of Oren and Elizabeth (Fuller) Newton. His parents were born at Norwich, Conn., and are of Puritan origin. The father was born 1797, and died in Washington county, Ohio, in 1852. The mother was born in 1802 and still survives. Their marriage was consummated in Washington county, and was blessed by the birth of five sons and four daughters. The father was a farmer by occupation and a mason by trade. His son, who

is the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm until the age of fourteen, at which time he lost his father by death. After that event, his mother established their home at Marietta where he received a common school and academical education. December 18, 1864, in Hartford City, W. Va., he was united in marriage with Jennie S. Moredock, daughter of G. W. Moredock, whose biography is elsewhere published in this volume. Mr. Newton after his marriage, continued to reside in Hartford City, and is a stockholder in the Hartford City Salt company. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Newton was blessed with the birth of two children. The first of these was a son christened George Moredock Newton, born July 10, 1865, and married to Edith Horton; resides at Hartford City, W. Va., and is manufacturing flour at Pomeroy, Ohio. The second was William Healey Newton, born May 25, 1867. He married Martha Atkins, resides at Hartford City, and is captain of the steamer "C. A. Hill." The Newtons are people of high social standing and are much esteemed in the community.

Thomas Nicholson was born in 1823, in County Down, Ireland, and emigrated to America in October, 1869. His father was of the same name as himself and a native of the same place, where he lived until his death, which occurred in March, 1867, when he was about sixty-five years of age. He married Mary McKnight in 1822, and their children were Thomas, James and Alexander. The elder Nicholson was a shoemaker by trade, but devoted himself mostly to farming. He and wife, as also all their children, were members of the Presbyterian church. Thomas Nicholson, who is the subject of this sketch, spent fifteen years in Australia before coming to this country. In that distant land beyond the seas he worked at mining for a while, and then engaged in farming. When he first came to America he located in Pittsburg, but only remained there a few months, and then came to Mason county, where he has made his home ever since. In 1869 he was married to Eliza Walker, in Pittsburg, Penn., but the union resulted in the birth of no children. At the present time Mr. Nicholson owns a farm in Union district, which he cultivates with a fair measure of success. He and wife both belong to the church of their fathers, and they constitute a respectable and esteemed couple.

H. J. Norton, a farmer and citizen of Mason county, was born in Kanawha county, W. Va., May 24, 1852, and is a son of Moses and Princess (Putney) Norton. Moses Norton was born in what is now Putnam county, W. Va., in 1816, his father being Moses Norton, who was born in Virginia on or near the south branch of the Potomac. He was of English origin and the progenitor of the following named offspring: James, John, Mary, Martha, Elijah, Elisha, Moses and Thomas, all now dead but

Moses. The mother of these children was Mary Whitecotton. The parents moved into the Kanawha valley about 1817 and first settled near Maulden, W. Va., where they died. After coming to the Kanawha valley the father bored for a salt well in Putnam county and erected a furnace, but the enterprise did not prove profitable. His son Moses was reared at Maulden and received a fair education for those times. He was married in 1848, to Princess Putnam, and their children were as follows: Henry J., Mary E. (deceased), and Mary F. After the birth of these children, their mother was called away in death. In 1863, Mr. Norton married Emily Reed, a native of Iowa, and this second union resulted in the birth of one child, Wilbur S., after whose birth the mother died. During his life, Mr. Norton has followed many occupations such as boating, salt making, the foundry business and merchandising, the last having been his principal pursuit throughout life. At present he has retired from business entirely and is spending the evening of his life in peace with the world and respected by all his neighbors. His son, H. J. Norton, who is the subject of this sketch, was reared in Kanawha county and was educated at Hampden and Sydney college in Virginia. For thirteen or fourteen years he clerked and kept books for various merchants, and in the spring of 1889, began farming in Robinson district, where he now resides. His marriage took place November 3, 1886, at Clifton, W. Va., his bride being Miss Olivia Redmond, daughter of B. J. Redmond, a well known citizen of Mason county, where the daughter was born, October 1, 1865, on the Maplewood farm. The marriage proved a very happy one and was blessed by the birth of a son, November 9, 1887. The child was christened Wilbur H., but his fond parents were disappointed in their expectations of raising him to manhood and were soon called on to mourn over the death of their little one, which sad event took place July 26, 1888. Mr. Norton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a progressive and popular citizen and enjoys universal esteem.

Berrimon B. Pearson was born in Prince William Co., Va., a son of William and Mary (Warren) Pearson. The father was a native of Prince William county, Va., born about 1790, a son of John Pearson, who was an Englishman. William Pearson's marriage to Mary Warren took place in 1810, and they remained in Prince William county until 1820, following the occupation of farming. He then removed to Shenandoah county, Va., where he lived until his death in 1866. His children were: Nancy, Berrimon B., William H., Francis, Lorinda, Thomas and Mary J. William Pearson and seven of his brothers, viz.: North, John, George, Ace, Craven, Cumberland and Whittington were all soldiers during the war of 1812. Berrimon B. Pearson, the subject of our sketch, became a resident of Mason county, W. Va., in

April, 1837. He was married in the same month and year to Sophia Raney, their children being as follows: Ellen F., Sarah C., James W., Elizabeth J., David B., Samuel and Rosabel Virginia. After coming to Mason county, Mr. Pearson rented and farmed land for a number of years. In 1844, he purchased and settled on a farm of 150 acres, to which he has since added 377 acres. Mr. Pearson has always followed the occupation of farming, in which he has met with a good measure of success. His wife died November 17, 1885.

Clinton Poffenbarger was a son of Henry and Lydia (Gillilan) Poffenbarger. His father was a native of Maryland and came to Jackson county, Ohio, at a very early day. Afterward he came to Kanawha county, where he worked in a salt furnace, and from there to Mason county, W. Va. He was married twice, the first union resulting in the following named children: Mary, Charles, Nancy and Herman. The second marriage took place in 1829 to Lydia Gillilan, of Irish descent, and the following named children were born: Virginia, Clinton, Franklin, William H., Rachel, John R. and Francis A. He was a third time married about 1854 to Mary A. Martin, and these were the children: Frank, Margaret, Henry and Ann. Mr. Poffenbarger, after coming to Mason county, engaged in farming, which he followed until his death in 1857. He was a member of the Methodist church, and he it was who succeeded in getting the Monticello circuit established in the bounds of the Guyandotte district of the West Virginia conference. He was always recognized as a leader in church affairs, and in an early day his house was headquarters for all the Christian people. For many years he was a class leader and steward. He served for a while during the war of 1812, and received a warrant for 160 acres of land. His sons, Clinton, Frank and William, sold this warrant to a cousin, and it is not known whether the land was ever taken up. Clinton Poffenbarger was born September 15, 1832, at Mercer's Bottom, in Mason county, on a farm then owned by W. H. Tompkins, of Kanawha county. He remained with his father until 1853, when he was married to Sarah Lewis, and the following is the list of their children: Timothy, Van, Henry, Lydia, George, Monroe, Lewis and Mary. Our subject, in 1872, settled in Arbuckle district, on the farm where he now resides. He has always followed the life of a farmer, and now owns 652 acres of land. He has been commissioner of the board of education for two years and president of the board eight years. For about twenty years he and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church. George Poffenbarger, a son of our subject, was justice of the peace in Arbuckle district for about two years. In 1888, he was elected sheriff of Mason county for the term of four years, and is at present occupying that position.

Henry Poffenbarger is a son of Clinton and Sarah Poffenbarger, a sketch of whom is printed in another part of this volume. He was born January 11, 1858, in Arbuckle district, Mason county, where he has since made his home. He remained with his parents until of age and was married August 11, 1878, to Ellen Morris, a daughter of Benjamin and Susan (Gardner) Morris. The marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Emory H., Katie and Hoy. Mr. Poffenbarger has always followed farming as an occupation, and owns a farm in Arbuckle district near where he now resides. He was appointed deputy sheriff in 1885 by H. G. Nease, to serve in Arbuckle district for a term of four years, and later collected tax in Union district for a term of three years. In 1889 he was appointed by George Poffenbarger deputy sheriff for Arbuckle and Union districts for a term of four years.

William H. Poffenbarger is a son of Henry and Lydia (Gillilan) Poffenbarger, of whom a sketch is elsewhere given in this volume. He was born December 1, 1837, in Mason county, W. Va., where he has since resided. He remained with his father until 1857, in which year the latter died. His marriage took place September 18, 1861, to Mildred V. Mawpin, and unto them were born the following-named children: Sallie A., John W., Thomas H., Samuel J., Hattie G., Nettie M., Franklin (deceased), Francis L., Alfred and Harry (twins, deceased), and Robert A. Mr. Poffenbarger has kept at the business of farming during the whole of his life and has met with a good share of success. At present he owns 400 acres of land and resides on a farm in Arbuckle district. He has been justice of the peace for about twelve years and is regarded as a substantial citizen.

Mrs. Annie Purdy is the widow of Samuel T. Purdy, who was born June 8, 1822, at Moundsville, Marshall county, W. Va., and came to Mason county in 1876, settling on a farm in Union district, where his wife now resides. The father of Samuel was Lewis D. Purdy, born in New York, March 15, 1792; who came to Marshall county in a very early day and settled on a farm. He married Elizabeth Roush, January 21, 1821, and their children were: Samuel T., Eliza J., Amanda, Jonathan, George, Hamson, Elizabeth and Emily. Lewis D. Purdy was a farmer by occupation, and died in Marshall county in 1867, leaving an estate of about \$21,000. His son, Samuel T., was married August 17, 1876, to Miss Annie Sayre, daughter of Absalom and Rachel (Flehart) Sayre. Her father was a native of Letart, Meigs county, Ohio, and her mother of Kanawha county, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Purdy have been blessed with the following named children: Lewis D., Cornelia M., Celia C. and Grover C. Mr. Purdy was a farmer by occupation, and met with success in his business operations. He was a member of the Presbyterian church while

his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Mr. Purdy departed this life November 19, 1889, lamented by a large circle of friends and the community generally.

Benjamin J. Redmond.—Benjamin Redmond, the grandfather of our subject, Benjamin J. Redmond, was born in Loudon county, Va., and was of Irish extraction. He married Nancy James, and they became the parents of two children: Andrew J. and Mary. The father was a tanner by trade, and in an early day removed from Loudon county to Wood county, and afterward removed from Parkersburg to Charleston, and later moved to Point Pleasant, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1858, at the age of seventy-two years. He spent the later days of his life in the pursuit of agriculture. Andrew J. Redmond was born in Wood county, W. Va., in 1817, and died in Buchanan county, Mo., in 1851. He was a tanner by trade and in later life farmed. He then removed to Missouri, where he died. He was united in marriage to Ala Amos, a native of Virginia, and she became the mother of three children. She died in 1842, and but two of her children now survive: Nancy, the wife of a Mr. Steners, now residing in Springfield, Mass., and Benjamin J. The latter, who is the subject of this sketch, was born in Mason county, W. Va., in 1840, and grew to manhood in Point Pleasant and vicinity. He was liberally educated, and later completed a law course of one year at Lexington, and practiced in Point Pleasant. Owing to the necessity of looking after certain farm land he suspended the practice of law, and embarked in the pursuit of agriculture, with which he has since been identified. In 1885, he removed to Clifton, at which place he has been identified in the coal, salt and bromine interests, lately giving all his attention to the manufacture of bromine and other chemicals. In 1862, he married Elizabeth Hall, daughter of John and Louisa (Hogg) Hall. The father was born in Ireland, in 1805, and was a son of John Hall, who was of Irish nativity, and was the progenitor of eight children, three daughters and five sons, who, with him, emigrated to the United States in 1807, and settled in Rockingham county, Va., subsequently locating in Mason county, near Point Pleasant. He again removed to Rockingham county, where he afterward died. He was a farmer by occupation. His oldest son, James, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served under Gen. Harrison. He afterward became a prominent lawyer, and located at Harrisonburg, Va., where he died. John Hall grew to manhood in this county, and received a limited education, though he afterward obtained, by private study, a knowledge of those things which enabled him to be conversant on the leading topics of the day. At the age of eighteen, he was deputy sheriff of Mason county, and several years after held the office of sheriff. In 1843, he was elected as a whig to

the Virginia house of delegates, and served as a member of that body for two terms. In 1856, he was elected state senator, and served in that capacity one term. At the outbreak of the civil war he was a member of the first convention at Wheeling, for the organization of the new state, and in 1863 was president of the convention that adopted the constitution for the new state. During the civil war, and several years afterward, he was United States commissioner, and this ended his public career. His death occurred in Mason county in 1883, and by this event Mason county lost one of its representative men. His daughter, Mrs. Redmond, was born in Mason county, and her marriage with Mr. Redmond resulted in the birth of the following: Olivia Ala and John. Mr. Redmond was elected president of the county courts under the new constitution, and served for six years. During the civil war he was collector of taxes and also provost marshal. He is a Master Mason of Clifton lodge, and belongs to the LaFayette consistory.

Robert Rea, a citizen of Hartford City, W. Va., is a native of South Wales, where he was born May 24, 1846, his parents being Robert and Jane (Jenkins) Rea. They were both natives of South Wales, where they were they were married, and these are their children: Robert, Catherine, Morgan, David, Margaret Jane, Mary Ann, Elizabeth and George L. The father was a son of Robert and Agnes Rea, both born in Scotland. The subject of our sketch came to the United States in 1848, the other children being born in this country. For a year after arrival they lived in Pennsylvania, and then settled in Meigs county, Ohio, where the father followed the blacksmith trade until his death in 1871. His wife, who survived him, still resides in the county of Meigs. Robert Rea was merely a child when his parents came to America. He was reared principally in Meigs county, where he received a limited education in the ordinary rudiments of learning. At a very early age he was taught the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop and this has been his business nearly the whole of his life. Hartford City has been the place of his residence since October, 1870. July 21, 1870, Mr. Rea was married at Minersville, Ohio, to Martha Davis of Kanawha county, W. Va. Their children are: Sarah Jane, Robert, William Ernest, David Milton, Martha, Magnolia, Lewis and James Harrison. Mr. Rea is a member in good standing of Liberty lodge, I. O. O. F. He deserves much credit for the success he has achieved in life, as it is all due to his own hard work and industrious efforts. He has made a home for himself, has reared and educated his children and given his eldest daughter, Sarah J., a good education, which has qualified her to teach school, and she is now one of the popular teachers of Hartford City.

Dr. W. S. Reece is a native of Putnam county, W. Va., and was born July 25, 1854. He is a son of G. W. and Virginia (Jordan) Reece, of whom a sketch is printed elsewhere in this volume. Dr. Reece remained with his father until he was twenty years of age, when he went to Coalsmouth high school, St. Albans, Kanawha county, W. Va. He remained there for a year, after which he taught school in Cabell county for two years, and then attended Marshall college in Huntington for two years. After leaving college he resumed the business of teaching, which he continued for three years. He was married July 27, 1881, to Jane E. Kerr, daughter of Dr. J. B. and Imilda (Gambrie) Kerr. In 1884, after his marriage, he took a course of lectures at the medical college of Louisville, Ky. After two years' attendance he graduated there in March, 1886. The doctor then returned to Clendenin district, Mason county, and began the practice of his profession at Wyoma, which he has kept up until the present time, having met with decided success in the same. In 1890 Dr. Reece purchased a farm known as the old Grice homestead. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., at Gallipolis, Ohio, and also of the Baptist church. The doctor enjoys high social standing and is a man of influence.

George W. Reece was born January 22, 1816, in Cabell county, W. Va., but became a resident of Mason county, where he spent the most of his life. He was the son of Abia and Elizabeth (Harmon) Reece. The father was a native of Bedford county, Va., born 1784, and came to Kanawha county with his parents when five years of age. When he became a young man he moved to Cabell county, where he lived and died. Abia Reece was a son of Allen Reece, a native of Pennsylvania, who participated in the Revolutionary war, but subsequently came to Cabell county, where he died in 1837. Abia Reece and Elizabeth Harmon were married in 1809, and their children were as follows: Thomas H., Edmond C., James H., John M., George W., John C., Thomas A., Warren P. and Joseph A. The father was a farmer by occupation. He served in the war of 1812, was a member of the Baptist church and served as justice of the peace about twenty-five years. His death took place in Cabell county, in 1879, at the age of ninety-four years. His wife died in 1859. George W. Reece was married in January, 1841, to Virginia P. Jordan and their children were named as follows: Louisiana, Solon, Henry C., William S. and Maggie B. Mr. Reece settled on a farm in Hannan district in 1856, and has resided there since with the exception of about three years during the war. He has taught school some and acted as deputy sheriff in Cabell county for eighteen months, but his principal occupation during life has been farming. He has been prosperous in his business and at the age of seventy-four can look back on a useful and in-

dustrious life. Mr. Reece, his wife, and all his family are members of the Baptist church. He has held the position of justice of the peace for eight years and that of notary public for fourteen years, in every relation of life attending to his duties in such a way as to give satisfaction and gain esteem.

John P. Rhods, a citizen of Clifton, W. Va., was born in Jackson county, that state, September 16, 1858, and is a son of James P. and Mary (Stout) Rhods. The father was born in Rockbridge county, near the Natural Bridge of Virginia, and was a son of Samuel Rhods, of German descent. James P. Rhods, Sr., grew to manhood in Jackson county, where his parents settled, when he was a small boy. He married Miss Mary Stout, who was a native of the same county, and unto their marriage were born the following: Frances Esther, Burrel Lewis, Joseph Wilson, John Perry, Benjamin Franklin, Charles Lee, Thomas Virgil, James Richard, Sarah Margaret and Minnie Catherine. The father brough his family to Mason county, in 1873, and in 1885, the death of the loved mother and wife occurred. The father still survives at Mason, engaged in the occupation of farming. His son, John P. Rhods, the immediate subject of this sketch, was given a good common school education in Jackson county, and learned the blacksmith's trade at Ripley, W. Va. He then went to Clifton, where he has been located since February, 1876, and with the exception of a period of two years, has continuously carried on his trade. He was engaged for some time in coal mining, and the shipping of coal, and in 1889, began the manufacture of salt. He has also been carrying on a general merchandising business since May, 1889, and owns the most complete stocks in Clifton. In 1883, he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Compston, who is a native of Ohio, and to their union have been born two children: Leora Belle and Eva May. Mr. and Mrs. Rhods are highly respected in the community where they reside, and he is one of the substantial and progressive business men of Clifton.

Jasper Riffle was born January 1, 1849, in Mason county, and is one of the following named children of Joseph and Mary (Wood) Riffle: Junius, Jasper, Fanny, Lavena, Edmund (deceased), Irene (deceased), Viola (deceased) and Olivia. The father was born in Mason county, June 1, 1822, his parents being Catherine and George Riffle, and whose children were as follows: Conrad, Betsy, Mary, Jacob, George, Sarah, Susan, Catherine, Joseph and Augustus B. George Riffle, the father, was a native of Fayette county, Penn., born of Holland ancestry. His wife, Catherine Saulcer, was a native of the same county and of Dutch lineage. In 1801, George and Catherine Riffle removed from Pennsylvania and settled on Old Town Creek, in what is now Robinson district, Mason county. He was a soldier in the war

of 1812, and by occupation a farmer and distiller. His death occurred in 1858. Joseph Riffle, his son, was married at the age of twenty-five to Mary Ann Woods, daughter of John W. and Charlotte (Harris) Woods, both of Virginia birth. They were the parents of ten children and removed to Mason county in 1838, where they spent the remainder of their days. Mrs. Joseph Riffle was born September 19, 1824, in Augusta county, Va. Jasper Riffle was the oldest son but one of Joseph and Mary A. Riffle. He was reared in Mason county, where he received his early education, which was afterward finished in Meigs county, Ohio. He is a teacher by profession, although he is also engaged in agriculture. He began teaching in 1871 and has since continued that noble occupation with marked success, the educational advancement of his county being largely due to his energetic and progressive tendencies. For five years he served on the board of school examiners in Mason county, and in May, 1889, was elected the county superintendent of schools, which honorable position he holds at this time. Mr. Riffle has always taken much interest in every thing relating to the educational advancement of the community in which he resides, and acts as one of its representatives and most respected citizens.

Lewis E. Riffle is a son of William and Jane Riffle, who are mentioned in another part of this book. September 11, 1843, is the date of his birth which took place in Mason county, W. Va., the scene of his subsequent life. He remained with his father until he was twenty-six years of age, when he branched out for himself. August 4, 1868, he led to the altar Sarepta Jane Smith, daughter of James and Ann Smith. Their marriage has been a happy one and their home has been blessed with the following named children: John C. and William G. (twins), Cora M., Thomas B., Isaac M., Nellie J., Elizabeth, Emeline E., Alfred C., James G., Henry J. and David B. Mr. Riffle when first married lived on a farm in Cologne district, but after remaining there for about twelve years, he moved to Union district in Mason county, where he located on a small farm, containing the Entsminger flouring mills. He purchased a half interest in this mill in partnership with D. G. Decker. Since that time they have built a new mill, and now do most of the custom work for the surrounding country. Mr. Riffle and his brother-in-law, W. W. Smith, first purchased a two-thirds interest of the Entsminger mill, of Clark Tillis. Two years afterward, Smith & Tillis sold to D. G. Decker, and in this way Riffle & Decker became partners in the milling business. The same firm is also in partnership in the running of a portable saw-mill. Mr. Riffle served in the "Old Thirteenth" regiment during the war, having enlisted September 9, 1862. He participated with his regiment in many skirmishes and a number of important battles, of which the follow-

ing may be mentioned: First and second Winchester, Halltown, Berryville, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Though a carpenter and millwright by trade, Mr. Riffle's principal occupation has been that of farming. He is an energetic, industrious and useful citizen.

E. F. Rosebery was born April 2, 1832, in Mason county, W. Va. He is one of the following children born to Michael and Lucinda (Knopp) Rosebery: Sarah Ann, Elijah Marion, Edmond Franklin, Robert Cree, Margaret Jane, Emma Catherine, Jacob Lorren, Flora, John Peter and Hannah Adelia. The father was born in Fayette county, Penn., July 13, 1800, and was a son of John and Flora (Cree) Rosebery, both natives of the above mentioned county and state, who emigrated to Mason county about 1812. Their children were Mary, James, Margaret, Jane, Robert, Michael, Ann and Elijah. The parents settled at what is now Point Pleasant, where they kept hotel for several years and where they ended their days. Michael Roseberry, the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was quite a small boy when he reached Mason county with his parents. Here he grew to manhood, and about 1828 was married to Lucinda Knopp, who was born in Montgomery county, Va., in 1810, and emigrated to Mason county with her parents when quite young. Michael Rosebery followed boat-building and boating and carpentering, milling and also farming. His death took place in 1871, and two years later the faithful companion of his life followed him to the last resting place. Edmond F. Rosebery, who is now a thrifty and industrious farmer and a well-to-do and progressive citizen in Robinson district, Mason county, grew to manhood in his native county. March 19, 1867, he was united in wedlock with Mrs. Mary E. Roush, who was formerly Miss Musgrave. Mrs. Roseberry was born in Mason county, May 26, 1831, and is a daughter of Asa and Mary (Yeager) Musgrave. Her first husband was Solomon Roush, by whom she had one daughter, Ida by name. Her marriage with Mr. Rosebery has been blessed by the birth of three children, viz.: Asa M., Effie F. and Mary E. Mr. Rosebery is regarded as one of the energetic and successful agriculturists of his county. He enjoys the full confidence of his fellow citizens, whom he served for several years on the board of education.

W. O. Roseberry.—William Owens, the maternal grandfather of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was of Scotch lineage, but his birthplace is not definitely known to the writer. He came to the Kanawha valley as early as 1781, and located at Point Pleasant, where he lived to an advanced age and then removed to Jackson, Ohio, where his death occurred at the age of eighty-five years. He was a very early settler of what is now Mason county, served as a revolutionary soldier, and in his

day was one of the most prominent and influential men in this section. He occupied several positions of honor and trust, having for many years held the office of magistrate, and also serving as sheriff of the county. He was the progenitor of a family consisting of four daughters and two sons, among the number being Sarah, who was the mother of W. O. Roseberry, the subject of this sketch. She was born in Mason county, and there she lived until her death, which occurred in 1880, at the age of eighty-five. John Roseberry, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Green county, Penn. He served as a revolutionary soldier, and went through all the hardships of the patriot army under Washington at Valley Forge. He was the father of four sons and four daughters. He came to Mason county before the beginning of this century, and there he lived and died. His son Robert was born in Green county, Penn., and was but a youth when he came to Mason county. There he married Sarah Owens, of whom mention is made above. William Owens was one of the organizers of Mason county, and lived there when it was known as Augusta county, then Greenbrier, then Kanawha, and lastly Mason. The old house of William Owens in Point Pleasant is now owned by W. O. Roseberry. Robert and Sarah (Owens) Roseberry were parents of the following children: William, Nancy (deceased), John (deceased), Flora, Mary M., Andrew, Elijah J., two infants that died, and lastly Catherine (deceased). After their marriage, which took place in 1816, the parents settled in Point Pleasant where they spent the remainder of their days. His death took place in 1856, and she departed this life in 1880. During his life he followed the business of a mechanic and farmer; his wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. W. O. Roseberry was born Point Pleasant, April 9, 1817, where he was reared and educated. He remained under the parental roof more or less until nearly fifty years of age, when his marriage took place with Miss Jane Crow, of Jackson, W. Va. Their marriage has been blessed with the birth of four children. Mr. Roseberry has been engaged in steamboating for about ten years, and for sixteen or seventeen years followed the business of milling and merchandising. Ten years of his life have been devoted to the occupation of farming. In early life he kept a wharf at Point Pleasant. From this cursory mention it will be seen that his life has been a busy and industrious one. Though not a member of any church, he is a friend of all moral causes and can be depended on to support every public enterprise that promises to improve the welfare of his community. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and the family enjoy an excellent social standing.

Jacob Roush was born in what is now Graham district, Mason

county, W. Va., March 5, 1826, and is a son of Samuel and Cathine (Zerkle) Roush. The father was born in Shenandoah county, Va., in 1792, being a son of George Roush, a Virginian of German descent. He was the progenitor of the following offspring: Jacob, John, Daniel, Samuel, Lewis, Michael, George, Jonas, Magdalene, Catherine, Christiana, Susanna and Mary. The mother having died, the father married a second wife, to whom one daughter, Hannah, was born. George Roush and family removed from Shenandoah county to what is now Mason and settled at Graham's Station, about 1804. He served during the Revolutionary war, and was by occupation a farmer and mechanic. His son Samuel grew to manhood and married Catherine Yerkle, born 1804, in Shenandoah county. Their children were as follows: Jacob, Noah, Henry F., Mary, Hannah, John, David, George W., Rebecca, Susan, Sarah and Elizabeth, all of whom lived to be grown and married. The parents reared their children on a farm and in the German Lutheran faith. The parents died in 1876 universally respected and sincerely lamented. Jacob Roush, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born and reared in Mason county. He worked on the farm with his father until he was of age, and then began the hard struggle of life for himself. The first wages he received were \$10 per month for clearing timber from lands for cultivation. He also worked on the farm and flat-boated as a hired hand. Subsequently for about two years he merchandised on Broad Run and at Graham's Station. In 1853 he located at Mason where he has since resided. He began life there by teaming, which he continued for a number of years. Being elected constable, he did a good deal of business in that line and as town sergeant of Mason for a few years. Among the offices he has held have been those of councilman, mayor, deputy sheriff and assessor. In August, 1885, he was appointed postmaster of Mason, which place he held until June, 1890. December 31, 1859, he married Miss Frances Jane Berthissee, a native of Meigs county, Ohio, of Irish descent. Their children were as follows: Fanny, Samuel, Julia (deceased), Blanche and Willie (deceased). It can be said with truth that Jacob Roush is a representative citizen of the best type. The prosperity which he enjoys has been the direct result of a frugal, industrious and moral life. Although engaged in business for many years, he was never sued or had an execution issued against him. This shows him to have been a law-abiding and square-dealing man in all his transactions with his neighbors or the community, and his good qualities have won him the confidence of all.

Noah Roush is a native of Mason county, W. Va., where he was born January 24, 1829. His parents were Samuel and Catherine (Zerkle) Roush, of whom mention is elsewhere made in this

work. He remained with his parents until he was about twenty-five years of age, and was then married on December 1, 1853, in Mason county to Miss Lydia, the daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Durst) Grim. Their marriage was blessed with the following children: William R., Charles M., Roxy A., Henry C., Isaac N., Genora, Ida F. and Laban E. Mr. Roush has always followed the occupation of farming, and at present is the owner of 163 acres of land in Cooper district, Mason county, W. Va. The father of Mrs. Roush, Jacob Grim, was a native of Indiana, born in 1818, and came to Meigs county, Ohio, in a very early day. He removed to Mason county, where he died at the age of seventy-one. In Mason county, W. Va., he was married to Mary Durst, and these are the names of their children: Joseph, Daniel, Charles, Lydia, Sallie, Jacob, Dortha, Delila, Angeline and Samuel P. Mr. Grim and wife are members of the Baptist church. He was a farmer by occupation and followed this calling his entire life. Mary J. Kelly became his second wife, and their children were: Lewis, Malissa J., Matilda A., Barbara E., Mary F., Calvin and George.

Daniel Roush, a native of the Shenandoah valley, Va., was born about 1790, and came to Mason county about the year 1804, when he was a lad of fourteen years of age, his parents, George and Christina (Circle) Roush, were among the first settlers of Mason county, settling where Graham Station now stands. The wife dying, he was married to a Miss Wolf and one child was born unto them. By his first wife, George Roush was the father of the following children: John, Michael, Daniel, Lewis, Samuel, George, Jacob, Jonas, Magdaline, Christiana, Susan, Catherine and Mary. Mr. Roush located near Racine, Ohio, where his death occurred, but the date is unknown. Daniel Roush was married to Catharine Yeager, and unto them were born the following named: George, Mary A., Peter, Sarah, Samuel, Daniel and Joseph A. Daniel Roush was a soldier in the war of 1812, while his father fought in the Revolutionary war. Daniel Roush and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. Farming was his occupation and he followed this calling all of his business life. At the time of his death, he owned 400 acres of land. Samuel Roush, the third son of his parents and the subject of this sketch, was born in 1818, in Mason county, W. Va., where he has since resided. He made his home with his father until he was twenty-four years of age. On May 3rd, 1842, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Snyder, a native of Shenandoah valley. The fruit of their marriage was LaFayette, John W., Louisia, Rebecca, Joseph, Luther, Margaret and Edward. Mr. Roush, when he started out for himself, had nothing. He first bought 250 acres of land in Graham district, Mason county, and then bought and sold land for a number of years, at one time owning

1,100 acres. He has always followed the occupation of farming, and at present, owns 300 acres of land with good buildings. He has never aspired to public life, preferring to live the independent and prosperous life of the farmer. He has traveled extensively over this country, visiting the west and the large cities of the east. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. The grandfather of Mr. Roush had nine brothers, all of whom served in the Revolutionary war. John was the oldest, and settled at Pt. Pleasant in a very early day, holding the position of justice of the peace for a long time. Samuel Roush is one of the leading farmers of Mason county, and stands deservedly high in the community where he resides.

John N. Russell, M. D., a practicing physician of Mason City, W. Va., was born in Cabell county, on the site of the city of Huntington, August 7, 1843, his parents being John and Hannah (Maxon) Russell. The father was born in old Virginia, of English lineage, while the mother was a native of New York, and daughter of an early settler of Gallia county, Ohio. John and Hannah Russell had the following children: Romie E. and John N. By a previous marriage with a Miss Buffington, John Russell was the father of the following children: Frank T., Sarah E., William, Marion, Thomas A., Helen M. and Eliza. Dr. John Russell, the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native county and received a good common school education, after which he concluded an academical course at the Marshall college of Huntington. In 1867, he graduated at the university of Columbia, Mo., and in 1871 began studying his profession under O. P. Ingham, at Guyandotte, W. Va. In 1876, he finished a three years' course at the Ohio medical college of Cincinnati, where he was graduated. Subsequently he attended two courses of lectures at the Baltimore college of physicians and surgeons, where he was graduated in 1880. Dr. Russell commenced the practice of medicine in Tazewell county, Va., in 1877. He practiced in the counties of Tazewell and Russell, Va., and for three years resided in Texas. In March, 1885, he located in Mason, W. Va. During the civil war the doctor was a soldier on the confederate side, serving in the cavalry command of Gen. A. G. Jenkins. He enlisted about April 17, 1861, and stuck to the lost cause until June 19, 1865, thus covering the whole period of the "late unpleasantness." He participated in all the important engagements and battles that were fought by the command of the distinguished partisan leader under whom he served. Dr. Russell has been twice married, first in 1869 to Miss Eva Douglass, who bore him two children: Charles D. and Carey M. In 1886 he was united in marriage with Miss Clara Mathews, the fruit of this union being the birth of two children: Helen E. and Mabel L. The former died at the age of fifteen months, December 15 1888. Dr. Russell is a

member of the medical associations enumerated below: American, Ohio state, Meigs county, Ohio, and Mason county, W. Va. He belongs to the Masonic, Western Star lodge of Guyandotte, and is also an I. O. O. F. Both professionally and socially, the doctor enjoys high rank and wide popularity.

Charles Sayre was born November 8, 1831, in Mason county, where he has since resided. He lived with his parents until the death of his father, which occurred when Charles was sixteen years of age. He then lived with his mother, helping her support the family. His marriage with Malinda, daughter of James and Susan (Peck) McDermitt, occurred March 1, 1855, and unto their marriage have been born the following children: Elnora (deceased), Willie (deceased), Clara and Frank (deceased). Mr. Sayre has been a boatman and a farmer during his life, and now resides on the old homestead. His wife died January 13, 1887. William Sayre, the father of Charles, was a native of Mason county, W. Va., being born August 4, 1808, in what is now Cooper district, where he lived and died. He was a son of Daniel and Sinia (Hayman) Sayre, the former a native of Mason county, and the latter of Ohio. Daniel Sayre was a son of Daniel Sayre, who was one of the first settlers of Letart Bottom. Daniel Sayre was married to Sinia Hayman, and their marriage was blessed with the following children: Mary, Henry, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Charles W., Margaret, Rachel, Minerva and George W. He was a boatman and also followed the occupation of farming. At the time of his death he was the possessor of 100 acres of land in Mason county. William Sayre was married to Grace Engles, a daughter of John Engles, in 1830, at French Grant, near Portsmouth, Ohio, and to them were born Charles, Franklin (deceased), Rollie (deceased), Mary (deceased), Orilla (deceased), Philena (deceased), Augusta, Isaac and Cordelia (deceased). William Sayre followed the calling of his father before him, and at the time of his death owned fifty acres of land in Cooper district, Mason county, W. Va.

John B. Schuler was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 1, 1835, and is a son of John and Mary Ann (Deihl) Schuler. The parents were born, bred and married in Bavaria, and their children who reached maturity were as follows: John B., Joseph, Anthony, Elizabeth (deceased), and Mary Ann (deceased). In 1839, the family emigrated to the United States, landing June 6th, of that year at Pomeroy, Ohio, where the parents lived and died, the father in 1879 and the mother in 1880. The father was a farmer by occupation, and he and his wife were members of the Catholic church. The subject of this sketch was but four years of age when his parents came to America. He spent his youth up to fourteen years of age on a farm in Ohio. Since the age mentioned, Mr. Schuler has either worked at coal mining, saw-

milling or steamboating. He may be said to be almost entirely self educated as he only attended school about three months. His education is of that substantial kind which is gained by application, close observation and experience. Mr. Schuler can talk and read both the English and the German languages. His marriage took place in 1856, to Eva Smith, a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1837, who emigrated to America in 1853, with her sister and brothers. They have been the parents of seven children, five of whom are living, four sons and one daughter. Mr. Schuler is self made and has established a prosperous business entirely as the result of his own industry. At present he is the senior member of the firm of Schuler & Hanes, who entered business at Pt. Pleasant, in November, 1889. They erected a saw- and planing-mill and are supplied with machinery for doing all kinds of work connected with that branch of business. The saw capacity of their establishment is about 25,000 feet daily, and that of the planing department about 6,000 feet daily. The firm employs fifteen men and have machinery for making all kinds of work connected with steamboats.

C. Shrewsbury, the subject of this sketch, comes of good old pioneer stock. His father was John C. Shrewsbury, who was born in Bedford county, Va., March 4, 1800, being a son of Dabney Shrewsbury, a Virginian of English origin. It is quite probable that the family is descended lineally from Lord Shrewsbury, of England. John C. was born and reared in Bedford county, Va., and at the age of nineteen came alone to Kanawha, settling about ten miles from Charleston. Three of his uncles, named Joel, Samuel and John, preceded him and engaged in the manufacture of salt above Charleston. He engaged with them as wood-chopper for the furnaces, and later he learned to manufacture barrels which were used by the firm. Afterward he manufactured salt on his own capital in the same neighborhood. About 1837 he went to Missouri, but returned in 1840, and resumed salt making, which he kept up until 1846. In that year he settled on a 4,000-acre tract of land about six miles west of Charleston on Davis creek, where he resided until his death in 1878. He was married in Kanawha county about 1828, to Elizabeth Farley, of Virginia. Her ancestors were Virginians who settled in Kentucky in an early day. The marriage of this couple resulted in the birth of the following children: Dabney, Columbus, John, George, Hutson, Samuel and Elizabeth. The mother now resides in Kanawha county with her son, Samuel. Columbus Shrewsbury was born in Kanawha county, June 5, 1832, and was fairly well educated for those times. He remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, and then learned the carpenter's trade. He was engaged for about ten years in building salt furnaces, and in 1861 went into the busi-

ness of boring oil wells in the little Kanawha valley. The outbreak of the civil war interrupted his occupation, and in 1861 he joined Company A, Fourth West Virginia infantry, with which he served until 1863, when he was discharged on account of ill health while holding the position of second lieutenant. He served in the battles of Vicksburg, Charleston and other engagements. After his discharge he returned to Mason City and resumed the business of boring for oil in Pleasants county. In the fall of 1864 he located at Point Pleasant, where he resumed his trade and also engaged in the harness and saddlery business. In 1867 he was elected sheriff of Mason county, serving four years, and in 1871 took a mail contract on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers. In 1877 he was appointed deputy United States marshal, which position he held for four years and gave up on account of ill health. In 1881 he removed to the farm near Mason where he now lives. His marriage took place in 1859 with Miss Cynthia Jarrett, of Kanawha. Her father was Isaac Jarrett, well-known in the history of the state, and son of John Jarrett, one of the earliest salt makers of the Kanawha valley. The children of our subject and his wife were Fanny E., John H., Hattie C., George H., Lucy H. and Herman J. Mrs. Shrewsbury died February 8, 1890, after a life of fidelity to her husband, and devoted to good works. Both she and her husband were members of the Baptist church. Fraternally Mr. Shrewsbury is a demitted Mason, is a member of the G. A. R., and one of the representative citizens of the county.

Livia Nye Simpson, publisher of *The State Gazette*, issued at Point Pleasant, W. Va., was born at Pomeroy, Ohio, March 1, 1862. Her father is G. P. Simpson, an attorney-at-law, practicing and residing at Point Pleasant. The father was born in Meigs county, Ohio, and is of Irish lineage. He has been a member of the legal profession since 1861. He wedded Phœbe A. Kennedy, a native of Meigs county, Ohio, and of French and Irish extraction. There are five children, of whom Miss Livia is the oldest, namely: Charles K., Mary M., John N. and George M. The parents have lived in Mason county, W. Va., since 1866, and in Point Pleasant since 1872. Miss Livia N. received a thorough English education in the city schools of Point Pleasant, completing a course under the instruction of Prof. W. J. Kenny. After the completion of her education she began teaching in the public schools of Mason county, and taught three years. She spent one year as deputy in the county clerk's office at Point Pleasant, and in the meantime became interested in newspaper work, and in 1888 became the publisher and editress of *The State Gazette*, and is the only lady newspaper publisher in West Virginia. She has made a marked success in the newspaper field, increasing the

popularity and circulation more than double, and now issues one of the leading weekly papers of the state.

Burwell S. Smith was born in 1829, October 4, in Mason county, W. Va., which has always been the place of his residence. His parents were Isaac E. and Rachel (McGuire) Smith. Isaac Smith was born in Mason county, December 4, 1806, being a son of Samuel and Jane (Edwards) Smith, the first mentioned a native of Rockbridge county, Va., and the mother, of New York. They settled in Mason county about 1796, where they remained until their deaths, that of Samuel Smith taking place in 1851 and of his wife in 1843. They were married about 1804 and the following are their children: Isaac E., Ann, Gideon H., James, Mary, Strother, Jane and Samuel. Samuel Smith served as a soldier during the war of 1812, and was one of the first justices of the peace elected in the county of Mason. His life business was that of a farmer and at his death he had about 400 acres of land which he divided among his children. Isaac E. Smith was married in 1827 to Rachel McGuire, and these were their children: Burwell S., Nathan, Ellen, Samuel, Mary, John T., Paulina C., James H. and Isaac V. His principal business was farming, but he was also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Isaac Smith held the office of assessor of Mason county for four years, and when he died in May, 1865, he owned 300 acres of land. Burwell S. Smith, who is the subject of this sketch, was married October 28, 1849, to Elizabeth Knapp. This is the list of their children: William J., Margaret E., Thomas (deceased), Charles C., Eli D. (deceased), Hugh P. (deceased), Moses F., Maria J. (deceased), Almira, Rachel, Virginia D. (deceased), Burwell S., Hannah, Mary C. The great-grandfather of our subject was James Smith, who came from England and served as a soldier under Lord Cornwallis. He was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill and also taken prisoner. After the war he did not return to England but settled in Virginia, and died in Rockbridge county, that state. Burwell Smith, the subject of our sketch, is a miller as well as a farmer, but farming has been the principal occupation of his life. He has acted as justice of the peace for twenty years, and was captain for nine years in the One Hundred and Sixth regiment, Twenty-second brigade, Fifth division of Virginia militia. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Isaac V. Smith is a son of Isaac and Rachel (McGuire) Smith. Mention of his worthy parents is made in another part of this volume. Isaac V. came into this world August 23, 1857, the place of his nativity being Mason county, W. Va., a section which has produced so many worthy and distinguished men and women. He has put in the great bulk of his existence, in the confines of his native county. April 21, 1879, Mr. Smith led to the

altar, Miss Marietta H. R. Stradling, and their happy nuptials eventuated in the birth of the following interesting children: George S., Clara E., Elizabeth R. and Nathan H. Up to the last two years, Mr. Smith occupied himself mostly in the active pursuits of agriculture, but finally changed to the mercantile business, in which he is now engaged. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the thrifty and popular couples of their neighborhood.

J. P. R. B. Smith was born in Point Pleasant, being a son of Nathan and Ann (Roseberry) Smith. The father was a native of Watertown, N. Y., a son of Jonas Smith, who came to Mason county about 1816-17, locating at Point Pleasant, where he spent the remainder of his life and found a grave. He was a surveyor by occupation and trained his son Nathan to the same business, the latter being surveyor of Mason county for a number of years. His wife, Ann Roseberry, was a native of Pennsylvania, and is of the same family as W. O. Roseberry. Our subject was the only son of six children that reached maturity. He was reared and educated in Point Pleasant and commenced his business life as a clerk, being for nine years engaged in mercantile pursuits at Point Pleasant and Gallipolis. He is usually called Col. Smith, the title arising from his connection with the state militia and his having served upon the staff of Govs. Pierpoint and Bowman as colonel of cavalry. He was appointed postmaster at Point Pleasant by President Lincoln. He served eight years as deputy sheriff, in 1878 was elected county clerk of Mason county, and was twice re-elected, and is at present serving a term that will expire in 1896. He held the position of internal revenue assessor under President Johnson. In all of his official positions he has so performed his duties as to gain general approbation and esteem. In 1865 Mr. Smith was united in matrimony to Maria L., daughter of Col. G. B. Thomas, of Point Pleasant. The result of this union has been the birth of two sons: Griffith T. and Homer. Fraternally our subject is connected with the Masonic order, being a Master and Royal Arch Mason.

Samuel Smith was a son of Isaac E. and Rachel (McGuire) Smith, of whom personal mention is elsewhere made. April 5, 1835, was the date of his birth, and the locality, Union district, Mason county. He was both born and bred on the farm owned by his father. June 22, 1855, he took unto himself a wife in the person of Elizabeth Parsons, and their union was made happy by the birth of the following named children: Leanzie M., May A., Melissa J., Dora B., Rachel, Fanny, Rebecca, Isaac E., Minerva, Catherine and Bertha. Mr. Smith was a soldier during the civil war, and a good one. He enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth West Virginia infantry, and entered the service during the summer of 1862. He served loyally and gallantly until the conclu-

sion of hostilities, not being discharged until June 23, 1865. During his military career he participated with his regiment in the following named battles: Lynchburg, two Winchesters, Harper's Ferry, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill and many minor engagements. After the war, Mr. Smith exchanged his sword for a plough share, and from the bloody business of lawful slaughter, turned to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. He has kept steadily at work on the farm, and now owns a place in Union district, Mason county, where he has a comfortable home. For the last ten years he has acted as overseer of the poor in Union district and has performed his duties satisfactorily to all concerned. He was for four years member of the board of commissioners of the county, when they were known as the supervisors and when there were ten members instead of three as now. Mrs. Smith was a daughter of George and Fanny (Woodruff) Parsons, born December 22, 1837. She and her husband are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. W. Steenbergen was born in Mason county, W. Va., in 1831. His paternal grandfather, who was of Holland descent, was by name William Steenbergen, and in an early day settled in Shenandoah county, Va., where in 1788, was born Peter Higgins Steenbergen, his son, who became the father of the subject of this sketch. Peter H. Steenbergen grew to manhood in Shenandoah county, and received a liberal education at Liberty Hall academy, now Washington-Lec university of Lexington, Va. His marriage took place in 1807, in Botetourt county, Va., to Maria B. Jordan, daughter of Capt. John Jordan, who was a revolutionary soldier of Irish descent. The result of the union was the birth of the following children: Eliza, Mary (deceased), Caroline (deceased), Catherine, Sarah A. (deceased), Cornelia, Maria (deceased), Susan B., Rhoda, Ellen D. and John W. For three years after their marriage, the parents resided in Shenandoah county, and in 1810, removed to the great Kanawha valley, settling in Mason county, where they continued to live until their deaths which took place in 1841 and 1863, respectively. He was a pioneer settler of the county and located on the homestead in Clendenin district which is the present home of our subject. Locally, it goes by the name of Poplar Grove and lies on the bank of the Ohio, opposite Gallipolis, Ohio. Here this well known pioneer lived a long and active life devoted to farming and stock-raising. He was very progressive and practical in all that pertains to his business and during the course of his life he inaugurated many improvements. He was very successful in business and amassed considerable wealth during the course of his useful life, owning an extensive tract of land at the time of his death. One of the great benefits he conferred upon his county was brought about by the introduction of improved cattle. He and a nephew, Mr.



Annie Sterling



O. M. Sterling

Beale, were the first to introduce the famous breed of Short-horn cattle into Mason county. He was universally known as Gen. Steenbergen, a title which he obtained on account of having been a general in the Virginia state militia in an early day. In 1813, he became captain of a volunteer cavalry company which he organized for the war of 1812, but peace was declared before they reached the scene of hostilities. During his life, Gen. Steenbergen held several positions of honor and trust, at one time representing Mason county in the Virginia legislature. For over forty years, he acted as justice of the peace and dispensed justice with an even hand to all who sought his jurisdiction. His only living male descendant is John W. Steenbergen who is the immediate subject of our sketch, and he is also the only living grandson of his paternal grandfather. The subject of our sketch was reared on his father's homestead, of which he became owner at the death of the latter in 1863. He was educated at the Virginia state military institute at Lexington, and has devoted his life to farming and stock-raising. In business matters, especially in every thing relating to the farmer, he has followed closely in the footsteps of his father and is universally recognized as a representative agriculturist. In 1872, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Sarah Van Meter, a native of Fayette county, Ky., where she was born in 1845. The following is a list of the children born unto them: William, Peter H., Frances, Isaac V., Charles L. and John H. The parents and family are members of the Presbyterian church and enjoy high school standing. Mr. Steenbergen is a member of Minturn lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M., at Pt. Pleasant. He is one of Mason county's representative and much esteemed citizens.

R. W. Sterling, the popular proprietor of the Stortz house at Point Pleasant, was born in Washington county, Md., January 11, 1841, and is a son of Abraham and Catharine (Stake) Sterling. The father was a native of Maryland and of Scotch and English lineage. The mother was a native of Maryland, and a daughter of George Stake, who was a German emigrant to the United States. Abraham and Catherine Sterling were the parents of two children: John S. and Richard W. By a former marriage, Abraham Sterling was the father of two children, both deceased. The mother was first wedded to William Hawkin, by whom she became the mother of five children of whom only William H. and James E. now survive. Abraham Sterling died in Williamsport, Maryland, in 1846, and his wife departed this life in 1872. Richard W. Sterling, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Williamsport, Md., in the village schools of which place he received a fair education. At the age of twelve years, he began clerking in a store, but a few years afterward was compelled by ill-health to relinquish the position. Subsequently, for about fourteen

years, he was employed as general store and book-keeper for railroad constructors in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. In 1880 he began merchandising in Weston, W. Va., where he continued until 1886. In the meantime he conducted a saddlery shop and store for three years. For four years he operated the Weston house, hotel and livery, and was once elected mayor of his town, where he also served as justice of the peace. April 15, 1886, he took charge of the Stortz house in Point Pleasant, and has since devoted his time to hotel keeping in which business he is recognized as a conspicuous success. In December, 1890, he opened a grocery store, confectionery and restaurant combined, which he is now operating. Mr. Sterling and family are of the Catholic church faith, and enjoy a high social standing. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Miss Annie Tully, a native of West Virginia, and of Irish parentage, and their union has been blessed with the birth of three children: Katie, Laurena and Mamie. Mr. Sterling is entitled to be called a practical and successful business man, as well as a progressive and representative citizen.

John V. Sterne was born March 28, 1840, in Pocahontas county, W. Va. His father, who was a native of Virginia, was George Sterne, who married Sarah Hoover. Following are the names of their children: William, Caroline, Nancy, John V. and Rachel. George Sterne was a shoemaker by trade, and while he followed farming some, made his trade the principal work of his life. He died in 1842, and his wife followed him to the grave in 1848. They were members of the Methodist church. His son, John V. Sterne, who is the subject of this sketch, when seventeen years old, went to Jackson county, W. Va., where he remained until 1883, when he came to Union district, Mason county, where he has since resided. His marriage took place in Jackson county, February 12, 1864, his bride being Malinda C. Harpold. These are the names of their children: Mary J., Nancy J., Lily O., Luellen, Rosa C., William O., George E., Tina P.; Martha F. and Damson G. N. In 1888, Mr. Sterne was elected to represent Mason county in the state legislature. He was one of the "memorable 45" during the sessions of 1889-90, which witnessed so many stirring scenes. During the civil war, Mr. Sterne enlisted in 1862, as a member of Company K, Eleventh West Virginia infantry, and served until his discharge, June 28, 1865. From June, 1861, to January 14, 1862, he held the position of scout. While serving in this capacity, in August, 1861, he was wounded and rendered unfit for service for some time. He fought with his regiment in the following important battles: Cloyd Mountain, Lynchburg, first Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He went from the valley to Richmond, Va., where he was detached and placed in charge of the pontoon

bridges. He superintended the laying of the bridge across the Appomattox river which the Federal army crossed over at the time of Gen. Lee's surrender. After the war, Mr. Sterne sold goods at Barnettville, Jackson county, W. Va., for about three years, and then went to Fisher's Point, where he continued in the same business for two years. Afterward he bought the farm on which he now resides, and opened a store where he sold goods for several years. He is now engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Sterne are member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the family occupies a high social position in the community.

Mrs. F. H. Sterrett is the widow of George W. Sterrett, and daughter of Morgan Moore, who was born in Shenandoah county, Va., of German descent. His children were as follows: John Allen, Calvin M., Clinton, Joseph, Charles, George, Mary C., Elizabeth, Amanda, Lucy, Lavina and Frances H. Mrs. Sterrett was born in what is now Clendenin district, Mason county, January 24, 1836. Her husband, George W. Sterrett, was born September 24, 1831, and remained with his father until his marriage to our subject, which took place February 21, 1856. Their children were as follows: Mary E., Virginia M., James C., Sarah Frances, George W. and Charles W. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Sterrett settled on the homestead place in Arbuckle district where her husband was engaged actively in farming, until August 19, 1882, when his death took place. He acted as treasurer of Arbuckle district under the old law, but beyond this never held any office. He had no aspirations for official place, preferring the independence of honest pursuits of agriculture. He began life under trials and privations, but by hard toil, perseverance and economy he prospered. He was a practical and successful farmer, and enjoyed the esteem of a large number of acquaintances and friends. His estimable widow who survives him, assisted by her children, still occupies and works the old homestead place, and they are regarded as one of the most respectable families of the county.

Adam Stewart was born October 4, 1832, in Jackson county, and came to Mason county in 1846, where he has since resided. His parents were William and Mary (Parsons) Stewart. The father was a native of Monongahela county, Penn., born in 1802, and came to Jackson county in a very early day. In 1846 he went to Mason county where he lived until his death, which occurred September 4, 1889. In 1828 he married Mary Parsons, and their children are as follows: George and Elisha (twins), Adam, Sarah, Charles, Ephraim, Elizabeth and Lewis. Adam Stewart, the subject of our sketch, was married in 1853 to Eleanor J. Smith, and their union resulted in the birth of the following named children: Mary J., Almeda (deceased), Matilla (deceased), Henry T., Rachel, Sarah, Susan and James H. In 1862 Mr. Stewart en-

listed in the Thirteenth Virginia regiment, Company B, and served until the close of the war in defense of the Union. During his military career he took part in the battles of the Lynchburg campaign and other important engagements in which his regiment participated. He was wounded at Winchester July 24, 1864, and did not return to his company until March 6, 1865. His discharge took place at Wheeling June 5, 1865. Mr. Stewart has always been a farmer by occupation, and after the war went back to his old pursuit. He has been industrious and saving, and now owns a comfortable home and a farm on which he lives. In addition to his farm work he owns a saw-mill to which he devotes all of his time not taken up by agricultural work. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church, and the family are highly esteemed in their neighborhood.

George Stewart is a son of William and Mary (Parsons) Stewart, whose personal histories are elsewhere sketched. He was born in Jackson county, February 6, 1830. July 4, 1855, his marriage with Margaret Hersman was celebrated. The children born to this union are as follows: Clarissa J., William, Georgianna, Christopher C., Andrew P., Oran L., Richard N. and Mary A. Mrs. Stewart, the mother of these children, died March 10, 1888. She was an excellent woman in every respect, and enjoyed the esteem of a wide circle of friends. George Stewart has always stuck to farming as a business and has enjoyed his full share of success. He enlisted as a soldier during the civil war, and commanded Company D, Thirteenth West Virginia infantry. He entered the service August 8, 1862, and was discharged June, 1865. The "Old Thirteenth" participated in some of the most important battles and campaigns during the civil war, and Capt. Stewart was found at the head of his company in the following bloody engagements: Lynchburg, the two Winchesters, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. It was a part of the command of the famous Gen. Phil. Sheridan, whose campaigns in the valley and great battles with the army of Gen. Early will always be memorable in the history of the civil war. After the war, Mr. Stewart fell back into the quiet pursuits of farm life, with that readiness and adaptability to circumstances which is characteristic of the American citizen. He now resides on a farm in Union district, Mason Co., W. Va. Mr. Stewart and his wife were members of the United Brethren church. His wife, who was a most excellent Christian woman, was a church member for thirty-eight years, during the first four of which she belonged to the Methodist denomination and the remainder with the United Brethren.

Ernestine A. Stricklen was a daughter of A. R. Kerr, and Sallie N. (Cardozo) Kerr. Her father was a native of Powhatan county, and was born there in 1788. In 1837 he went to

Tazewell county, Va., where he bought a large tract of land and lived until his death in 1871. He was married in 1809, to Sallie N. Cardozo, and their children were as follows: William M., Abner R., Eliza J., Virginia A., Abraham C., Ernestine A., James H., Julia A., Mary F. and Sallie A. Mr. Kerr was a Master Mason and a soldier in the war of 1812. His daughter, Ernestine, who is the subject of this sketch, was married December 24, 1846, to Erastus G. Lusk. The latter was a native of Mercer county, Va., where he was born in 1820, and a son of Absalom and Margaret (Baily) Lusk. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Lusk were as follows: James A., Elliot M., Marvin E., Sarah M., Leander W. and Mary E. Mr. Lusk was an extensive land owner, and in 1856 went to Kansas where he purchased a tract of 320 acres. He remained there until his death, which occurred in 1860, his family joining him in his new home in 1858. In October, 1860, Mrs. Lusk and her four children went to Indiana, where they remained until June, 1863, and then moved to Mercer county, W. Va. She resided there until 1865, when she returned to Charleston, W. Va., where she had left her two sons, James A. and Elliott M. After a residence of one year at this place, she went to Buffalo, Putnam county, and taught the first district school in that county. In the same year she went to Leon in Mason county, where she has ever since resided. In June, 1866, Mrs. Lusk was married a second time to James Stricklen. She taught a private school in Leon, which was the only school to be found within ten miles of that place. Her health failing, she abandoned the occupation of school teaching, and in 1884, took charge of the Leon hotel, situated on Main street of the town, where she is at present doing an excellent business. Mrs. Stricklen has led an active and industrious life, and is an estimable lady in every respect.

William Sturgeon was a native of Monroe county, Ohio, born in 1796. He came to Mason county in 1848 and settled on a 742 acre farm in Clendenin district, where he still resides at the age of ninety-four years. His first marriage took place in 1832 to Nancy E. Landers and these were their children: Samuel, James, Martha, John (deceased), Margaret, William, Reuben, Thomas, Robert and Amanda. His second wife was Sarah McDaniel, by whom he had the following children: George W., Peter, Napoleon and Daisy. He was a farmer all his life. William Sturgeon, Jr., was born in 1846, in Monroe county, Ohio, and became a resident of Mason county when a small boy, where he has resided ever since. In 1870 he married Rutha Ann Grove and the following are their children: Harvey, George, Clark, Julius, William, Mellie, Bell, Martin, Mary, Henry and Martha (deceased). In 1871 Mr. Sturgeon located on the farm where he now resides. He has always followed the occupation of farming

at which he has met with fair success and he is a well esteemed citizen.

Alfred T. Sullivan was born in Mason county, W. Va., in 1843. His father was William Sullivan, of whom a sketch is given elsewhere in this volume. The subject of our sketch remained at home with his parents until the age of twenty-seven, when his marriage took place to Nancy C. Greenlee, on March 3rd, 1870. The union resulted in the birth of the following children: Fanny, Fred, Frank, Florence, Robert C. and Mary. All of these children are still at home, except Fanny, who resides in Mason City. In August, 1862, Mr. Sullivan enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth West Virginia infantry, with which he served throughout the war. He enlisted as a private, but before the conclusion of his service, he was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant. He fought with his regiment in thirteen engagements, among the most important of which were the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and those which occurred during Hunter's raid to Lynchburg. After the war, Mr. Sullivan made two trips to the west, during which he visited the states of Iowa and Missouri. In 1870, he took up the occupation of farming, in which he continued for four years, and then entered the mercantile business at Leon, which he has followed ever since. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, in which he has been a deacon for eighteen years. Since November, 1889, he has been the postmaster at Leon, in which position he has made a popular and accommodating officer. In 1890, he was appointed census enumerator for the district of Cologne and held the position until the enumeration was completed, which work he did to the entire satisfaction of all the citizens interested.

Daniel M. Sullivan was born June 20, 1846, in Mason county, W. Va., where he has always resided. His father was William Sullivan, who was born in Augusta county, Va., in 1810, and moved to Mason county about 1820. He was a son of Dennis Sullivan, who was born in Ireland, but settled in Virginia in an early day. One day, but in what year is not exactly known, he started to go to what is now Mason county, W. Va. It was ascertained that he crossed the Ohio river at Pt. Pleasant, but that was the last ever heard of him. It was supposed that he fell into the hands of the Indians and was murdered. About four years after his disappearance, his oldest son, Dudley, came to Pt. Pleasant, where he taught school for one term. He had long brooded over the fate of his father and finally made up his mind to go in search of him, so one day he crossed the Ohio river to carry out his filial design, but was never afterward heard of. What became of the father and son will always remain among the unsolved mysteries of the wilderness. About four years after the occurrences above related, Mr. William Sullivan came to Mason

county, and settled in Cooper district, on what is now known as the Cooper farm. He was married about 1835, to Eliza Greenlee, a daughter of Morris and Nancy Greenlee, and their union resulted in the birth of the following children: Jemima, Mary, Gilfred D., James, Alfred T., Daniel M. and Nancy. His wife died in 1850, and he was again married to Rachel Thornton, unto whom were born the following children: Henry W., Luretta, Virginia and Sarah. After his marriage Mr. Sullivan and his brother, Jeremiah, purchased a farm, now known as the John Brown and William King farm, on which he lived until his death, April 28, 1889. He was a member of the Baptist church, lived a consistent Christian life, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. The subject of our sketch was married in 1868, to Eliza J. Scott, daughter of William Scott, and their marriage has resulted in the birth of the following children: Oran V., Claud A., Carrie S., Roy D. and Anna M. R. In December, 1863, Mr. Sullivan enlisted in the Thirteenth Virginia infantry, and was discharged in June, 1865. He was in thirteen hard fought battles during his service, among which may be mentioned those at Winchester, in 1864, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and all those which took place during Hunter's campaign against Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Sullivan had little opportunity to attend school in his boyhood, and received most of his education after marriage. He taught school for six years, graded a mile section on the K. & O. railway, and afterward went into the mercantile business, which occupation he has followed since with success. He has acted as mayor of Leon for one term, and is one of the respected and influential citizens of his county.

James H. Taylor is a son of James and Betsy (Allen) Taylor. His father was a native of Charlotte county, Va., who came to Mason county in 1838 and settled on a small farm near where his son James now resides. He was married to Betsy Allen, and their children were Creed, Asa, John, William, Lucy, Samuel, Josiah, Thomas and James H. Richard Taylor, a brother of James Taylor and uncle of our subject, served in the war of 1812. James Taylor was a farmer by occupation, and died on the farm where he settled in 1846 at the age of eighty, his wife surviving him until 1859. James H. Taylor came to Mason county with his father when a young man. He was married in 1840 to Mary Jane Williams, but there were no children as the result of this union. After his marriage Mr. Taylor settled on a farm about two miles from where he now resides, and lived there about four years, when he moved to his present place of residence. Mr. Taylor was married a second time in 1885, his bride being Elizabeth J. (Milton) Sowash, and their children were James H. and Ogiretta. By her first husband Mrs. Taylor had one child, named Kate. Mr. Taylor has for many years been a member

of the Missionary Baptist church. He also served in the state guards for about four years.

William H. Terry is the son of Madison and Sarah (Shoultz) Terry. The father was a native of North Carolina, but became a resident of Kanawha and subsequently moved to Mason county, W. Va. His marriage took place in 1837, and the result of the same was the following children: William H., James M., Edward, Lucy, Mary, Sarah E., John, Jesse and Eldridge. Madison Terry died in 1876, and his wife is now living with her son William H., at the age of seventy-three years. William H. Terry, the subject of our sketch, came to Mason county with his parents when he was a small boy. He lived at home until the age of twenty-three, when he was married to Emily Bush, their children being as follows: George R., John W., Wilson, Madison, Lizzie, Lydia, Sarah, Fannie, Luvenia, Lewis H. and Sullivan, all residing in Mason county. Mr. Terry has pursued the occupation of farming all of his life, and has resided since 1872, on the tract of land where he now lives. He has met with success in business and enjoys the esteem of his neighbors.

D. P. Thomas, one of the well-to-do citizens of Mason, W. Va., was born in South Wales, June 21, 1846, and is the son of David H. and Margaret (Phillips) Thomas. The parents were natives of South Wales, where they were reared and married. Unto their union ten children were born, five of whom first saw the light of day in the country of their father's adoption, and the other five being born in South Wales. Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas, with their family, emigrated to the United States in 1854, and settled in West Columbia, W. Va., thence moving to Mason, where they now reside. Our subject, D. P. Thomas, was but seven years of age when his parents came to this country, and was reared principally in Mason, receiving a common school education. He started his life's first work "down in the coal mines," and continued the business of mining until 1888, when he accepted a position as salesman for the Hope Salt & Coal company, at Mason, which vocation he still follows. In 1872, Mr. Thomas married Miss Eliza Edwards, daughter of Edward Edwards, a native of South Wales and of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and with his wife belongs to the Baptist church. In every respect, Mr. Thomas is a self-made man, and the city of Mason has shown her appreciation for this citizen, by the fact that he has been a councilman for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are surrounded by a wide circle of friends, and are highly respected by the community in which they live.

J. C. Thomas is the son of John Stephen and Martha E. (Stuck) Thomas. His father was born in Hoheneiche, Hessen, kingdom of Prussia, Germany, April 10, 1822. John Stephen

was a son of Christoff and Annamarta (Liese) Thomas. The name of Thomas is of Saxon origin while that of Liese is Teutonic. To the couple last mentioned were born the following offspring: John S., Elizabeth, Christine and Andras. The parents were of the German Reformed church which has also been the faith of all their descendants. John S. Thomas grew to manhood and was married in his native country, March 19, 1852, to Martha E. Stuck, born in Bischhausan, Hessen, kingdom of Prussia, September 20, 1835. Her parents were Stephen and Dortha (Schreiber) Stuck. The children born to Stephen and Dortha Stuck were as follows: Ernst, Andreas and Martha Elizabeth. The children of John Stephen Thomas and wife were: John C., Caroline E., Andreas S., Charles J., Herman A. and George E. All but the oldest were born in the United States. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1855, landing at the port of Baltimore. They first settled at Wheeling, later in Bellaire, then Middleport, Ohio, and in November, 1853, located in Mason county, W. Va. Since 1864 Hartford City has been the fixed home of the family. The father was a butcher by calling and followed that trade up to the time of his death, which occurred December 13, 1883. His wife still survives and resides at Hartford City. Their son, John C. Thomas, is a merchant with the Hartford City Salt Co. Andreas is a traveling salesman in Charleston, W. Va. Charles J. and Herman A. are butchers at Hartford City, while George E. is a clerk at Corning, Ohio. John C. Thomas was born in Germany, November 8, 1853, and received a common school education, in other respects being an entirely self-made man. He is an energetic, enterprising citizen and an experienced merchant, having been store manager of Hartford City Salt Co. since 1880. He is a member of Liberty lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F.

George W. Tippet, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., was born January 30, 1836, in Baltimore, Md. His father was George Tippet, and was a native of England, where his first marriage was consummated. Soon after his coming to the United States with his family he lost his wife in death at Philadelphia, Penn. Subsequently he wedded for a second wife Sarah E. Ways, who was born at Fredericks City, Md., and unto whom by the marriage there were born three sons and one daughter that lived, reaching maturity. The father was a stone-mason, sculptor and plasterer by trade. For a number of years he was engaged in the railroad business as a contractor, constructing roads. His death occurred in 1852, at which time his family resided at Cumberland, Md. In 1863 his widow died at Cincinnati, Ohio. G. W. Tippet, the immediate subject of this biography, received a fair common school education in the "pay-schools" of Cumberland, Md., and in the St. Patrick's Catholic schools of the same city. In Janu-

ary, of 1847, at the age of eleven years, he entered the printing office of *The Alleganian*, at his home, and there served a four years' apprenticeship at the printer's trade. In 1855, May 11, he came to Point Pleasant, W. Va., where he has since continued to reside. On coming here he entered the office of the *Independent Republican*, and served as a compositor. February 27, 1862, he began the publication of *The Weekly Register*, and has continued its owner, manager and editor. In the newspaper field Mr. Tippet, has accomplished more than an ordinary success. In 1856, soon after coming to Point Pleasant, he was united in marriage with Sarah E., daughter of William and Ann Risk, formerly of Rockbridge county, Va. Unto the above union there have been born six sons and three daughters. Five of the sons are practical printers. In 1880, Mr. Tippet, was elected to the West Virginia house of delegates from Mason county. He served during the sessions of 1881-2; and was a member of the committee on elections and privileges, and was chairman of the committee of printing and contingent expenses, and executive offices and library; and was also a member of the congressional apportionment committee. Mr. Tippet is a progressive and representative citizen, and has held several minor local offices of honor and trust. He has manifested much interest in education, and is a member of the board of education of Point Pleasant. In politics Mr. Tippet is an earnest and zealous democrat and is influential in his party. He is prominently urged by friends over the state as the democratic nominee for next auditor of state, and with his wide experience and unquestionable ability, would make an efficient official.

Henry Clay Turner, the present postmaster of Mason, W. Va., was born in Kanawha county, October 8, 1839, his parents being John P. and Laura (Smith) Turner. The father was born in Pennsylvania, a son of Edmund Turner, a native of New York, of Holland descent, his ancestors being the Webber family, who were grandchildren of King William of Orange. They emigrated to America in 1649, and settled in New York, where they were granted a large tract of land over which litigation resulted in the settling of titles. This Webber family of three members were the progenitors of a numerous offspring, from one branch of which the Turners are descended on the maternal side. Edmund Turner, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born July 2, 1762, and June 3, 1792, wedded Elizabeth Ostrander. Their children were: Gideon, born November 16, 1793; John P., born January 9, 1795; David, born February 26, 1797; Lena, born February 16, 1799; Hannah, born August 25, 1801; Edmund, born September 24, 1804; Elizabeth A., born November 24, 1806; Lewis, born December 29, 1809. The grandfather, Edmund, was a farmer, and lived for the greater part of his life in New York, but for a

while lived in Pennsylvania, where his son, John P., father of the subject, was born. The latter was married in New York in 1816, to Laura Smith, of Connecticut. The issue of this union were fifteen children, viz.: Deborah, born July 26, 1819; Hannah, born October 8, 1820; Harriet, October 10, 1822; John L., October 11, 1824; Laura, July 9, 1826; Peter B., born March 16, 1828; William H., born February 1, 1830; Elizabeth, born November 1, 1832; Van B., born May 14, 1834; Martha J., December 17, 1835; David G., October 11, 1837; Henry C., October 8, 1839; Sarah E., born May 3, 1841; De Witt C., June 18, 1843; Richard F., June 24, 1846. The father, who was a man of varied occupations, came into the Kanawha valley about 1820, and settled in what is now Kanawha county, where he died in 1850, aged fifty-five. His son, Henry C., was born and reared in Kanawha county, where he was principally educated at home by his father. He came to Mason City in February, 1857. June 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fourth West Virginia infantry, and served two years on detached duty as dispatch bearer in the Kanawha valley. June 27, 1863, he started for Vicksburg, where he joined his regiment July 9, and went with Sherman on the march to Chattanooga. He fought with his regiment in the battle of Missionary Ridge, went with it to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn., and afterward spent the winter at Larkinsville, Ala. During the next year he was in the memorable campaign and series of battles which are known in history as Sherman's "March to the Sea." His term of enlistment expired before the siege of Atlanta, and he was ordered back to Wheeling where he was mustered out of the service July 4, 1864. After that he returned to Mason City, where he has since resided. He first came to the place in 1857, and was married there March 4, 1865, to Lelia A. Bailey, their children being as follows: James M., born January 24, 1866; William H., May 20, 1867; Lemuel, March 7, 1871; Sudie, January 5, 1873; Nellie J., December 23, 1874; Nannie, August 27, 1876; Grace, January 4, 1879; Henry C., August 1, 1881. For eighteen years after the civil war, Mr. Turner was engineer for the Mason City Salt Works, and for five years has held that position with the Hope Salt company. He was recorder of Mason one term, member of the school board, and for two terms city mayor. November 26, 1889, he was appointed postmaster of the place, which office he now holds. In politics he is an ardent republican, and belongs to the G. A. R.

Love C. Wallace is the son of Peter Wallace and Nancy (Jordan) Wallace. Mr. Wallace was born August 4, 1844, in Cabell county, W. Va., and came to Mason county when a boy about nine years of age. He remained at home until of age and then started out for himself in the business of farming. He worked for a year as a renter and then bought 130 acres near where he

now resides. After remaining there for about nine years he moved upon the old homestead place, which is his present place of abode. November 12, 1868, Mr. Wallace was united in wedlock to Delilah Locke, and their children are as follows: Ellis M., Zenia L., Ira M., Nevada O., Luammon, Samuel V., Emmazetta, Hushel, Orville O. and Nancy Otie. During his whole life Mr. Wallace has kept steadily to the business of farming. He is now serving as constable of Hannan district, to which office he was elected by the people. He started life without any money or assistance, but has accumulated considerable property and a comfortable home, where he lives a quiet and contented life.

William H. Wallis, whose biography we are writing, was a son of David Wallis, of Halifax county, Va., whose father was John Wallis, of Scotland. John Wallis's wife was named Nancy, and her children were: David, William, Jesse, James, Woodson, Elizabeth, Jane and Nancy. David Wallis, the father of our present subject, was born in 1800, and came to Cabell county, W. Va.; remained there two years; moved opposite Gallipolis; remained there two years, and then settled in Gallia county, Ohio, where he made his home for six years. He then came to Mason county, W. Va., in 1844, settling in Clendenin district, where he lived until his death. In 1822 he was married to Judy V. Eads, and the union resulted in the birth of the following children: Elizabeth, James B., Nancy C., Jane, William H., Judy, David, Jessie, Charles, Isaac, Joseph, Sarah, John, Gideon P. and May M. During his early life, David Wallis was a millwright, but afterward became a farmer. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Eads, a native of Ireland, who served during the war of 1812. William H. Wallis, the subject of our sketch, was born in Cabell county, W. Va., June 17, 1831, and came to Mason county with his father at the age of fourteen. He remained with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, for four years after which he was engaged in driving cattle and managing a farm. His marriage took place in 1856, to Mary E. Gise, a daughter of John and Margaret Gise, who were of German descent. The result of this marriage was the following children: Florence E., John, Maggie, Mary E., George W., William H., Charles L., Anna R., Robert E., Lillie C., Hattie C., Blanche and Jessie A. After his marriage Mr. Wallis located on John McCullock's farm as a renter, where he remained for twenty-five years. He then purchased 240 acres of hill land, to which he soon afterward added 100, then 47, then again 100 acres, and so on by continuous purchases, until he was owner of 922 acres of land in all, of which 400 acres are under cultivation. One of his deals was in 1871, when he bought a farm in Lewis county, Ky., near Concord, which he sold and subsequently bought the homestead place of 235 acres in Clendenin district. From this record, it

can readily be seen that Mr. Wallis is a man of business and enterprise. He has been quite successful in all his undertakings throughout life, and numbers his friends by the score, being popular with all who know him. He has held the official positions of overseer of the poor, member of the board of education for about four years, and justice of the peace for eight years. During his incumbency of these offices, Mr. Wallis so conducted himself as to enjoy general esteem and commendation.

Adam I. Watterson was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, September 25, 1823, being a son of Andrew and Isabella (Black) Watterson. His father was born in Kinrosshire, in 1776, and came to Beaver county, Penn., in 1830, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1847. His marriage took place in 1803, to Isabella Black, and their children were: Alexandria, George, Andrew, Robert, James, John M. and Adam J. Andrew Watterson was a weaver by trade, but after coming to this country, devoted his life to farming. Religiously, he was a member of the United Presbyterian church. Adam Watterson came to Beaver county, Penn., with his mother, when a boy. He remained in that state until 1858, when he removed to Mason county, W. Va., and settled on a farm of 585 acres, which is still his place of residence. He has since added 500 acres to his original purchase, which makes him a heavy land holder, he being the possessor of over 1,000 acres. In 1848, he married Jane Anderson, a native of Pennsylvania, and their children were named as follows: John A. and James A. He was a second time married in 1858, to Eliza Phillis, which union resulted in the birth of Maggie J., Adam D. and Lizzie M. During the civil war, Mr. Watterson served as an independent scout for the Union army, during which period, he met with many stirring adventures. He rendered valuable aid to the Federal cause during his service, although he occupied no official position. In fact, he has never aspired to office, preferring to live the life of an independent farmer, in which he has been both prosperous and happy. Mr. Watterson has always been a great friend of the free school system, and did much to get it established in Clendenin district. In fact, he has always taken an active interest in all matters calculated to advance the welfare and prosperity of the community in which he lives, being looked up to and consulted by his neighbors as a wise advisor and a safe leader.

John T. Waugh was born in Meigs county, Ohio, March 12, 1813, and was the son of John Abner and Mary (Wright) Waugh, who were the parents of the following-named children: Alexander, John T., Roderick, Henry, Eliza, Martha, Mary, Nancy, Betsy and Amanda. The parents were natives of old Virginia, who moved to Ohio and later to West Virginia, when the subject of our sketch was a small child. He grew to manhood in Mason

county where he received a limited education which he greatly added to in after life, by extensive reading and close observation. At about the age of twenty-five years he began life for himself in the business of flat-boating, and subsequently he entered the employ of Col. C. T. Beale, of Mason county. For thirteen years he acted as overseer of Mr. Beale's farmhands, also buying and selling cattle and other live-stock for Mr. Beale, which required him to make extensive trips to the markets of Baltimore and other eastern cities. Later he went to Missouri and Illinois, remaining west during the war, at the close of which he returned to Mason county and bought a farm on Big Sixteen Mile creek, in Arbuckle district, where he settled down for life. February 13, 1867, he was married to Miss Eudelier A. Adams, daughter of John D. Adams, of Mason county. Mrs. Waugh was born September 23, 1847, in Charlotte county, Va., and came to Mason county with her parents at the age of two years. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Waugh was blessed with the following children: Mary, Maud (deceased), Connie Elizabeth, Nora McCarty, John Abner (deceased), Robert E. (deceased), William Benjamin, and Richard E. Since the war the family have lived on the old farm. Mr. Waugh was a practical farmer, industrious in his habits, very persevering, and met with a good measure of success in his efforts. He was a moral and upright man and helped on every good cause, as he was a believer in churches although not a member of any. He was of a jovial and merry disposition and always had a pleasant word for every one. His death took place August 11, 1889, and it constituted a loss not only of a good citizen to the community but of a kind and loving husband and father to his family.

F. M. Whaley, postmaster at Point Pleasant, was born in Wayne county, W. Va., in 1856, and is a son of Hon. K. V. Whaley. The latter was a native of New York, and a son of David Whaley. In an early day he came with his widowed mother to Wayne county, Va., where he lived until his marriage was consummated in Illinois, with Louisa M. Purdue. Their children were as follows: Mary J., Charles M., Warren C., Harlan L., Fulton M., Carlisle L., Ida B. and Estella M. For a number of years Mr. Whaley lived in Wayne county, Va., and in 1862 moved to Mason county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1876. He was a farmer by occupation which he carried on in connection with lumbering. In 1861 he was appointed colonel of a Virginia regiment and aided in the organization of a second command. In 1861 he was elected to the lower house of congress as a republican to represent the Third (West Virginia) district. During the administration of President Johnson, Mr. Whaley was appointed collector in Texas. He was a prominent citizen in his day and a man of wide influence.

His son, Fulton M., was reared in his native county and in Mason. He received a fair education in the common schools. He learned the business of telegraph operating at Point Pleasant, and also studied medicine with a view to qualify himself as a druggist. He was appointed postmaster of Point Pleasant, December 21, 1890, by President Harrison. Some ten or eleven years ago he was married at Point Pleasant, to Miss Sarah Dotson, a native of Tennessee. Their children are: Maud, Eva and Killian V. Mr. Whaley is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, of Point Pleasant, and one of the representative citizens of the place.

Daniel Wilkinson was a native of Ireland, the date of his birth being unknown. He came to Baltimore, Md., when a lad eight years of age, and was here married April, 1827, to Dorcas A. Dawson, and unto them were born two children, William and James. In 1840, he was again married in Parkersburg, Wood county, W. Va., Eliza Davis becoming his wife. Bernard and Eliza were the fruit of this union. He was a third time married to Caroline Conrad, and their children were as follows: Sarah, Edgar, Emma and Daniel. Daniel Wilkinson was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was clerk of the county court of Wirt county for about eighteen years, being the first one to hold that position. In business life he was a merchant, and followed that calling most of his life. In 1865, he went to Edgar county, Ill., and purchased a section of land, here dying in 1869. William D. Wilkinson was born May 7, 1828, in Montgomery county, Md., and came to Wood county, W. Va., when he was a boy sixteen years of age. Here he clerked in a store for Mr. Bowman about two years, and then attended school for the same length of time. At the end of that time he returned to Baltimore, and took charge of his grandmother's store for about four years, again going to Wirt county, where he was married in 1848, February 4, to Miss Hannah F. Hopkins. Their union was blessed by the birth of James, Lizzie, Charles D., Thomas B., Dorcas A. and William. Mr. Wilkinson purchased a farm of 600 acres of land in Wirt county, W. Va., and here he lived until 1863, at that time becoming a resident of Mason county. He resided in the latter county until his death, which occurred August 8, 1867, and in his death the county lost one of its good citizens. He owned 140 acres of land in Mason county, upon which was situated good buildings. He and the wife, who was his cheerful and helping companion, were members of the Baptist church. Mrs. Wilkinson is a daughter of Levi Hopkins, and his wife, Priscilla Coe, who were married in Wood county, W. Va. Levi was the son of David and Susan (Drake) Hopkins, the latter of whom was a descendant of Sir Francis Drake. Levi Hopkins and wife were the parents of the following chil-

dren: David, Mary, Elizabeth, Edward, Brainard, Susan, Sarah, Hannah, Margaret and Thomas. Levi Hopkins was sheriff of Wood county, and he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. He was born in 1795, in Fauquier county, Va., and died in Mason county, in 1879. His wife was a native of Loudon county where she was born in 1793. Her death took place in Wood county in 1865.

H. H. Williams, one of the self-made men of Mason county, was born in South Wales, October 18, 1835, and is the son of Edmund and Rachel Williams. The parents were natives of South Wales, where they were reared and married. Their union was blessed by the birth of five sons and two daughters, viz.: William, John, Edmund, Mary, Henry H., David and Rachel. The father was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died in his native land. Afterward the mother married a Mr. Jones, and by this second marriage became the mother of the following named children: Maria, Daniel, Martha, Thomas and Lizzie Jones. These children were born in America. In 1845, Mr. Jones, his wife and the Williams children, emigrated to the United States and located at Baltimore. They went by wagon and team across the Allegheny mountains and reached Pittsburg, Penn., at the end of a two weeks' journey. Here they resided until 1853, when they went to Pomeroy, Ohio. Mr. Jones was a farmer by occupation, and in 1856 they again moved, this time coming to Mason county, W. Va., where Mr. Jones died in 1885, the mother having preceded her husband to the grave, dying in 1862. Henry H. Williams, the immediate subject of our sketch, was about ten years of age when his mother and step-father brought him to the United States. He received a limited education which he broadened in later life by close observation. Since his youth he has been a miner, mining principally in the Ohio and Kanawha valleys. He was for one year superintendent of the Hope Salt and Coal company, at Mason, W. Va. December 11, 1860, he led to the altar Miss Catherine Edwards, and they have no children. They have adopted a daughter, Kate M. Williams, who with her foster parents, is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Williams is a Master Mason of Clifton lodge, No. 23, and also belongs to the LaFayette consistory, I. O. O. F. of Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are highly respected in the community where they reside, and enjoy a large circle of friends.

Henry C. Williamson was born February 16, 1842, in Lebanon township, Meigs county, Ohio. James Williamson, his paternal grandfather, was born January 12, 1779, and was in the wars with Indians during the early settlement of Ohio. Col. David Williamson, his uncle, commanded several important expeditions, and was also with Col. Crawford, as second in command at the time of his defeat and capture by the Indians. His wife was Mary

McMahon, who was born February 10, 1784, and died December 18, 1853. His maternal grandfather, William McKay, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and was captured in company with Andrew Jackson by the British in trying to defend a fort. Wilkinson D. Williamson, father of Henry C., was born in Washington county, Ohio, August 2, 1808, moved to Meigs county, same state, in 1832, and afterward went to Jackson county, where he lived until his death, which occurred July 30, 1869. He was married to Flora McKay, and their children were as follows: Agnes, born July 25, 1832; Mary A., born September 27, 1834; James W., born November 15, 1836, was a captain of Company K, Eleventh West Virginia infantry; Amanda I., born October 13, 1839, died April 21, 1868; H. C., born February 16, 1842; W. A., born November 18, 1843; John A., born April 27, 1846; Jerome D., born May 6, 1848, died December 8, 1848, and Winchester D., born April 10, 1851. Mr. Williamson was married a second time to Nancy Kuntz. His general occupation was that of farming, but in an early day he did some flat-boating when it was his custom to make a trip to New Orleans once a year. On one occasion, at the locality known as Big Bonnet Carre church, he was robbed of quite a sum of money by some of the piratical crowd that in those days infested the Mississippi river. At the time mentioned he was running what was called a coaster. For many years he was a justice of the peace in Meigs county. He and his first wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his second wife of the Presbyterian. Henry C. Williamson, the subject of our sketch, became a resident of Mason county in 1881, where he has since remained. He was married in 1881, to Lydia E. Adams, and their children are as follows: Eugene, Victor, Flora A., Inez H. and Henry C., Jr. Mrs. Williamson, by a previous marriage, had two children, Iva M. and Edna S. Mr. Williamson enlisted in Company E, Fourth West Virginia infantry, in 1861, and was discharged August 6, 1864. Mr. Williamson has always been a farmer, but added to his usual occupation by frequently making trips south with produce boats. He and his wife belong to the Methodist church, and he is also a member of the J. R. Hall post, No. 20, G. A. R. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Pennsylvania and went to Washington county, Ohio, at a very early day. In his day he was a successful stock-dealer and farmer. The farm on which our subject was born once belonged to the celebrated John Paul Jones. Mr. Williamson's grandmother on the paternal side was named McMahon, and she was of Irish extraction. The maternal grandfather was a native of the Lowlands of Scotland, and emigrated to North Carolina. On the same ship there came over with him from the Highlands of Scotland, a lady whom he afterward married in South Carolina. Subsequently they moved

to Tyler county, Va., and when they first located there, their nearest neighbor was twenty miles distant. The country was indeed a wilderness through which roamed wild animals and Indians.

R. L. Winkelblack, a leading citizen of Mason City, was born at Uniontown, Monroe county, June 15, 1818, being a son of Samuel and Jane (Young) Winkelblack. The parents were both natives of Monroe county, the father of German and the mother of Irish parentage. Samuel and Jane Winkelblack had the following children: Robert Lewis, John, Jane, George A., James and Franklin. About 1823, the parents emigrated by wagon down the Kanawha valley and landed at Gallipolis, Ohio. The father went on a visit to two sisters in the north part of Mason county, and being impressed with the country decided to settle there. So he sold his conveyance to the other family that had started with him to emigrate to the Wabash river while he located at Graham's station which was the place of his residence until death. Subsequently the mother with all the children excepting Robert Lewis went to Clark county, Mo., where she lived until her death. Robert Lewis grew to manhood in Mason county where he received but a limited education, most of his knowledge having been obtained by the experience of life. He learned the trade of a carpenter which he has followed since the age of seventeen years. In 1844, he chose his life companion in the person of Mary Saul, who was born in Meigs county, Ohio, August 25, 1825, and who still survives as his faithful wife. Mr. Winkelblack learned his trade at Pomeroy, Ohio, where he worked until 1853, and then went to Hartford City where he resided until 1890, in active pursuit of his regular business. At the date last mentioned, he removed to Mason City, which is his present home. Mr. Winkelblack began life under great disadvantages and without money, having worked three years at Pomeroy for \$30 a year. By steady habits and upright conduct he soon gained confidence of the people which was speedily followed by plenty of employment involving important contracts. After going to Hartford City he was for many years superintendent of the Mason County Mining & Manufacturing Co., now the Hartford City Salt Co. In 1889 he resigned and has since been living a retired life, enjoying that ease and comfort which he has earned by many years of industry. He has been successful in his undertakings and is recognized as one of the progressive citizens of the community. He and wife are members of the Episcopal church at Pomeroy. They have an abundance of this world's goods and live in a home that is noted for its beauty, its comforts and its hospitality which they delight in dispensing to their friends. The life of this venerable citizen has been exemplary and may well be taken as a model for imitation by young men who have to make

their way in life through the obstacles of poverty and limited education. The qualities and virtues exhibited by Mr. Winkelblack during the course of his long life finally brought him prosperity and hosts of friends and they will do the same for all others who imitate his example.

Adam H. Wolfe dates his birth from 1838, and his place of nativity was Meigs county, Ohio. His parents were Lewis and Christina (Harpold) Wolfe. Lewis Wolfe was a native of Pennsylvania where he was born in 1803. He came to Mason county in 1846 and settled on the farm where his son Adam H. Wolfe now resides. He remained in Mason county until 1863 and then went to Meigs county, Ohio, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1865. His marriage with Christina Harpold was productive of the following named children: David, Adam, Mallory, Israel, Henry, Dorothy and William. Mrs. Wolfe had been previously married to John Pickens, by whom she had two children: Spencer and Deborah. Adam Wolfe came to Mason county when a boy seven years of age. In 1863 he returned to Meigs county, Ohio, but remained there only a short time. In 1864 he commenced teaching in Mason county, which occupation he followed for nine years, at the same time carrying on the business of farming. For some time he has been selling goods at Racine, Ohio. November 20, 1888, he was united in matrimony to Mrs. Emma C. Thornton, a daughter of J. M. and Isabella Williamson. By her first marriage to Henry Thornton, Mrs. Wolfe was the mother of the following named children: Harvey, Elbert E., Marietta, Bell, William C. and Lloyd E. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe are a sociable and popular couple and have many friends.

David Young, a native of New Hampshire, was born in 1810, and came to Racine, Ohio, in an early day, being one of the first settlers of Meigs county. He was married to Sarah Carleton and unto them were born: Charlotte, Sarah and Carleton. David Young in early life was a carpenter and cabinet-maker. When he came to Meigs county he purchased 650 acres of land which he owned at the time of his death. He was captain of the militia of Sutton township and died at what is now Racine, Ohio, in 1833. His wife was married to John Blain but no children came to bless this union. Her death occurred about 1860. Carleton Young, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born December 2, 1826, in Meigs county, and here he resided until 1861. He then went to Mason county, W. Va., where he remained for a year, returning to Ohio at the end of that time, where he resided until 1872. Again he went to Mason county, which county has continued to be his home. January 27, 1848, he was married in Meigs county, Ohio, to Loraine Roush, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Butler) Roush. She was born at Mt. Vernon,

Knox county, Ohio, May 17, 1830, and came to Mason county when a child five years of age with her father. The latter resided in Mason county until within about three years of his death during which time he was a resident of Meigs county, Ohio. He died in 1846 and the death of his wife occurred in 1880, on the 2nd of January. To Mr. Young and wife were born the following children: Lewis P., Artie V., Benjamin F., Ida C., Ella, Halleck C. and Linnie D. Lewis and Halleck now reside in Lincoln, Neb.; Benjamin F. is a resident of Russell, Ky.; Artie V. lives in Syracuse, Ohio; Ida is a teacher of music in the Methodist University, at Lincoln, Neb.; Linnie D. lives at Pt. Pleasant, and Ella is yet at home. Mr. Young has followed various occupations during his life, but the greater part of his attention has been paid to the lumber business. At present he resides on a farm of 104 acres in Graham district, Mason county, W. Va., his postoffice address being at New Haven. He is also the possessor of 250 acres of land in Meigs county, Ohio.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

J. D. Alford, the general merchant of Poca, Putnam county, W. Va., is one of seven children born to William and Sarah (Dolan) Alford. The father was born in Cabell county, W. Va., and the mother in Boone county. He died October 14, 1857. He was a farmer and tobacconist. James Alford, the father of William, was among the first settlers near Lincoln Court House, when bears and wolves were plenty. He died near the latter place. Sarah Alford is now living on Mud river, near Mt. Maria Church. J. D. is the third child. He was reared and educated in this county, and began the active affairs of life as clerk, and in 1875, embarked in the mercantile business for himself at Griffithsville, Lincoln county. Having remained in the latter place for seven years, he then established his present mercantile house at Poca. December 3, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances E. Meeks, of Winfield, Putnam county, by whom he has had two sons, Walter C. and Frank L. Mr. Alford carries a large stock of the best grade of goods, and is looked upon by those who know him, as one of the leading general merchants in that section of the state. He is an ardent republican, and voted first for Grant.

Thomas P. Carpenter, one of the most prominent physicians and citizens of Putnam county, W. Va., first saw the light of day in Madison county, Va., July 14, 1837, his parents being Uriel and Sarah (Utz) Carpenter, both natives of Virginia, and of German descent. The father was a farmer and a prominent member of the community in which he lived. He died in 1873, and his wife followed him to her reward in March, 1890. Uriel was a son of

Ephraim Carpenter, a Virginia farmer. Uriel and Sarah Carpenter had twelve children, six of whom now survive them. Dr. Thomas P. Carpenter was the fifth child born to them. Having received a good common school education in the schools of his native county he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. R. Barbee, and remained under his tutelage for three years. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and was graduated therefrom in 1858. During the war, in 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Virginia cavalry, of the Confederate army, and served his cause faithfully until the end. He then returned to his home and taught school for five months, after which he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1858 he settled in Madison county, but one year later went to Sissonville, Kanawha county, and from there to Buffalo, Putnam county, in 1860, from which place he joined the army. He located in Poca, February 14, 1866, and has there built up a lucrative practice and an honorable name. February 7, 1867, was the date of his marriage to Miss Rebecca T., Shaw, a daughter of Dr. S. G. Shaw, of Point Pleasant, W. Va. Mrs. Carpenter was born in Mason county. Two children have grown up in their happy home, namely: Mary B. and Samuel T. Dr. Carpenter is a member of the State Medical society, and has been superintendent of the county schools for two years. Twice he has had the honor to be elected an alternate delegate to the national democratic convention. He cast his first vote for Buchanan. Dr. Carpenter is an assistant surgeon of the K. & M. R. R. Co.

A. B. Deuley, M. D., of Raymond City, W. Va., was born in Kanawha county, December 2, 1861, the son of Noah M. and Louisa (Milam) Deuley. The father now resides in Kanawha county, where he is engaged in farming. The mother died while A. B. was a boy. Dr. Deuley began his education in the common schools, but later went to Lebanon, Ohio, and there finished his scholastic training. When he was sixteen years old his father went to Texas, where the family remained six or eight months. Not liking the county, A. B. returned to West Virginia the same year. In 1881 he began the study of medicine, and one year later put himself under the direction of Dr. Fisher. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, in 1885, and in the same year entered upon the practice of his profession at Sissonville, Kanawha county, W. Va. After remaining in the latter place for one year Dr. Deuley removed to Raymond City, and has since remained there, where he has come to be recognized as a leading physician. He is a member of the Kanawha Valley Medical society, and is also a member of the county board of health. October 29th, 1889, was the date of his marriage to Miss Mary Ellen Eagan, daughter of

John Eagan, of Kanawha county. Dr. Deuley undoubtedly has a brilliant career before him. His political convictions are democratic. His first presidential ballot was cast for Grover Cleveland. Benjamin Milam, the maternal grandfather of the above, was one of the first settlers of Kanawha county. He was prominently identified with the county's earlier growth.

Charles T. Fife, son of Thomas and Rebecca C. Fife, was born in Charleston, Va., now West Virginia, May 20, 1836. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and afterward learned the carpenter's trade with his father. He was associated with his father in the contracting and building business for several years, after which he embarked in the grocery business at Charleston. He was deputy postmaster of Charleston under Mr. D. H. Snyder for two years. In 1857 he removed to the farm where he has since remained. During the late war he served in the Buffalo Guards for a short time, being compelled to leave the service on account of his health in 1864. He married Sarah C. Bronaugh, daughter of Ludwell Bronaugh. He has had seven children: William E., Mary E., Thomas L., Sarah R., Huston E., Robert G. and Anna C. Mary E. died of consumption in 1886, the rest of the family are living with their parents on the farm near Buffalo, Putnam Co., W. Va.

Colonel William E. Fife, of Buffalo, Putnam Co., W. Va., was born in the city of Charleston, Va., but now West Virginia, February 7, 1834, the son of Thomas and Rebecca C. (Estill) Fife. His father was born in Alleghany county, Va., in 1800, and in 1815 went to Charleston, where he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. Having served an apprenticeship of seven years, he then began working at his trade and followed it until his retirement from active life. In 1836 he purchased a farm of some 700 acres in Putnam county, and on this he erected a residence, which, with other substantial buildings, make this property one of the best farms in the county. He died in 1865 and his wife in 1843. He was a prominent contractor and builder during his business life, and erected some of the best buildings in that part of the state. He was a leading democrat and a public spirited man. His father, Edward Fife, was a native of Pennsylvania. He removed to Winchester and from there to Alleghany county, and was there married to a Miss Davis, of South Carolina. Himself and son, John, were soldiers in the war of 1812. Of the four sons and one daughter which composed his family, all are now dead. The children of Thomas and Rebecca Fife were Mary K. Snyder, widow of D. H. Snyder, of Charleston; William E., Charles T. and Julia A. Fife. William was reared in Charleston and was graduated from the State Military academy at Lexington, Va., in July, 1855. Subsequently he read law with Judge J. H. Brown; was admitted to the bar in 1857, but did not prac-

tice. He came to his present place of abode in 1857, living with his father, and has since made it his home. In October, 1859, an event occurred which changed the peace and quiet of his native state. John Brown had just made a raid and captured the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, but in return was himself captured and turned over to the state of Virginia for trial. Military companies were immediately raised all over the state. One was organized at Buffalo and he was chosen captain; he offered the services of the company to Gov. H. A. Wise, but was not accepted. Prior to this time he was appointed by Brig.-Gen. P. H. Steenbergen, adjutant and inspector-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Sixth brigade of Virginia militia. Whilst engaged in organizing the militia in his brigade, he organized several volunteer companies, who afterward joined the confederate army. On May 13, 1861, his company was mustered into the state service at Buffalo, by order of Gov. Letcher. A part of his company was in the battle of Scary Creek in June of that year. He remained in the service of the state until the 30th day of June, 1861, when his company was turned over to the Confederate army on Sewell mountain and his company placed in the Thirty-sixth regiment Virginia C. S. A., Col. John McCausland commanding, as Company A. He was at the battles of Cross Lanes and Carnifax Ferry, with his regiment attached to the command of Gen. J. B. Floyd, and followed this general to Tennessee. His regiment was in the battle of Fort Donelson, February 14, 1862, from which place they made their escape before the surrender and returned to Virginia with his regiment to recruit. Was in the battles of Giles' C. H., Fayetteville, Cloyd's Farm, New Hope, Lynchburg, Monocacy, Snicker's Ford, Opequon, Leetown, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Waynesburg, etc., and served under different brigade commanders. He was promoted major in 1863, and lieutenant-colonel, March, 1864. He commanded his regiment all the time after his promotion to lieutenant-colonel, except a part of the time during the campaign of Gen. J. A. Early in the Shenandoah valley and the invasion of Maryland in 1864, and at the time the troops were disbanded at Christiansburg, April 12, 1865. He was wounded at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; was paroled and returned home June 20, 1865, where he has remained to the present time. In the year 1870, he was elected president of the county court and re-elected in 1874, and held that position for eight years. He owns a good Kanawha river farm of some 350 acres, and is considered a good farmer.

Edward H. Fravel, M. D., an eminent physician and scholar of Poca, Putnam county, W. Va., is a son of Philip James and Emma Ellen (Koontz) Fravel. He was born March 30, 1855, at Woodstock, Va. His parents are also Virginians, and the father, Philip James Fravel, who is one of the celebrated poets of

this day, is the son of David Fravel, of Swiss descent, and has been a merchant of Woodstock for many years. Both himself and wife now reside there at the present writing. They raised eight children, five sons and two daughters still survive. Edward is the oldest of these. He was reared in Shenandoah county, and attended the common schools and the academy of Woodstock, until he reached his seventeenth year, when he entered a military academy and remained there for two months, after which he returned home and taught various different schools for several years. After teaching for some time, he took a course at the Hampden and Sydney college, and in 1872, began reading medicine with Dr. G. W. Magruder, of Woodstock, now living in Fort Worth, Texas. After remaining with him for five years, Dr. Fravel entered the Jefferson Medical college in 1877, and two years later was graduated. In 1878, he had the honor to be elected a physician on the diseases of the eye at the Jefferson Medical college hospital, in Philadelphia, and did not begin the practice of his profession as a regular physician until 1880, when he located at Point Pleasant, W. Va., and remained there for two years, in partnership with Dr. Barbee. At the expiration of this time he removed to Poca, and has since built up a large and lucrative practice, amounting to several thousand dollars annually. He is president of the Ohio Valley Medical society, and is an honored lecturer each year in the Medical society of West Virginia, having already delivered them on the following important subjects: In 1880, The Ophthalmoscope; 1884, Diphtheria; 1885, "A Case of Cerebralembolus"; 1886, A Chromatopsia; 1887, Glaucoma; 1888, Anomalies of Refraction; 1888, Fifty Cases of Keratitis; 1889, A Case of Amaloid Degeneration of the Cornea, and in 1890, a valuable paper on Five Cases of Pneumonitis. Dr. Fravel married Miss Bettie Stewart, May 2, 1882, and they have three children: Mary, Stewart and Philip. Dr. Fravel is an honored member of the Kanawha Medical and Surgical society, and is a staunch democrat.

J. W. Matthews, a prominent lumber dealer of Poca, Putnam county, W. Va., was born in Kanawha county January 27, 1851, the son of F. W. and Mary Jane (Carney) Matthews. Mr. F. W. Matthews was born in Kanawha county, where he has been engaged in farming all his life. He is the son of George Matthews, who was born on the banks of the Potomac, in Virginia, and who migrated to the Kanawha valley in an early day. Subsequently he removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, where he resided for several years, but then returned to Kanawha county, where he died. He was born of Irish parentage, and was a tiller of the soil. The mother was born in Jackson county, W. Va., and still survives. Since attaining his majority Mr. J. W. Matthews has taken care of himself. His capital to start with was fourteen dollars, the

price of a heifer given him by his father. He first embarked in farming and lumbering. Although he still owns a fine farming property, he gives his attention chiefly to lumbering, and does a business of \$75,000 annually in rafting lumber to Cincinnati. For the past three years he has made Poca his home, and has built a very fine residence there. His marriage to Sidney A. Slater, of Kanawha county, was solemnized in 1875, and has resulted in the birth of seven children, six of them now living, they are: Ida M. (deceased), Lelia D., Evodna E., Servetis A., Francis L., James G. and Rosa E. Mr. Matthews is a member of the I. O. O. F., Putnam lodge, No. 84, of Raymond City, and is a trustee of the same, he is also a member of the K. of P., Poca lodge, No. —. His first presidential ballot was cast for U. S. Grant. Mr. Matthews is a successful public spirited man, and is respected and esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact.

David McCoy, sheriff of Putnam county, W. Va., was born in Tyler county, that state, May 17, 1834, his parents being Abraham and Isabella (McKay) McCoy, natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. They were married while living in Tyler county, and in 1836 moved to Jackson county, where the father engaged in farming. Abraham was a captain in the state militia, and was an ardent democrat. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and passed to his reward in 1838. His wife survived him until 1863. David McCoy was reared in Jackson county, where he was given a fair schooling. In 1866 he removed to Putnam county, and bought a farm of 400 acres, the farm being known as the Joab Early farm. Joab was the father of the Jubal Early. In the same year of his removal to this county Mr. McCoy married Miss Amanda B. Wells, daughter of Ephraim Wells, of Jackson county. Their six children are: Maggie B., William L., E. D., Charles E., Annie B. and Emma A. In 1888 Mr. McCoy was elected sheriff of Putnam county on the democratic ticket. In 1861 he joined Company B, Twenty-second Virginia volunteer infantry, Confederate army, with the title of second lieutenant. He was taken prisoner while on a scouting expedition, and was confined at Camp Chase for four months, and at Fort Delaware for twelve months, only being released at the close of the war. The family are members of the Southern Methodist church, of which Mr. McCoy is a trustee.

J. W. Nye, practicing physician and general surgeon, is a native Wythe county, Va., where he was born October 27, 1847. He is a son of Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Armbrister) Nye, both of the county and state above mentioned. The father is now a retired physician, seventy-five years of age and resides in his native county. He has practiced medicine for over fifty years and is in every respect highly esteemed, both in his capacity as phy-

sician and citizen. His father, John T. Nye, emigrated from Pennsylvania at an early day and settled in the "Old Dominion." The mother of our subject died in Wythe county, in 1888. Her father was George Armbrister who was a native of the state of North Carolina. Both the Nyes and the Armbristers were of German descent. The parents of our subject reared a family of three sons and four daughters, and all but one of the daughters are still living. Our subject was the fourth child of this family and grew up to manhood in Wythe county where he was also educated. He read medicine with his father and also practiced in connection with him for three years, having obtained his license in 1866. During the latter part of the war he served in the Confederate army being a member of Jackson's battalion. His marriage took place in 1872, his bride being Virginia S. West, of Putnam county, W. Va., and the same year he removed to Putnam county for residence and he has remained there since then in the practice of his profession. Dr. Nye is a member of the State Medical society, and also holds the position of examiner in the fourth congressional district of West Virginia. His wife is a member of the Baptist church and the family rank high socially, enjoying the esteem of all who know them.

Howard T. Simms was born in Putnam county, May 27, 1855, and is a son of Robert M. and Mary Ann Simms, both natives of Culpeper county, Va. The elder Simms was born in 1813, and removed with his parents to where he now resides in 1822. His father and mother were Henry and Margaret (Marshall) Simms, both of whom were natives of the "Old Dominion," but died in Putnam county, W. Va. The father of our subject combines the business of farming and merchandising, and has followed the last mentioned pursuit since 1839. He is the owner of about 2,000 acres of land, divided into several tracts. The marriage of our subject's parents took place in Putnam county in 1842, and they had a family of eight children, six of whom are living. Our subject, who was the sixth child, grew up to manhood in Putnam county, where he attended the common schools, and afterward took a course at Marshall college, state normal. On April 30, 1878, he was married to Allie Burgess, and they have the following named children: Hugh M., Mary and Jennie. Mr. Simms is one of the substantial farmers of Putnam, has been prosperous in business and stands well in the community.

James Stewart, a prominent agriculturist of Putnam county, was born and reared in Bath county, Va., October 16, 1816, having been the date of his birth. He was the son of Henry and Mary (Moore) Stewart, both natives of Virginia, in which state they died, the father of cholera in 1833, and the mother several years previous. Henry was a farmer and served in the war of 1812. His father was a native of Scotland, who emigrated to

America and settled in Virginia at an early day. His wife was captured by the Indians on Cowpasture river and was held a prisoner by them for several years. James was the ninth child, and is now the only surviving member of the family. His parents both dying when he was but a boy he was compelled to shift for himself. Until his twentieth year he supported life by working on a farm, but upon attaining the latter age he began the study of dentistry, which he continued until 1850. In 1840 he removed to Cabell county, and to Putnam county in 1850, when he entered upon a mercantile career at Winfield. Mr. Stewart took possession of the farm which he now owns in 1853, but continued in business in different parts of the county until 1860. In the latter year he began to turn his attention exclusively to agriculture, and has since devoted his time to that business with satisfactory results. He owns 1,800 acres of land, 300 acres of which is situated in the fertile Kanawha river bottom. In 1843 Mr. Stewart espoused Miss Harriman, of Kanawha county. She died in 1849, leaving three children, who have since died. He was again married in 1853, this time Miss Martha J. Staton becoming his wife. Their four children are: Bettie M., wife of Dr. Edward Fravel; Mattie E., James H. and Robert A. Mr. Stewart is a member of the I. O. O. F. For many years he was justice of the peace, and in 1875-76. represented Putnam county in the state legislature, and has held various minor offices. During the life of the whig party he was a follower of that policy, but in later years has been a warm adherent of the democratic party.

The Hon. L. J. Timms, a merchant of Buffalo, Putnam county, W. Va., first saw the light January 21, 1842, at the place where he now resides. Jesse and Mary A. (McCown) Timms were his parents. The father was a native of Wirt county, W. Va., but in 1839 removed to Poca, Putnam county, and while there was married. In 1840 he went to Missouri, but one year later returned and entered the employ of James A. Payne at Buffalo. In 1852 he purchased the mercantile business of Mr. Payne, and continued in it until his death in 1868. His wife still survives him; she resides in Buffalo. She is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Jesse Timms for several years was interested in Kanawha river navigation, having owned an interest in Cincinnati packets that plied on that water. He was formerly a whig but changed to the democracy. His six children were: L. J., John E., of Pittsburg; W. M., Mrs. Emma E. Henderson, Mrs. Mary H. Robinson, and one other, Dr. C. W. Timms, now dead. L. J. Timms received his schooling in Buffalo. In May, 1861, he joined the Confederate army as a member of the Buffalo Guards, attached to Company A, Thirty-sixth Virginia regiment, holding a commission as corporal. He was taken prisoner

in Louisiana and kept in confinement for four months. During the latter part of the war he served in the Trans-Mississippi department. After the war he returned to Buffalo and engaged in the mercantile business. For the past three years he has had charge of the business of L. A. Carr & Co., at Buffalo. In politics Mr. Timms has been very prominent, having been elected a member of the house of representatives of West Virginia by the democratic party in 1882, and in 1876 was elected sheriff of Putnam county on the same ticket. He has served as a member of board of education of Buffalo district, and as mayor and councilman of Buffalo. July 10, 1874, in Cincinnati, he married Mrs. Grace Eveleth, daughter of James A. Payne. Mrs. Timms is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

Van Buren Walker, a leading citizen, and the proprietor of the largest general mercantile business in Poca, Putnam county, W. Va., was born in Kanawha county, April 22, 1835. A sketch of his parents—Albert G. and Mary (Sims) Walker—will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Walker was the third of twelve children. He was raised in the Kanawha valley, where he received his education in the common schools. Since his eighteenth year he has been engaged in business, at that time entering the employ of his father, who for many years operated a general mercantile business at Brownstown. In 1858 Mr. Walker embarked in trade for himself at Brownstown, and two years later removed to Poca. In 1862 he was married to Miss Maffett Chapman, a native of Nicholas county, W. Va., daughter of William O. Chapman. Four sons are the issue of this union, named: George A., John Hunter, now a physician; Lewis J., a printer, now residing in Chicago, and Lawrence. Mr. Walker has been a staunch democrat since reaching the age of a voter, having cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan. In connection with his large business he also carries on a local banking business. He is an energetic, enterprising business man and a public spirited citizen.

Hansford L. Walls, M. D., physician and surgeon, of Putnam county, W. Va., first saw the light in Frederick county, Va., March 16, 1861, his parents being John W. and Mary J. (Hansford) Walls. John W. Walls was born in Winchester, Va., in 1806, and died in April, 1871. For many years he was an able physician. His father was John Walls, who was a Pennsylvanian by birth. His wife was a Miss Watkins, a lady of German parentage. Mary J. Walls, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born at Paint Creek, Kanawha county, and is still living. She married a second time, Maj. V. R. Rust, of Putnam county, becoming her husband. By her first husband she had one daughter and a son. Hansford L. Walls lived in Frederick county until he had reached his tenth year, at which time his mother

moved to St. Albans, W. Va. She was a daughter of Maj. John Hansford. Her grandfather, John Hansford, Sr., was one of the first settlers of this valley, and married a Miss Morris. Her father married a Miss Teass. Dr. Walls is, therefore, widely connected among the best families of the Kanawha valley. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Walls began the active affairs of life. In 1881, he graduated from the medical department of the university of Maryland, at Baltimore, and since that time has been engaged in active practice. His first attempt was made in Putnam county, where his step-father resided. The next year after his settlement there, he married Miss Cattie E. Rust, the only daughter of Maj. V. R. Rust. Mrs. Walls was born in Putnam county. Their home has been blessed by one child, Hugo V. Until 1887, Dr. Walls was located at his mother's home, but in the latter year he removed to Dego, where he has since built up a fair practice, and is gradually making his talents and ability felt in the community.

George White, the assistant superintendent of the Marnette Coal Mining Co., of Raymond City, and also a civil and mining engineer, was born in Scotland, September 3, 1856, his parents being William and Martha (Linsey) White. The father was a mine superintendent in his native land for forty-three years. His widow still survives him, residing in the land of her nativity. George White has been connected with the mining of coal since a boy. He was educated in the schools of Scotland, graduating at the Royal high school, at Edinburgh, and subsequently from the school of Mines at Glasgow. In 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Buchanan, of Scotland, the daughter of Thomas Buchanan, who now resides with his daughter. His family consists of an only daughter, Miss Jennie R., and his niece Miss Annie. Mr. White came to the United States in 1882, and located at Buchtel, Ohio, where he remained for two years, after which he removed to Floodwood, Ohio, and there erected the two largest blast furnaces in Ohio, for the Ohio and Western Coal Mining Co. After remaining there for three years he located at Wellson, Jackson county, Ohio, and lived there three years; he then came to the Kanawha valley. Mr. White has been with the Marnette Coal Mining Co. for one year. He is a member of the Masonic Grand lodge of Scotland, and also of the Knights of Pythias, Florence lodge, No. 40, of Raymond City. He is a member of the Mining institute of Scotland and also of Mining institute of Ohio. He holds a certificate of competency from the British government as superintendent of mines. George and James L., the former's brother, are the only members of the family living in this country. James is his assistant engineer, and is also an expert. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the Scotch Presbyterian church.

KANAWHA COUNTY.

E. S. Arnold, senior member of the firm of Arnold, Abney & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, May 10, 1820, the son of John and Prudence (Smith) Arnold, natives of Connecticut. Until his eighteenth year he lived in Berkshire county, and there received an academical education. At the latter age he went to New York city, and became clerk in a dry goods house. In 1842, after having remained there for three years, he removed to Charleston, and engaged in the retail dry goods business for himself. He was one of the first merchants of the city, and is now the only surviving merchant who was in business at that time. His capital being small he started in a modest way. In 1858 he was elected sheriff of the county, and filled that office with much credit to himself until 1861, in which year he joined the Confederate army as a member of the Twenty-second Virginia regiment, but being sheriff of the county, he received an order from the governor to remain at his post. He therefore resigned his office, and was appointed to the quartermaster's department, and during the first year of the war was located at White Sulphur Springs, and at Richmond, Va. After that time he was stationed at Salem, Va., until the close of the conflict. In 1865 he returned to Charleston, and again engaged in the dry goods trade. In 1877 he changed his retail business to the wholesale exclusively, at the same time forming a co-partnership with F. W. Abney, under the firm name of Arnold, Abney & Co. This house now does the largest jobbing business in the city. Mr. Arnold retired from active business January 1, 1887. From 1848 to 1851, he was engaged in the manufacture of salt in connection with his other business, and was one of the directors in the Charleston savings bank. He was also president of the Kanawha Building and Loan association. In 1847 he married Cynthia Noyes, daughter of Isaac Noyes. She died in 1878. Two of her children survive: Isaac Noyes and Mrs. Kate Abney.

T. L. Barber, M. D., first saw the light in Marshall county, Ind., October 4, 1853. His parents were Daniel and Ann (Hulverson) Barber. His father was a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and his mother of Norway. They were among the early settlers of Marshall county, where they took up a tract of land and cleared a farm upon which they passed the greater part of their lives, and where they died and were buried, after sojourning for a few years in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and then for a few years in Dodge county, Wis., farming and running a flour mill. Our subject went to Marietta, Ohio, where he lived with a relative and received six years' schooling at the Marietta college. After

graduating from that admirable educational institution he taught school for two years in Mason county, W. Va., in the Great Kanawha valley, after which he went to Philadelphia and secured one of the scholarships in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, by competitive examination. From this he graduated with honor in 1882, after which he came directly to Charleston, where he has since remained. Dr. Barber has built up an extensive practice and ranks among the very first physicians of the state. He is a member of the American Medical association, and of the State Medical society of this state, and is also an active member of Kanawha lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., Tyrean Royal Arch, chapter No. 13, Kanawha commandery, K. T., No. 4, and is an active follower of the republican party. He was first married November 30th, 1882, to Miss Sarah Richardson Couch, daughter of James H. Couch, Sr., of Mason county, W. Va. She died February 13, 1884. Dr. Barber again married August 4th, 1885, to Miss Lucy Brown, daughter of Judge James H. Brown, of Kanawha county, becoming his wife. Three children have been born to them, viz.: James Brown, Timothy Lawrence and Sadie Couch. Both Dr. and Mrs. Barber are members of the Kanawha Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder. Dr. Barber is a member of the United States pension examining board, the medical examiner of a number of the largest life insurance companies in this country, and delights in the surgical branch of his profession, wherein he most excels, as is shown by his recent appointment as surgeon of the Kanawha & Michigan railroad.

James Bibby, proprietor of National Grist Mills, at Charleston, was born on the 27th of October, 1837. His parents were Joseph and Margaret (Swarbrick) Bibby, natives of Lancashire, England. They came to America in 1832, and after a stay of about six months in Norfolk, Va., came to Charleston, making the journey overland in a spring wagon. The father was a miller by trade, and after his arrival was employed by the Ruffners to build a grist-mill on the Elk river on the site of the mills now owned by Mr. Bibby, his son. After the completion of the mill he conducted them for some time, subsequently purchasing them. He is the oldest miller in Charleston. In the early days of the salt industry he was engaged in manufacturing that important article. He filled several different public offices when Charleston was but a village, and was formerly prominent in the ranks of the whig party, later becoming a democrat. These parents reared eleven children; six of them are still living: Edward, James, Robert, William W., Samuel and John Henry. Those deceased are: Elizabeth, Mrs. Sarah Jane Noyes, Joseph, Isabella and Ellen. James, the subject of this sketch, learned the miller's trade while a boy. In 1860 he em-

barked in business for himself at the place where he now is. He was first married in 1863, Miss Emeline Stark, daughter of John W. Stark, becoming his wife. She, died six years later, leaving three children: Ella, John W. and Joseph Bibby. In 1876 Mr. Bibby again married, this time to Miss Eugenie B. Atkinson, daughter of James Atkinson, by whom he has had three children: Mary, Fannie and James Atkinson. Mrs. Bibby is a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Charleston.

Hugh L. Boggs, attorney at law, was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., June 12, 1853, son of Lewis Alexander and Elizabeth (Rawlings) Boggs. Hugh C. Boggs, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland, and a graduate of Dublin college, from which institution he held the degrees of A. M., and LL. D. He came to America while a young man and married a Miss Holiday, daughter of Major Lewis Holiday, of revolutionary fame, and settled in Spottsylvania county, Va., where he followed his profession as a minister of the Episcopal church, preaching at one time in the old stone church near Taylorsville, which was Henry Clay's place of worship, and he was a warm personal friend of his pastor. Lewis Boggs was born in the latter county, and was educated at Langolbin academy, Judge McCune, Rawley T. Daniels, Judge Robinson and George Stephenson, being among his classmates. He was admitted to the bar, for which he had been educated, but made farming his chief vocation. He served as chief justice of Spottsylvania county for over thirty years. He was an active communicant of the Episcopal church, and an ardent follower of the whig party. Hugh L. Boggs, his son, and our subject, was educated by tutors. He read law in the office of Hon. William S. Barton, of Fredericksburg, Va., and was admitted to practice in September, 1875. In 1881, he moved to Boyd county, Ky., where he remained four years, during which time, he was elected city attorney of Ashland. In December, 1887, he resigned that office and moved to Charleston, where he has since resided. In 1888, Mr. Boggs married Miss Julia V. Beach, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Beach, and one child has come to bless their home, Sarah Elizabeth. Mr. Boggs is a prominent member of the republican party, and his wife is an earnest communicant of the Episcopal church.

T. S. P. Bowers, a general merchant of Lock Seven, Kanawha county, W. Va., was born in Berkeley county, W. Va., in 1837, his parents being Adam and Catherine (Swingle) Bowers, natives of West Virginia and Washington county, Md., respectively. Both died in Berkeley county, where they had lived for twenty-five years. The father was a wagon-maker by trade, but in 1842 turned his attention to farming, and afterward became an excellent agriculturist. These parents were of German descent.

They raised three sons and two daughters, all of whom still survive them. T. S. P. is the third child, and was reared and educated in Berkeley county. A short time before the breaking out of the rebellion he entered Roanoke college, but was compelled to abandon his collegiate course on account of the war. When twenty-one years of age he began teaching. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, in Company A, Tenth Virginia regiment and subsequently Company F, Seventh Virginia cavalry. He served until discharged on account of ill-health and then devoted himself to scouting. He was captured four times but managed to escape each time. Mr. Bowers participated in both battles of the Manassas, was in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Orange Court House, and was all through Jackson's campaign. At the battle of Cross Keys he carried Sir Percy Windham off the field. After the war he taught school in the Shenandoah valley, of Virginia, for thirteen years. In 1867 he married Miss Mary Etta Duffey, daughter of the late J. W. Duffy, of Moorefield, W. Va., and they now have two children, Willie R. and Norma L. Mr. Bowers came to Kanawha county, May 1, 1887, and assumed the position of secretary and treasurer of the Potomac Lumber company, which he filled for three years. In May, 1890, he established the general merchandise store at Lock Seven, which he now operates. He is a member of Washington lodge, No. 58, of the Masonic order, is a K. of H., and a member of the A. O. U. W. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church, while his wife is a member of the Lutheran denomination. Mr. Bowers cast his first vote for Jefferson Davis.

Major Thomas L. Broun, attorney at law, was born in Loudoun county, Va. His parents were Edwin Conway and Elizabeth Broun. The former was born in Westmoreland county, Va., and the latter in Loudoun county, Va. In 1848 he graduated at the university of Virginia in several of the tickets, after which he taught school in his native county for two years. At the expiration of that time he came to Charleston and began the study of law under the late Hon. George W. Summers, and was admitted to practice in 1852. He formed a partnership with George S. Patton, which continued for several years, and became associated in business with Gen. Rosecrans and others, who were largely interested in the Coal river region. He was employed as the attorney for several different companies engaged in mining and shipping cannel coal from the Coal River region. After Gen. Rosecrans' resignation from the office of president of the Coal River Navigation company, Major Broun was elected to that position, and was continued in the same until the breaking out of the civil war. He entered the Confederate service as a private in the Kanawha Riflemen, and was soon promoted to the position of major in the Sixtieth Virginia regiment of "Wise Legion."

He was severely wounded at the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, in Pulaski county, Va., his former partner, Col. Patton, having been killed in battle about the same time at Winchester, Va. At the close of the war, Major Broun returned to Charleston, and soon after was re-instated in his old position as president of the Navigation company. As Confederate soldiers were not allowed to practice law in West Virginia at that time, Major Broun removed to New York city in June, 1886, where he was engaged in practicing his profession until November, 1870, making West Virginia law and land titles a specialty while in New York. In the last mentioned year he returned to Charleston, and has since devoted his energies to the law and the development of the Coal river region, in which he has a large personal interest. He is a member of the Kanawha lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M.; is a director of the Sheltering Arms hospital of Charleston, and a prominent communicant of the Episcopal church, in which he has served as vestryman and warden for many years. He is also a member of Camp Patton ex-Confederates. In June, 1866, he married Miss Mary M. Fontaine, daughter of Col. Edmund Fontaine, of Hanover county, Va., by whom he has had three children: Louise Fontaine, Edmund Fontaine and Annie Conway. Major Broun's father-in-law has the proud distinction of having been the first president of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, and for many years previous to that was the president of the Virginia Central railroad. William Broun, the grandfather of Major Broun, was a native of Scotland, who settled in Westmoreland county, Va., and practiced law there when Virginia was a colony. His grandfather's brother, Dr. Robert Broun, settled in South Carolina, near Charleston. These brothers have a long line of descendants in Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama and other states. Originally the name was spelled Brohun. In course of time the letter *h* was dropped and the name was spelled "Broun," with an accent on the letter *u*, showing the contraction. His family being of French origin and from Bordeaux, France, the name is now generally spelled without the accent. He is and has been a successful practitioner in his profession, and is thoroughly conversant with the resources of the great Kanawha valley and the contiguous country. For many years he has, at times, written and distributed among capitalists and his clients in New York and elsewhere, circulars, and reports containing valuable data and information respecting the coal, timber, etc., of the country drained by the great Kanawha and its tributaries.

Hon. Samuel C. Burdett, assistant United States attorney, at Charleston, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, September 23, 1846, the son of Samuel C. and Sarah (Ratcliffe) Burdett, and with them moved to Lawrence county, Ohio, when three years of age. He was reared in the town of Ironton, receiving his preliminary

education in the public schools of that place. Having learned the trade of sign-painting he followed that vocation for several years. After the war he went to Louisiana, where, on the 27th of March, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Taylor, a native of Alabama, but at that time a resident of Louisiana. In 1870 Mr. Burdett came to Charleston, where, for eight years, he continued to follow his trade. Meanwhile he was engaged in reading law every opportunity he could get, and in this way was enabled to pass a satisfactory examination for the bar in 1878. In the same year he was the greenback candidate for state senator. He carried Kanawha county over the democrat and republican candidates by 514 majority, and came within 500 votes of an election in a district usually giving 1,100 democratic majority. In the year 1882 he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county, and two years later was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. After holding that office for four years, he was in, 1889, appointed assistant United States district attorney for the district of West Virginia. Mr. Burdett is a member of the Kanawha lodge, No. 26, K. of P., and is also a member of the Mystic Circle. The Hon. Samuel C. Burdett has made a marked success in the legal field. He has come to be recognized as an able counselor and is known as the "silver tongued" orator. Eight children have been born into this happy home, named as follows: Frank, William, Mollie, Nellie, Mabel, Samuel C., Jr., Charles and Freddie.

Noyes S. Burlew, one of the rising business men of southern West Virginia, and a leading hardware merchant of Charleston in the great Kanawha valley, was born and reared in the state of New York, in Seneca county, where his father lived upon one of the more extensive farms along the shores of Cayuga lake. He studied in the county schools and at Cazenovia seminary. On the breaking forth of the Civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-six New York volunteer infantry, and with his regiment fought through the great conflict, until being disabled at the battle of Gettysburg, after long durance in hospital, he was honorably discharged. He then turned his energies toward the duties of civil life. Like many of the other young men who with him had traversed the sunny south, he had been impressed with her beauty and promise, even amidst the desolation of war, and in casting about for a likely field for business success, he turned toward West Virginia, and settled in Charleston. Here he took active part in developing the great natural resources of the state and neighboring region, and, in 1872, became a stockholder and director in the Charleston Lumber & Manufacturing company, in connection with other northern men. While still interested in the successful operation of industrial enterprise, he was called upon, in 1877, to act as deputy United

States marshal, and lead the famous raid of the United States officers upon the flourishing Moonshine distilleries of the Virginia and Kentucky border. The distinguished part he bore in these successful attempts at upholding the law lead to his further advancement in the service of the United States and, under Gen. I. H. Duvall, he acted as deputy United States internal revenue collector, which position he resigned to establish the present extensive wholesale and retail hardware house of which he is the proprietor. While at the head of this extensive business, his vigor of mind has found outlet in other enterprises of public and private profit. Among these are the South Side Improvement company, a corporation which is laying out and expanding an extensive suburban addition to the city of Charleston, and of which company he is a director and the treasurer. In connection with E. L. Boggs, under the firm name of Burlew & Boggs, he has for several years been lessee of the opera house in Charleston, and done much to secure to the people a high class of instructive and popular entertainments. And he is now connected with Frank Woodman in erecting the finest opera house in the state. Upon the social side of his life Mr. Burlew has found himself surrounded by a circle of warm friends. He is a Mason in high esteem, and has taken active part in the welfare of the Knights Templar of the state. In 1885 he married a daughter of the late William Rand, for many years a prominent banker and citizen of Kanawha, and resides in one of the most charming and hospitable homes of the city. He has given some of his hours of relaxation to the training and establishment of one of the most successful amateur stables in the Virginias. Descended from a family on whose great grass farm along the picturesque shores of Lake Cayuga were raised some of the finest stock and thoroughbred horseflesh of western New York, he brought the early acquired tastes southward with him. Among the notable horses which Mr. Burlew has owned and trained and developed by his own hand are Mikado, Belle Clinton, Norwood, Whitefoot, Kanawha Maid, and William R, which have passed from his hands at high and lucrative figures, while he still has in his stables Pearl McGregor, Highland Chief, Jr., Lattie Lambert and Queen Wood. But Mr. Burlew has not only found the time and opportunity to give attention to many diverse business enterprises and interests, and withal cultivate the social and neighborly instincts of his genial nature, but he has always found opportunity to keep alive his early love for books and literature, and is a Shakespearian scholar of some note, while in the way of elocution and histrionic ability his reputation is widely spread and favorably known throughout the state. Possessing a voice of wonderful compass, its careful training and the natural talent of the man have enabled him to attain unusual excellence in

amateur dramatics, and he has declined many flattering offers to take the stage in professional engagement. Mr. Burlew presents a fine type of the American citizen. Keen and alert in business dealings, of unimpeachable integrity in all affairs, affable and cordial in all social relations, scholarly and cultivated in personal attainment, it is upon the presence and sterling worth of such men that the prosperity and permanence of our country rests.

E. L. Buttrick was born in Boston, Mass., August 5, 1825, and is of English origin. William Buttrick, a native of the county of Essex, England, emigrated to America with other Puritans in 1635, settling at Concord, Mass., where he lived and died. He was a witness to the deed of cession of land at Concord to the colonists from the Indians and his lineal descendants hold and occupy a portion of the land William Buttrick acquired at that time under his original title. He became the father of Jonathan Buttrick who died at the advanced age of eighty-three years and upon whose tombstone at Concord is this epitaph: "He was followed to his grave by his widow and thirteen well-instructed children." Of these children there were two sons who served in the French and English war of the last century, and scaled the heights of Abraham with the devoted General Wolfe. John, another of the sons, commanded the militia in the memorable fight with the British at Concord on the 19th of April, 1775. He fired the first gun on the American side in the Revolutionary war. He is the identical individual to whom Emerson alludes as "The embattled farmer who fired the shot that echoed around the world." He bore the rank of colonel and was buried with military honors at Concord where a suitable monument records his deeds, his titles and his virtues. This distinguished man was the father of several children, among them being Horatio G., who is the father of E. L. Buttrick, the immediate subject of this sketch. Horatio G. Buttrick served as a major in the war of 1812, his civil vocations being those of a farmer and merchant. He removed from his native state of Massachusetts to Oneida county, N. Y., and there he died. In the county of New York above mentioned, our subject was reared. At the age of seventeen he was graduated at the Hamilton college, of New York, in the class of June, 1842. In this class were Hon. A. P. Willard, who became governor of Indiana; Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, a representative in congress from New York for six years; and Dr. Eurotas P. Hastings, one of the founders of the Jaffa college, at Ceylon, of which he was president many years and who for thirty-eight years was a missionary at the last-mentioned place. In the spring of 1843 Mr. Buttrick started out in the world with \$25 as his total capital, first going to Mason county, Ky., where he taught the Helena academy until the fall of 1844, when with

a college comrade he went on horseback to central Georgia. He taught school there for a year when he returned to New York and commenced the study of law with the Hon. J. T. Miller, of Seneca Falls. He continued the study of law for a few years, when he was admitted to practice at Auburn. In the spring of 1848 he went to Oshkosh, Wis., where he began a successful career in his chosen profession. In the spring of 1854 he settled in Milwaukee and in 1862 was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin volunteers, being next year promoted to the colonelcy of the Thirty-ninth regiment from the same state. He commanded a brigade at Memphis, Tenn., until September, 1864, when he and his brigade were mustered out of the service. In 1871 Mr. Buttrick went to Wayne county, W. Va., for what he supposed would be a temporary sojourn, but circumstances caused him to locate permanently in the state. Accordingly he located at Charleston, where he has since conducted an extensive business in investigating, adjusting and litigating land titles. In 1851 our subject was married to Miss Fanny, daughter of James Burling, formerly of New York. The wife died in December, 1871, without leaving offspring. In 1873 Mr. Buttrick wedded Miss Jane, daughter of Hon. Edward Bigelow, of Grafton, Mass. One child, a daughter named Mary, came to bless this union. Mr. Buttrick is eminent commander of the Kanawha commandery, No. 4, K. T., and is also a companion of the military order of the Loyal Legion and a member of the American and West Virginia bar associations.

Cornelius Calvert, the prominent merchant and farmer of Peerless, Kanawha county, W. Va., was born in this county in 1838, and has always resided here. His parents were Mills W. and Catherine (Slack) Calvert, both natives of Virginia. The father removed to this region before his marriage. He was a cooper by trade, but in his latter days was engaged in tilling the soil. He died in 1849, and his wife in 1879. She was a devout communicant of the Baptist church. Cornelius began earning his own living by working on the public works making salt. For some fifteen years he was thus employed. In 1859, he married Drusilla A. Oaks, of Kanawha county. Her death occurred in 1884. The children of this union were: Ebenezer O., Mills A., James W. and Ida M., now the wife of Elbert R. Hoffman. Mr. Calvert has sixteen acres of fine farming land which he operates in connection with his mercantile business. For the past year he has been a supervisor of Malden district, having been elected by the democratic party, of which he is a firm supporter. In 1884, he married Dollie Dillard. Mrs. Calvert was born in Albemarle county, Va., the daughter of Thomas and Sophia (Perry) Dillard. Mr. Calvert is one of the substantial business men of the



R. S. Larn

county, and is widely known for his public spirit and enterprise.

Charles Capito was born in Pittsburg, Penn., November 1, 1849, son of Godfrey and Catharine (Miller) Capito. The father was a blacksmith. In 1856, he moved to Mason City, Mason county, W. Va., where he established a brewery, and engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors. His son was reared in Mason City, receiving his education at Concordia college, Ft. Wayne Ind., where he was a student for six years. At the expiration of that time, he engaged in the drug business at Mason City, later embarking in the grocery trade. In 1872, he came to Charleston, and established a fancy grocery and vegetable business, which he operated until 1883, when he established a wholesale liquor and rectifying business. Mr. Capito is the vice president to the Charleston board of trade, president of the Kanawha Valley Building and Loan association, a member of the Kanawha lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F. He is an active and valued member of the democratic party. In 1877, he married Miss Sophia Bentz, daughter of Henry Bentz, by whom he had four children: Gussie, Bertha, Henry and Katie.

William B. Carder, superintendent of the Charleston Street Railway company, was born in Page county, Va., August 17, 1838, son of James and Sarah F. (Coates) Carder. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and afterward learned the cabinet-maker's trade. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of the Smith Blues, which was consigned to the Fourth Virginia regiment. Mr. Carder held the commission of first lieutenant of his company. At the battle of Gettysburg he was captured and confined in prison until the close of the war. In January, 1866, he moved to Charleston, where he followed the business of building houses for ten years. In 1876 he was appointed foreman of the cabinet shop at the Moundsville state prison, and filled that position for two years, after which he resided in Fairmount, W. Va., for four years, being engaged in the furniture business there. At the expiration of that time he returned to Charleston, and for five years was the janitor of the state house. He contracted for and built the Charleston Street railway, and is now the superintendent of that company. He is a member of the National Building & Loan association, a member of the Charleston lodge, F. & A. M., and Tyrean Royal Arch chapter; also of the Kanawha commandery. In 1859 he married Miss Sarah F. Newman, by whom he has had five children: Mrs. Hallie Lee, Leonard, Albert S., Ada E., Walker S. and Goldie.

R. S. Carr was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, November 17, 1845, son of James Carr, of County Down, Ireland. The latter came to this country about 1822, when seven years old, settling near

Cambridge in the county above mentioned, where he grew to manhood. He was a plasterer by trade and married Margaret Stuart, a lady of Irish birth, who was the daughter of Robert Stuart, born in 1818, and came to this country in childhood. James Carr and wife had six children: Mary, Robert S., William C., Ella, James M. and Joseph H. In 1855 the parents moved to Point Pleasant, and ten years later to Charleston, where they now reside. Our subject was reared at Point Pleasant where he received a limited education which he has greatly improved since reaching his majority. In 1877 Mr. Carr began business for himself as a merchant at Charleston, having previously clerked for various firms. He sold merchandise until 1882, when he engaged in the steamboat business, organizing the "Ella Layman" tow-boat company, of which he has since been president. He has always taken considerable interest in politics. In 1878 he espoused the principles of the greenback party, with which he continued to be identified until the fall of 1890, when he joined the democracy. In the spring of 1879, he was elected a member of the city council of Charleston, serving three years, and in 1882 he was elected commissioner of Kanawha county, serving as president of the board. In 1886 he was elected to the West Virginia senate from the ninth district, as the candidate of the labor party, overcoming a democratic majority of more than 1,200. His term of office expired in January, 1891. In the session of 1889 he was elected president of the senate, in which high position he served during two sessions. By simply taking the oath at the close of his last term, he might have enjoyed the fleeting honor of being governor of West Virginia for the space of three days, but he refused the oath and lost the position. His marriage took place in 1869, with Miss Julia E., daughter of John and Elizabeth Wilson, of Charleston. The result of this union was the birth of a son named Fred N. Mr. Carr is a member of the K. of P., a progressive citizen in every respect, and one of the best known public men in the state.

John Carver, president of the Carver Coal company, one of the most important concerns in the state, was born in England, Summersetshire being the place of his birth, and September 9, 1842, the date. Aaron Carver, his father, died in England. Ann Hartmags Carver, the mother, now resides at Plymouth, Penn., having reached her seventy-sixth year. She emigrated to this country with her children in 1864, and located at Plymouth. She is the mother of five sons and two daughters, of which Worthy is the oldest. He is mine boss for the Susquehannah Coal company, having held that position for eighteen years. Elie was drowned in the Susquehanna river six weeks after the arrival of the family in this country. John, Enoch and James are the sons now living. John was educated in his native land. Soon after

coming to the United States he began active life as an employe in a coal mine in Pennsylvania, and, in 1868, went to California, where he was engaged in business until 1870, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and September 19, of the same year, was married to Miss Margaret Jones, of Plymouth, the daughter of William W. and Jenette Jones. In July, 1877, Mr. Carver moved to Coal Valley, W. Va., and became the superintendent of the Kanawha Coal company. While living there his first wife died, leaving two daughters and one son to mourn her loss. William A., Lizzie L. and Maggie are the children. In October, 1877, Mr. Carver formed a partnership with his brothers James and Enoch, and Jacob Schappart, for the mining of coal, the concern being known as the Morris Creek Crescent Coal company. The following year he, in company with Enoch, purchased the remaining partner's interest, and the style of the firm name was changed to Carver Brothers. In 1877 they opened a mine in Plymouth, known as the Carver Coal company, with John as president, Enoch, secretary, and James, superintendent. The capacity of this mine is 8,000 bushels daily, of the finest grade of domestic lump coal, which is shipped to Chicago, where the company operate two large coal yards, with Enoch Carver as western agent. The general offices are at 225 Dearborn street, Chicago. Enoch married Miss Frances Clewell, of Plymouth, Penn., and they have two sons and two daughters, named: Winifred W., Retta, Ethel M. and Enoch. The Carver Coal company purchased the Faulkner mine July 1st, 1890, which is near the first mine they bought. It is their intention to connect the two by a tunnel, which will increase their capacity to 1,000 tons of coal a day. His first wife having died, in 1882 Mr. Carver married Miss Frances Evans, of Plymouth, Penn., by whom he has had two sons and one daughter, John W., George E. and Frances L. The family reside at Charleston, with the exception of one son, William, who has charge of one of the company's yards in Chicago. Mr. Carver is a member of the Masonic order, Coal Valley lodge. His wife is an earnest communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Carver cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant.

William R. Combs was born in Raleigh county, Va. (now West Virginia), January 12, 1849, his parents being John and Peninah (Beller) Combs. John was born in Carroll county, Va., December 19, 1815, and now resides in Pulaski county, Va. His wife was born in Virginia, about 1827, and died in 1882, in Pulaski county, Va. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are still living. William is the sixth child. He was reared on his father's farm, and given a limited education. Since his eighteenth year, he has taken an active part in the affairs of life, first as a coal miner, and subsequently as a liquor dealer in

Malden. He was married in 1871, to Miss Eliza Watts, a daughter of Silas and Spicy Watts, of Kanawha county, originally, but now residing in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Combs have had nine children, six of them still surviving, namely: Geneva R., Katie Lee, Lavinia R., Willie, Anna, and John. For some time Mr. Combs was engaged as a teamster in the Union army, under Gen. Floyd. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Malden lodge 77, and is now a trustee of the Malden schools. He takes an active interest in everything pertaining to public educational matters, and, indeed, in all things promising public benefit.

John T. Cotton, M. D., the oldest physician in Charleston, was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 4, 1819, son of John and Susan (Buckminster) Cotton. The father was the sixth lineal descendant of the Rev. John Cotton, the father of Boston, as he was called, who laid deep and strong the foundation upon which has been built the great and powerful commonwealth of Massachusetts. John Cotton, Sr., was born in Plymouth, Mass., and in 1815, moved to Marietta, Ohio, where he practiced the medical profession. He served as a member of the state legislature and was associate judge of that county for many years. He was a graduate of Harvard college, and an educated, refined gentleman. He achieved much in politics, and was a leading member of the whig party for years, having been president of the central district committee. He was also a prominent Mason, and an elder and deacon in the Congregational church. In 1847, he passed to his reward, having lived a life of usefulness and honor. His wife was also a native of Massachusetts. She died in 1861. Josiah D., M. D., David B., M. D., and John T. Cotton, M. D., were the children born to this union. John T. was born in Marietta, and was the first student graduated from the Marietta college, of which his father was the founder. Having graduated in 1838, he read medicine with his father, and attended lectures at the Ohio medical college, first beginning the practice of his profession at Ravenswood, W. Va. In 1845, he removed to Charleston and formed a partnership with Dr. Spicer Patrick. Dr. Cotton has made a great success in his profession. During the late war he had charge of the Confederate hospital at Charleston. Sarah Ashton Fitzhugh became his wife in 1845. She was a daughter of Henry Fitzhugh, of Ravenswood, W. Va., and grandniece of Gen. Washington. She died in 1883, leaving the following children: John, Henrietta, wife of Hon. E. W. Wilson, Mrs. Nannie Woodman, and Mrs. Sally Donnely, all of Charleston.

The leading physician and surgeon of East Bank, W. Va., is Dr. William R. Cummings, who was born and raised in Botetourt county, Va., December 20, 1850, being the date of his birth. His parents are William H. and Maria (Booze) Cummings, who are still residents of Botetourt county. William H. is the son of

Absalom, who was the son of Hugh. Absalom was a farmer of Irish parentage. He died in Allegheny county, Va., at the age of ninety-five years. He was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1790, when but six months old. His father was a prominent Irish agitator, and was compelled to leave his native land and seek a home in the land of free opinions. Maria (Booze) Cummings was also a native of Botetourt county, Va., and is still living. William R. Cummings, M. D., is the second of eleven children born to these parents. He received his literary education in the schools of his native county, and began reading medicine in 1871, under Dr. E. F. Snead, of Buchanan, Va. Subsequently he entered the medical college of Virginia, at Richmond, and was a student there during the years 1872-73. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Md., in 1882. Since 1875 Dr. Cummings has been engaged in practicing his profession, having continued his studies after having attained the required proficiency to receive a license. His professional career has been a source of great credit to him, and his name is high up among the physicians of the Kanawha valley. Since 1879 he has been a resident of East Bank, Kanawha county, W. Va. July 15, 1875, he was married to Esterline Hays. November 1, 1877, she passed away, leaving one son, Norman E. On the 6th of February, 1879, Dr. Cummings again married, his wife being the daughter of James Mitchell, of Virginia. Two children have been born of this second marriage, Urna Vippa and George Franklin. Dr. Cummings is a member of the I. O. O. F., Morning Star lodge, No. 63, of Coalburg, of the K. of P., Kanawha lodge, No. 16, of East Bank, and is also a member of the Fraternal Mystic Circle. He was at one time a justice of the peace of Big Sandy district. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a steward.

William P. Curry, the efficient station agent and telegraph operator of the C. & O. R. R., at Brownsville, W. Va., is a native of that town, having been born there April 22, 1847. During his boyhood he was kept in the common schools of the village and remained with his parents until he had attained his majority. At the latter age he began life for himself by learning the carpenter's trade with his father. He was engaged in this occupation for six years, but at that time was obliged to abandon it on account of its proving detrimental to his health. Securing the position of station agent for the railroad, he soon acquired a sufficient knowledge of telegraphy and was given that work to do in connection with his other duties. From time to time he has been advanced until now he is the express agent, station agent and operator. Mr. Curry has held this position since August 9, 1873, and it is remarkable that he has not been absent from his post a

single day since that time. His marriage to Miss Mary J. Johnson was solemnized February 2, 1874. Mrs. Curry was born in Boston, Mass., but soon after was taken to North Carolina and thence to Virginia. James and Margaret (Donnelly) Johnson, her parents, were both natives of Ireland. The father was a railroad constructor and stone mason. Mr. and Mrs. Curry have had eight children, seven of them living: Edgar M., Blanche M. (deceased), William P., Mary J., James M., Julian I., Frank J. and Lillian. Mr. Curry is a member of the Methodist church, and is also a member of the Olive Branch lodge, No. 38, of the I. O. O. F., of which he is a trustee, and has also been a trustee of the school district for nine years.

George Davis is recognized as one of the leading merchants of Charleston, W. Va., being a wholesale and retail dealer in all sorts of house furnishing goods, and agent for the Hazard Powder company, also the Hercules Dynamite company. Mr. Davis is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, where his birth took place in the year 1848. His father was William Davis, a contractor by calling. He was a native of the north of Ireland, where also was born Martha Johnston, who afterward became his wife, and unto whom there were born seven children. The parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. They came to the United States about the year 1816, and settled in Belmont county, Ohio, where their children were reared and educated, and where the father died. The mother still survives him. Their son, George Davis, who is the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in his native county, where he gained a fair education in the public schools. He learned the trade of a machinist, and after reaching his majority came to Charleston, W. Va., in the fall of 1868. In that year Mr. Davis built the first foundry and machine shop ever erected in the place, the same being known as the Anchor Stove and Machine Works. This business he continued to operate until 1874, when he sold the establishment. In 1879, he entered into the business which is his present occupation. He has proved to be an enterprising business man since his arrival in Charleston, and his energy and good judgment have brought him success in all of his undertakings. He was one of the originators of the Citizens' National bank, at Charleston, of which he has continued to be a director. He was also one of the five originators of the Charleston Street railway, and has been very conspicuous in the construction and management of the same. In addition to his active business career, Mr. Davis has always found time for social enjoyment, and the improvement which comes from association with secret societies. Among other things, he has always taken a lively interest in Masonry, which venerable order he has held the offices of grand high priest of the grand chapter, and grand commander of the

grand commandery of the Knights Templars. He is also saint grand commander of the supreme council, A. & A. S. R., thirty-third degree for the United States of America, its territories and dependencies.

P. F. Duffy was born in Ireland, March 15, 1840, his parents being Michael and Margaret (Fee) Duffy. The father visited the United States at the age of eighteen, but returned to Ireland on account of the death of his father, where he married. In 1855 the family came to the United States, and settled in Nicholas county, W. Va., where the parents still live. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving a good common school education in Ireland. At the breaking out of the civil war, he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Virginia infantry of the Confederate army, in which he served until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner during the campaign in the valley, previous to which time, however, he had been promoted to the position of first lieutenant of his company. After the close of the war Mr. Duffy went into the mercantile business at Webster Court House, W. Va., which he continued for about fifteen years. In the fall of 1876, he was elected sheriff of Webster county, in which office he served for four years. In 1884 Mr. Duffy was elected auditor of state on the democratic ticket, which office he now fills. He has been a resident of Charleston since May, 1885. His marriage took place in 1870 to Margaret Duffy, a native of West Virginia, who died without children in 1877. In religion, Mr. Duffy is a Catholic, and both as a public official and private citizen, he enjoys a high standing and extensive popularity.

E. H. Easley, clerk in the office of state auditor, was born in Giles county, Va., July 26, 1840, son of John S. and Agnes C. (White) Easley, of Halifax county, Va. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a farmer by occupation and an upright, godly man. E. H. Easley was a resident of Giles county until his fifteenth year, at which time he moved to Fayette county. He was educated in the public schools at Allegheny college, having studied with the intention of taking up the profession of medicine, but was hindered in that by the breaking out of the war, at which time he enlisted in the Sixtieth Virginia infantry, Company C, Confederate army, being commissioned first lieutenant of his company. In the seven days' fight before Richmond he was wounded and confined to the hospital and again was wounded at the battle of Cloyd's Mountain. Having served during the entire war he returned to Fayette county, where he was engaged in farming for several years. He was elected clerk of the circuit court of the county, and filled that office for twelve years. In 1885 he moved to Charleston, and has since been a clerk in the auditor's office. He is a firm democrat. Mr. Easley is a prominent member of LaFayette lodge, A. F. &

A. M., of Fayette county, and of the K. of H., of Charleston. He is a stockholder and director in the Charleston Mutual Building and Loan association. In 1876 he espoused Miss Araminta Tyree, of Fayette county, by whom he had two children: Eloise Agnes and Shirley Hampton. He and wife are members of the Baptist church, of Charleston, of which he is clerk.

W. P. Ewing, M. D., was born in Rockbridge county, Va., December 3, 1821, the son of Rev. John D. Ewing, who was a native of Rockingham county. He was a Presbyterian clergyman. He married Miss Drusilla La Fayette Tate, of Augusta county, Va. The Rev. John Ewing passed to his reward January 11, 1877. His son, W. P. Ewing, was reared in Rockbridge county. His education was received at Washington college. During the war he served as a volunteer surgeon on the field and in the hospital. In 1871 he came to Charleston, where he has since enjoyed an extensive practice. For a time he was professor of chemistry and physiology, and surgeon of the Kanawha Military institute, with the title of major. He is a life member of the Jefferson College Alumni association, and at the present time is president of the State Board of Health. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Kanawha County Medical society, and has served as the president of that society. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor, is nominator and medical examiner for the Equitable Life Insurance company of New York, with the power to nominate all medical examiners in this portion of the state. Under President Cleveland Dr. Ewing was a pension examiner, and he has also been city physician of Charleston. His marriage to Miss Annie P. Sturges, of Danville, Va., but a native of Louisiana, was solemnized January 20, 1848. Three children are the result of this union: Henry P., of Arizona; Fannie L., wife of M. W. Scott, of Arizona, and Ella W., wife of J. W. Marshall, also of Arizona. Dr. and Mrs. Ewing are members of the First Presbyterian church of Charleston, of which he is an elder and trustee.

Charles P. Fisher was born at Mt. Sidney, Va., April 2, 1835, the son of William and Mary (Keiser) Fisher, who settled in Charleston in 1836, where the father engaged in the jewelry business for many years. He was one of the leading men of the city. Was a justice of the peace, and a prominent member of the whig party of the state. Charles P. Fisher was given a good education, after which he learned the jeweler's trade in his father's establishment. With the exception of four years during the war when he was in business at Gallipolis, Ohio, Mr. Fisher has since been in the jewelry trade at Charleston. He is a member of Kanawha lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F., having joined that organization over thirty years ago. January 2, 1870, he took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Martha J. Cason, of

Charleston, a native of Staunton, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have an adopted child, bearing the name of Charles H. Fisher. Mr. Fisher and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, of which he is a trustee.

Hon. John B. Floyd, one of the leading attorneys of Charleston, was born in Logan county, W. Va., November 13, 1855. His parents were George R. C. and Ellen (Meade) Floyd, natives of Virginia, and settlers of Logan county, where his father still resides. The father was appointed governor of Wisconsin before the war, and also served in the state legislature of West Virginia. John B. Floyd received his scholastic training in the public schools of Logan county, and for two years was a student in the college at Rock Hill, Md., after which he studied law at the university of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in Logan county. He came to Charleston in 1885, and has since resided here. In 1880, he was elected to the state legislature from Logan county, and in the fall of 1882, was elected to the state senate, and served during the sessions of 1883 and 1885. For five years he has been chief clerk to the secretary of state. In the year 1882, he married Miss Clara Jamison, daughter of Henry M. Jamison, of Wheeling, by whom he has had three children: Rosa M., John Julian, and George Jamison. Mr. Floyd is a member of the Catholic church, and is a staunch democrat. Besides his other duties, Mr. Floyd is extensively interested in real estate in and around Charleston.

Peter Fontaine was born in Hanover county, Va., April 20, 1840. His father was James Fontaine, who was also born in Hanover county, Va., and a son of Col. William Fontaine, a Virginian by birth and of French Huguenot descent, and was a colonel in the American Revolutionary war. Our subject's mother was Juliett Morris, of Virginian birth, and a daughter of William Morris, a Virginian of English lineage. Our subject is one of ten children, eight sons and two daughters. The father was educated for the bar, but farming was his occupation. He lived and died in Hanover county, Va., and here the mother still lives. He was reared on the farm and educated in the Hanover academy, of his native county, and at the University of Virginia, where he completed a classical course, and graduated in 1859. He returned home, and on the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Virginia cavalry of the "Northern Virginia" Confederate army, and served through the entire war, being successively promoted lieutenant, captain and major. He was adjutant under Brig. Gen. William C. Wickham and Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser. After the close of the war Mr. Fontaine returned to his native county and for a short time engaged in business, and thereafter until 1871 was engaged in teaching private schools in Virginia, in which capacity he came to Charles-

ton, W. Va., to take charge of the St. Johns school, for females. One year later he entered the Virginia university and completed a course in law, and in February, 1873, returned to Charleston and began the practice of law, which he has since continued. He was married in Charleston in 1879 to Mrs. L. A. Laidley, formerly L. A. Whitteker, daughter of Mr. Aaron Whitteker. She was born in Charleston, and by her first marriage became the mother of a son and daughter. By her marriage with Mr. Fontaine she has a son and daughter. Mr. Fontaine and family are, by preference, Episcopalians in church faith. Mr. Fontaine is a member of the college fraternity of the university, known by the Greek letters. Beta Theta Pi. He has been identified with educational affairs, being for several years one of the examiners for teachers for the city of Charleston. He is commissioner of the United States courts sitting at Charleston, and the circuit court of Kanawha county. Though quite a young and unassuming man Mr. Fontaine is a progressive citizen and universally respected.

Philip Frankenberger, a prominent merchant of Charleston, was born in Germany, October 20, 1843. Heyman and Regina (Freundlich) Frankenberger were his parents. After receiving a fair education in his native land, he sought a wider field for his operations, and emigrated to America in 1858. He first engaged in the clothing business at Pittsburg, and from there went to Columbia, Penn., and in 1861 came to Charleston and entered the employ of his brother as a clerk in his clothing establishment. In 1864 he embarked in business for himself, and in 1881 started a wholesale department, which was necessitated on account of the great increase of his business. He employs several traveling salesmen and operates the largest clothing house in the city. He is a stockholder in and treasurer of the Kanawha Electric Light company, also a stockholder and director of the Citizens Bank. He is a member of the Kanawha lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., also of the K. of H., and of the Hebrew Educational society, and of the Charleston board of trade. In 1876 Mr. Frankenberger married Miss Jennie Moss, of Akron, Ohio, by whom he had four children: Herbert, Max, Hortense and Rena. Mr. Frankenberger is a faithful republican. During the war both he and his brother were held prisoners by the Confederate army on account of their Union sentiments, but they remained true to their belief. Mr. Frankenberger is also a large owner of real estate in Charleston and is identified with many enterprises in and near the city.

Moses Frankenburger, president of the Citizens bank of Charleston, was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 18, 1835, his parents being Heyman and Regina (Freundlich) Frankenberger. He was reared in Germany and educated in the private

schools. When seventeen years of age he came to the United States, and first engaged as clerk in the clothing business at Elmira, New York, where he remained three years, after which he went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he was engaged in the same business. Subsequently he was sent to Pittsburgh, Penn., by the firm in charge of a store there. After three years he removed to Charleston, 1860 having been the date of his removal, and established a general mercantile business which he afterward merged into the clothing business. In 1873 he retired from active life, but after six years again embarked in mercantile pursuits. In 1885, his health again compelled him to retire. In 1889, Mr. Frankenberger became one of the principal stockholders, and helped to organize the Citizens bank, and has since been its president. He is a member of Kanawha lodge, No. 20, F. & A. M., and Royal Arch, Tyrean chapter, No. 13, of Charleston. His political faith is strongly republican, and he has served as a member of the city council for several terms. His marriage to Miss Fannie Ellinger, daughter of Samuel Ellinger, of Louisville, Ky., was solemnized in 1873, and has resulted in the birth of six children, as follows: Amelia, Rika, Samuel, Hugo, Leo and Bertram. Both himself and family are members of the Hebrew Educational society.

Hon. Joseph L. Fry, the present mayor of Charleston, first saw the light in Charleston, October 7, 1851. His parents were James H. and Jane A. (Donnally) Fry. His education was received in the public schools of his native city, and at the Charleston Institute, after which he took up the study of the law, but never completed the course. He early became active in politics, and his services were soon acknowledged by the democratic party, which elected him in 1875 to the office of city recorder, and for three successive terms he was kept in that office. In 1882 he established a book and stationery business which he has since conducted. In 1887 he was elected mayor of Charleston and again was honored by an election in 1889. From 1881 to 1883 he was city assessor. Mr. Fry is a member of the Kanawha lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and also of Keuka lodge, No. 26, K. of P. He married, in 1878, Miss Eliza J., daughter of Rev. James M. Follansbee, of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Five children have been born into this happy home: Frank, Lee, Joseph L., Jr., Cleveland S. and Willdarrah. James H. Fry, his father, was a native of Virginia, and was one of the early salt manufacturers of the Kanawha valley. He was a member of the Virginia state senate for several terms, and was sheriff of Kanawha county for about thirty years. He died in 1864. His wife, who still survives him, was a daughter of Col. Andrew Donnally, after whom the first steamboat on the Kanawha river was named. She resides in Charleston, and is a devoted mem-

ber of the First Presbyterian church. Two of their sons, James H. and Andrew P., were soldiers in the Confederate army.

Patrick Frye, superintendent of the Morris Coal mine, was born in Kanawha county, Va. (now West Virginia), in 1850. His parents were Isaac and Sarah (Douglas) Frye, natives of Canada and Maryland, respectively. The father was a coal miner and was engaged in this occupation the greater part of his life. He died March 20, 1884, and his wife, February 16, 1886. Patrick was one of five children. He was reared and educated in his native town, and since reaching a suitable age to work has been employed in and around coal mines. He took charge of the Morris mine January 1, 1886. His long training and eminent adaptability for the work have combined to make him one of the best qualified mine superintendents in the Kanawha valley. He is an industrious and efficient man, and his effective services are properly valued by the owners of the immense property which is intrusted to his care and keeping. Mr. Frye took unto himself a wife in 1874, in the person of Miss Olive E. Smith, the ceremony having been solemnized on the 6th of May of the latter year. Mrs. Frye was born in Monroe county, W. Va. Seven children have been born in this happy home, namely: Melissa, Patrick H., James L., Olive, John W., and two others, now deceased. Mr. Frye cast his first presidential vote for Hancock, and since that time has been a firm adherent of the party to which that man belonged.

F. L. Garrison, one of the best known coal men in the Kanawha valley, and the general manager of the Stevens coal mine, and also superintendent of the Kanawha railroad, is a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Garrison has been in charge of the mine since it was first opened, in 1885, and a great part of the credit for its successful operation is due him. This mine has a daily output of 350 tons of coal, and employs on an average, about ninety men. The railroad has recently been extended nine and one-half miles, to the new mines, "Acme," and Keystone, of the Stevens Coal company. Acme mine was put in operation December 8th, 1890, with a capacity of 250 tons per day, and Keystone mine will begin operation on January 5th, 1891, with a capacity of 100 tons per day. Mr. Garrison has won the respect and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact, by his efficiency in management and by his gentlemanly and courteous bearing.

C. C. Gebhart was born in Charleston September 11th, 1848, son of Charles and Margaret (Bender) Gebhart, who were among the early pioneers of Charleston. Mr. C. C. Gebhart attended the public schools of his native city in his boyhood, and at an early age entered his father's store, where he obtained a

thorough business training. In 1870, he established a general mercantile business. In 1883, he became one of the principal stockholders in the Standard Barrel company, and soon afterward purchased the entire stock, and has since conducted this enterprise under the name of the Gebhart Barrel factory. This factory makes both salt and flour barrels. Mr. Gebhart is a member of the Mystic Circle, and is a faithful democrat. In 1872, he married Miss Mary E. Hager, of Charleston, by whom he has had seven children: Mabel, Charles, Maud, Mary, Agnes, Eva, Margaret and Rosa. Both himself and wife are communicants of the first Presbyterian church of Charleston.

John H. Goshorn was born in Ohio, August 1, 1813, son of George Goshorn, a Pennsylvanian, of Dutch lineage, and Jane (Farrier) Goshorn, who was also a Pennsylvanian. George and Jane Goshorn had the following children: John J., William F., Jacob, David, Alden and Mary Jane. The parents first came to Ohio and then to West Virginia, settling at Charleston in 1822, where the father died in 1845 and the mother in 1878. For a number of years George Goshorn was in a hotel and ferry business at Charleston, being among the first to follow that pursuit. John H., the subject of this sketch, was only nine years old when his parents came to Charleston, which place has been his home throughout a long and active career in mercantile business. He first began in 1839, forming a partnership with his brother, William F., which continued until the recent death of the last mentioned, since which time the business has been conducted by our subject, his son George A., and his two nephews, William F. and H. D. Goshorn. In 1855, Mr. Goshorn was united in wedlock with Miss Betty A. Cowey, a native of England, who came to the United States with her parents when a child. The union of our subject and wife resulted in the birth of the following named children: Mattie C., George A. and Maggie P. The mother, who was for many years was a faithful and helpful companion of her husband, departed this life in 1887. Mr. Goshorn's tastes have never led him into politics, his time and energy being devoted to his business. As a citizen, he stands among the foremost in the public respect, and as a business man he ranks A1. He is practical and progressive in his methods, and during a long career has achieved decided success. His maxims have been, industry, integrity and frugality, by the practice of which virtues, he has succeeded in establishing himself on a solid basis in all that goes to make life desirable.

Hon. J. W. Goshorn, clerk of the county court of Kanawha county, was born in the city of Charleston, W. Va., October 26, 1852, the son of David and Sallie L. (McConihay) Goshorn, both natives of Charleston and of Scotch-Irish descent. For a number of years, Mr. Goshorn, Sr., conducted the Goshorn House, at

that time the only hotel at Charleston, abandoning which he engaged in the mercantile business. When J. W. Goshorn, the subject of this sketch had attained his eighteenth year, his father was removed by death from a community that loved and respected him. Being the oldest son, the caring for the family devolved upon him, and pluckily setting aside his studies, he threw himself in the breach, taking upon himself cares and responsibilities that many older men would have shrunk from. As book-keeper and clerk for the "Active," a steamboat plying between Charleston and Cannelton, Mr. Goshorn for a number of years gave the utmost satisfaction to his employers and became one of the most popular of river men. For about eighteen months he operated a supply store on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, again returning to steamboating. Ever of sanguine nature, outspoken in his convictions, and a student of government, in 1876, Mr. Goshorn became first prominently identified in the politics of his country, making a particularly hard fight for the greenback nominee for the presidency. His cool, self-possessed methods, excellent judgment of human nature and straightforward manner of dealing with men and matters, despite a naturally retiring disposition, pressed him forward in the councils of the reform party, until in 1888, he was unanimously decided upon for chairman of the National Union Labor Executive committee. In 1884 he was elected to the county clerkship of Kanawha county, besides having been one of the most valued members of Charleston's city council for the past six years. When the floods of 1884 devastated the river valleys, Mr. Goshorn was first in the field organizing relief committees, contributing liberally from his personal purse, and in three hours after the adjournment of the citizens' relief committee at Charleston. Mr. Goshorn had on its way down the river the first boat-load of provisions for this purpose that reached the sufferers. On September 1st, 1886, Mr. Goshorn was united in marriage to Miss Bella D. Oxley, of Canada, daughter of Henry Oxley, M. D., an eminent surgeon of England, and granddaughter of Harry Oxley, one of the most influential directors of the great Midland railroad. The fruits of this happy union are two children, Oxley and Esba. Mr. Goshorn is a member of the first Presbyterian church, Charleston, while his wife is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Mr. Goshorn is a prominent secret society man, being a member in high standing of Kanawha lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F., Eureka lodge, No. 26, K. of P., as well as of the K. of H., N. U. and the Mystic Circle. Thoroughly acquainted with the politics of the country, in 1890, Mr. Goshorn determined to resign his position as chairman of the National Union Labor Executive committee and to no farther be identified in the third party movement. His reasons for so doing are best expressed by the following

which appeared in the *American Non-Conformist*, of Kansas, the official organ of the labor movement, in its edition of March 6th, 1890: "The labor and reform movement experienced what is considered by all prominent reformers, an irreparable loss, by the resignation of Hon. J. W. Goshorn, of West Virginia, as chairman of the Union Labor National Executive committee. The resignation occasioned much comment in reform circles, until the premises upon which Mr. Goshorn bases his action were learned. Mr. Goshorn has by no means lost enthusiasm in the cause, nor is his resignation based upon any selfish motives: As a man of vast experience in political matters, he has carefully examined the political and social status of the country, and has come to the conclusion that the conditions are such in the South that the maintenance of a third party in that section can only be fraught continuously with the dangers the true reformer seeks to obviate. He regards the centralization tactics now being pursued by the administration to be but the inception of a system of boodlized elections and negro supremacy in the south. * * * His policy in this connection, and it must be conceded logical, is to crush the scheme in its incipency, and then by campaigns of education have the people realize the many improvements that can be ingrafted into the social and political systems of the country. * * *" In 1890, he was overwhelmingly made the nominee of the democratic party of Kanawha county for county clerk. The county at the time of his nomination was deemed hopelessly republican, the republican majorities of the election preceding reaching 1,500. But once in the race, Mr. Goshorn developed all his power of organizing and combining this with his personal popularity, elected his ticket, being re-elected by a majority of 502 to the office he has so well and capably filled.

W. F. Goshorn needs no introduction to the people of the Great Kanawha valley, as he was one of the best known citizens in this section. He was born at Wheeling, W. Va., September 5, 1815, and died at Charleston, May 26, 1882. His father was George Goshorn, a well known man in the pioneer days. In 1847 the subject of this sketch married Eliza Daggett, and the union was productive of the following named children: Ellen B., wife of Dr. Lawrence Carr; William F., who married Effie Ward; Belle F., wife of W. A. MacCorkle; Henry D., who married Ettie Minsker; Addie J., wife of J. W. Kennedy, and Edward H. The father was an energetic and very successful business man. He entered mercantile pursuits in Charleston, as far back as 1839, in partnership with his brother, J. H. Goshorn, which firm continued until the death of Mr. Goshorn. The business of this old firm still continues in the building occupied since 1855, now being conducted by the surviving partner, his son George A., and W. F. and H. D. Goshorn, who are sons of Mr. Goshorn.

Throughout a long and active business career, William F. Goshorn maintained a character for the strictest probity. He was appointed by Gov. Jacobs, member of the Kanawha board, which had charge of the improvement and navigation of the Great Kanawha river. He was again appointed to the same position by Govs. Matthews and Jackson, and he served in all nine years, during nearly all of which time he was president of the board. During his administration, vast improvement was made in the navigation of the river. Mr. Goshorn was a prominent member of the democratic party, having served as member of the state executive committee, and at various times being a member of the local executive committee. He took great interest in all public enterprises and improvements, having an undisputed right to the title of progressive citizen. He was a model in every respect and enjoyed very general esteem. By his death the city where he spent the whole of his business life lost a valuable man, one who was recognized as faithful in all the relations of life.

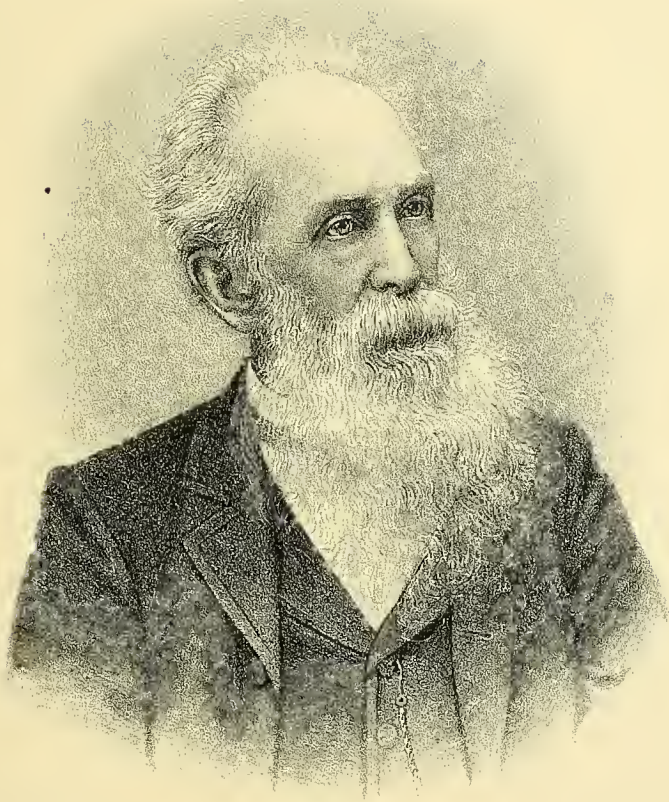
George Goshorn, father of J. H. Goshorn, was born in Pennsylvania, February 29, 1790. He moved to Belmont county, Ohio, from there to Wheeling, W. Va., and thence to Charleston, in May, 1822. His occupation was that of hotel keeping, but he also ran the lower, or Goshorn ferry, dying in Charleston, June 24, 1845. June 21, 1812, he married Jane Farrier, who died in Charleston, in August 22, 1879, in her eighty-fourth year. They had seven children as follows: John H., William F., Jacob, G. A., David, Mary Jane, George and Leonard, the latter dying quite young. John H. Goshorn was born in Belmont county, Ohio, August 21, 1813, and married Betty A. Cowey, August 30, 1855. She was born in the county of Durham, England. January 27, 1830, she came to this country with her parents and settled in Kanawha valley. She died in Charleston, August 8, 1887. They had three children, Mattie C., wife of A. P. Rand; George A., who married Miss Allie Cracraft, and Maggie P., wife of R. H. Shearer. J. H. Goshorn had a common school education and commenced business in Charleston in 1839, with his brother, William F., under the firm name of J. H. & W. F. Goshorn, occupying the building on the river bank opposite the court house. In 1844, they opened a dry-goods store in an upper room of the building, now occupied by J. H. & W. F. Goshorn & Co. J. H. managed the grocery and hardware store at the old stand, and William F. managed the dry-goods business. In 1855 they moved their grocery and hardware business from the old stand into the lower room of the building they occupied for dry-goods and continued both branches of business under the firm name of W. F. & J. H. Goshorn until 1875-76 when they sold out their dry-goods and opened a wholesale and retail hardware business, occupying the whole building. They continued until the

death of William F., which occurred in May, 1882, after a successful business career of forty-three years together. He then organized the present firm of J. H. & W. F. Goshorn & Co., taking into partnership his two nephews, William F. and H. D. and his son George A. Mr. Goshorn, as a citizen, stands among the foremost in the public respect, and as a business man ranks A1. He is practical and progressive in his methods, and during a long career, has achieved decided success. His maxims have been industry, integrity and frugality, by the practice of which virtues he has succeeded in establishing himself an enviable name for integrity and honor and he now stands as one of the oldest and best citizens of Kanawha.

Samuel S. Green was born in Culpeper county, Va., December 7, 1841, the son of Daniel S. Green, a surgeon in the United States and Confederate States navies, and Virginia (Slaughter) Green. Mr. Green was reared in Culpeper county, and received his schooling in the academic schools of that county, and at the University of Virginia. He left the latter institution in April, 1861, and joined the Second Company Richmond Howitzers, at Yorktown, Va., in June following. In January, 1863, he was transferred to the Morris artillery, as first gun sergeant, and served in that capacity with the Second Corps Army of northern Virginia, under Gen.'s Jackson, Ewing and Early until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cedar Creek, Petersburg and others. After the war he returned to his native county and engaged in farming for six years. He then resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in Charleston, W. Va. He came to Charleston in 1873, and formed a partnership with James M. Payne. He was at one time the nominee of the democratic party for judge of the circuit court, but was defeated, owing to the party having been in the minority. He is a stockholder in, and attorney, for the Mutual Building and Loan association, of Charleston. In 1878 Mr. Green married Miss Julia Goodwin, of Charleston. His father Daniel S. Green, was born in Culpeper county, as was also his grandfather, John W. The great-great-grandfather, Col. John Green, of Revolutionary fame, was a native of Culpeper. Their ancestor came from England and was one of the early settlers of Culpeper county. John W. Green was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for many years was a judge of the court of appeals of Virginia. Daniel S. Green, who was, as has already been mentioned, a surgeon in the United States navy, was stationed off the coast of Mexico during the war with that country. He was fleet surgeon of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, and was surgeon on the United States Niagara, when, with the British steamer, the Agamemnon, the first Atlantic submarine cable was laid. He died in Lynchburg,

Va., in 1864. Capt. Phillip Slaughter, of Revolutionary note, was an uncle of Daniel's wife. Her father, Samuel Slaughter, was a farmer of Culpeper county.

Dr. John P. Hale.—A busy and useful life unfolds as the historian sets forth the career of the worthy gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. His paternal ancestors were English; they settled "at an early day" on the Lower James river in Virginia. Later the branch of the family from which Dr. Hale descended, located in Franklin county, one of the Piedmont counties of the state. His maternal ancestors, the Ingles and the Draper families, were Scotch-Irish. In 1748 they founded at Draper's Meadows, now in Montgomery county, Va., the first white settlement west of the Alleghenies in America. Dr. Hale's grandfather and grandmother, William Ingles and Mary Draper, were, in 1750, the first white couple ever wedded west of the Alleghenies in America. Afterward they located on New river, a few miles above, and established the first ferry crossing, ever since and still known as "Ingles' Ferry." Here five generations of the family lie buried and some of their descendants still own and occupy the original site. Here, on the 1st of May, 1824, was born the gentleman whose life constitutes the subject of this sketch. In early boyhood young Hale attended local schools in Wythe, Pulaski, Montgomery, Roanoke, Botetourt and Rockbridge counties, Va. In 1840 he came to Kanawha valley, and during 1841 and 1842 attended Mercer academy, then under the presidency of the late Rev. Dr. Stewart Robinson. In 1843 he commenced the study of medicine under the late Dr. Spicer Patrick. Upon graduating in 1845, at the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, Dr. Hale formed a co-partnership with his late preceptor, Dr. Patrick. For a time they practiced together, but in 1847 Dr. Hale gave up the practice and engaged in the more congenial pursuit of salt making at Black Hawk, near Charleston. In 1850 he purchased the White Hawk salt property, a short distance above. In 1860 he purchased the Snow Hill salt property adjoining, and later the McMullen property, also adjoining. These three were united as one property, called Snow Hill, and it was for a long time the largest producing salt property in America, making 300 barrels or 1,500 bushels per day. Later, in connection with Messrs. H. C. Dickinson, W. A. Quarrier and J. E. Thayer, he purchased the Donnally, the Noyes and the Venable properties on the south side of the river, consolidating them into one property, which was long known as the "Splint Coal Property." Of this company Dr. Hale was the largest stockholder, the president and general manager. On this property there were at that time two active salt furnaces. The product of these, added to that of Snow Hill, aggregated about 600 barrels or 3,000 bushels of salt per day.



Yours Truly
J. P. Hale

When the salt interest and manufacture in the Kanawha valley collapsed, Dr. Hale had long been both the largest individual salt manufacturer and the longest continuous manufacturer in America—nearly forty years. During that time he introduced several valuable improvements in the details of salt manufacture. Within sight of where he made salt so long, his great-grandmother, Mrs. Mary Ingles, while a prisoner among the Indians in 1755, helped to boil salt water and make the first salt ever made by whites west of the Alleghenies. During her captivity, she was the first white person ever in the Kanawha valley, and the first white woman ever in what are now the states of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. In 1851 Dr. Hale visited the first World's Fair in London, and while abroad traveled in England, Scotland, Wales, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and Holland. In 1856 he was stockholder, president and general manager of Ruffner, Hale & Co., a large salt firm that bought up and marketed all the salt made in western Virginia and Ohio. In 1863 and after, he was president, general manager and stockholder of the Kanawha Salt company, organized and operated for the same purposes. About this time he helped to establish the first telegraph line to Charleston, long before they had railroad connections; it was a private enterprise. In 1857-58 Dr. Hale was a member of a house of salt dealers and general commission merchants in Cincinnati, under the name and style of Taylor & Hale. In 1858 he organized a company to manufacture cannal coal oil in the Kanawha valley and in Ohio. Coal lands were acquired in both states, and extensive works erected at Newark, Ohio, to manufacture oil, and a contract was made to furnish the city with gas, but the discovery of oil in wells brought all these plans to grief. In 1869 Dr. Hale introduced the first brick machinery into the valley, probably the first in the state. In 1870 he laid in Capital street, Charleston, at his own expense, the first brick street pavement ever laid in America. Now there are hundreds of miles of brick street roadway all over the country, and brick is probably destined to become the standard paving material of the future. In 1863 Dr. Hale was one of half a dozen gentlemen who organized the "Bank of the West" in Charleston, long the leading bank in that part of the state. In 1870 he helped to organize the Gas company of Charleston, built the works and was the first president as well as largest stockholder. In 1863 and the following years he was president and largest stockholder in a steam packet line running between Charleston and Cincinnati. In 1864 he built at Buffalo, N. Y., and introduced the first steam packet boat in the Upper Kanawha river above Charleston, called "Here's Your Mule." About 1868 he built in New York and brought out the first steam yacht ever in the Kanawha river, called "The Pet," she was a

screw propellor and very fast. In 1878 he constructed at Charleston, the steamers "Wild Goose" and "Lame Duck," to run in the trade of the Upper Kanawha, one from Charleston to Cananeton, and the other from Charleston to Browstown. The "Wild Goose" used the first Ward boiler ever built. In 1870 Dr. Hale built the first steam ferry boat, and started the first steam ferry at Charleston, and owned all the ferries in the city. In 1871-72 Dr. Hale was mayor of Charleston, during which time many important improvements were made. In 1871 to 1872 he built the first theatre in Charleston, with capacity for seating 800 people. It was a wooden structure, afterward burned. About the same time he established the first public steam laundry in the city, subsequently destroyed by fire. He was the first to introduce the public delivery of ice in the city. Was president and part owner of the company that started the first daily paper in Charleston about 1871, and about the same time was president of the first board of trade organized here. About 1884-85 was president and largest stockholder of the American Brick Pavement company, afterward changed to Hale pavement company, owners of the patent of the Charleston Brick pavement. In 1872, in connection with Mr. R. W. Morgan, introduced the first barrel making machinery in the valley, with a capacity for manufacturing 1,000 barrels per day. In 1871 he was one of the commissioners appointed by the governors of the states bordering on the Ohio river and tributaries to endeavor to secure the improvement of the navigation of these rivers by the general government or otherwise. The improvement of the Kanawha and other West Virginia rivers, as well as of other western streams, since then and still under construction by the government, it is believed, resulted from the efforts and labors of this commission. Before the war Dr. Hale was one of the directors of the board of the "James River and Kanawha Co.," who were then improving the Kanawha river by a system of sluices and wing dams. After the war was one of the directors on a Kanawha board organized by West Virginia to succeed the old James river and Kanawha board, and carry forward the same work. In 1861 he organized and commanded an artillery company called Hale's battery, for southern service; but, from a misunderstanding with the commanding officer some months later, resigned. Volunteered and acted for a time as assistant surgeon during the battles around Richmond. At the request of the Confederate cabinet made a trip throughout the southern states to examine and report on the safest and most practical places at which to manufacture a supply of salt for the Confederate states. In 1871, in order to aid in securing the location of the capitol of the state at Charleston, Dr. Hale built a temporary state house at a cost of about \$75,000, advancing most of the means to pay for the

same. In 1871-72, with the same view of influencing the capitol location, he erected, at his own cost, the then finest hotel in the state, called the "Hale House," which was afterward burned. The building of this hotel, the state house, the gas works, the steam ferry and some other improvements, made at the time while the question was about on a balance, had much to do in determining, probably decided, the location of the capitol at Charleston. In 1872, in connection with the late John C. Ruby, Dr. Hale started in Charleston, a large wholesale grocery, the first in the valley. In 1874-75 Dr. Hale spent nearly a year abroad, chiefly in London, but traveled through England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. In 1875, after some years of decline in the prices of salt in which he was so largely interested, aided by the panic of 1873, and the general depression in business and decline of value of property which followed, there came a crisis in Dr. Hale's business affairs. He failed and went into bankruptcy. From having been quite prosperous, engaged in a number and variety of enterprises, employing in the aggregate from 300 to 400 men, he was left by this reverse of fortune financially stranded, without business and without means. In an effort to recover or build up again, he leased from his assignees his late furnace, Snow Hill, and purchased a salt property called the "Big Bend Furnace," near Pomeroy, Ohio; but the fates were against him and both enterprises failed. For many years Dr. Hale was largely engaged in steamboating, and owned a number of steamboats and barges. By an unprecedented rise in the river with accompanying ice gorges in the winter of 1879-80, he had four steamboats and ten salt and coal barges crushed, wrecked, sunk and practically lost within about fifteen minutes. In 1876 he was one of the state commissioners to the centennial at Philadelphia, where West Virginia made a very creditable exhibit and success. About 1881-82-83, in connection with Mr. H. S. Hallwood, he organized the Peabody Coal company, and started coal works some eighteen miles above Charleston; then organized the Kanawha Barge Yard company, and erected a saw-mill and barge plant at the mouth of Coal river. Soon after organized the "Peerless Coal Co.," and opened mines below Field's creek. But from lack of means to operate them, and other unfavorable conditions, these enterprises all ended in failure and collapse. While "nothing succeeds like success," "misfortunes never come singly," but mutually act and re-act as reciprocal cause and effect. Dr. Hale has been a prolific as well as interesting contributor to the newspapers and magazines. About 1883 he published a pamphlet on the unwritten life of Daniel Boone, giving his early history before he went to Kentucky, and particulars of his life after leaving that state, about eleven years of which he spent in the Kanawha valley, and about which his bi-

ographers knew nothing. In 1886 he published a volume of historical sketches from the earliest settlements west of the Alleghenies down to date, called "Trans-Allegheny Pioneers." He was one of the vice presidents of the West Virginia Immigration society organized at Wheeling in 1887. Was also a member of the Charleston Industrial Development association, and prepared some articles on the resources of the state which were published and largely circulated. In 1888, May 1, he prepared an historical address for the Charleston centennial celebration. In December of the same year, on invitation of the managers of the Cincinnati Centennial and Inter-state Exposition, he delivered an historical address in Music Hall, Cincinnati. In January, 1890, he helped to organize the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian society, and was elected its president, and was unanimously re-elected in January, 1891. In 1890-91, Dr. Hale prepared for this volume, "History of the Kanawha Valley," a paper on the pre-historic occupation of this valley, treating of the mounds and mound builders; also a paper on the origin, development and decline of salt making, long such an important industry in the valley; also a paper on the navigation of the great Kanawha river, and its improvement by the state and general governments, and a general history of the valley including the settlement of Charleston and its subsequent growth. In politics Dr. Hale is a conservative democrat. In religion he is a free thinker, accepting whatever seems to him good and wise, but discarding what his judgment cannot accept, and holding in abeyance for farther light what he cannot understand. He is not a member of any church, and has never belonged to any of the secret societies. He is temperate in all things. Dr. Hale has never married, and is at present nearly sixty-seven years of age. At the conclusion of some notes, furnished for the information of the biographical writer, Dr. Hale indulges in the following melancholy observations which are not without a vein of pathos: "Such is a brief outline of my descent and very unimportant and uninteresting career, now nearing its close. No one can so thoroughly realize its mistakes, imperfections and shortcomings as myself. The rose-colored hopes of my youth were doomed to disappointment; the loftier and nobler objects and aims of my early manhood were unattained, and the cherished aspirations and ambitions of my maturer life were unrealized; but regrets are unavailing now. 'There's a divinity that shapes our ends,' and I was one of that 'innumerable throng' cast to play the humble, uneventful and commonplace rolls in life, and my record is made. My neighbors and the public who have known me will pass upon its merits and demerits and make up their verdict as to what manner of man I have been." We think that the doctor's neighbors and the public generally will be in-

clined to disagree with his disparaging estimate of his life's work. Readers of the foregoing outline will generally agree that the doctor's life has not only been busy but useful, and marked by enterprise and a commendable desire for the general progress and welfare of his community. None of the children of men live to realize in full the roseate hopes that are emblazoned on the horizon of their youthful visions. To do one's best is all that can be asked of any of us, and it may be safely affirmed that when compared with the mass of mankind, the lifework of Dr. Hale will rise far above the average.

H. L. Hamilton was born in Fluvanna county, Va., May 27, 1846. His parents, A. M. and Mary V. (Lewis) Hamilton were both natives of Virginia. The father was born in Cumberland county in 1822, and the mother about 1826. They came to Kanawha county in 1869, where the father afterward became prominent. He was the sheriff of Goochland county for several years. Both himself and wife are now spending the last years of their lives in peace and comfort in Kanawha county. H. L. Hamilton was one of eleven children. His education was received in Goochland county, Va., and also at the business college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he was graduated. He came to Kanawha county in 1869, with his parents, and when about twenty-one years of age, began the active affairs of life as a deputy sheriff under his father's administration, serving in that capacity for several years. Since 1882, he has been in the employ of the Cannelton Coal company, having first been made the manager of their store, and subsequently promoted to the position of book-keeper. In 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and for one year, served with the corps of topographical engineers, after which he joined the Fourth Virginia cavalry and served with them until he was wounded at the battle of Five Forks, in March, 1865. He participated in the battles of Shenandoah valley, and was with the army about Richmond and Petersburg. After remaining in the Richmond hospital for about two months, he returned home. In 1874, he married Miss Mattie A. Harris, a native of Hancock county, Va. Their children are: R. L., M. V., M. H. and T. A. Under State Superintendent of Schools, Pendleton, Mr. Hamilton was clerk, and for one term, served as clerk of the state legislature, and was also a clerk in the auditor's and treasurer's office. Mrs. Hamilton is an earnest member of the Baptist church.

Charles W. Henley first saw the light in Kanawha county, in 1833. William Henley, the father of Charles, was an expert miller, and was considered the best in the state, being sent for far and near to repair mills. He was born in Nelson county, Va., and his wife, Catherine Davis Henley, in Amherst, Va. They removed from Botetourt county, Va., in 1831, to Kanawha

county. William was born February 27, 1795, and died in Lincoln county, W. Va., April 20, 1880. He was the son of Thomas Henley, of English descent, and a native of Virginia. He was the son of William Henley, and William the son of Edward, who emigrated to this country about 1760, and landed at Jamestown Colony, Va. Catherine Davis Henley died in 1858. Charles is the seventh of ten children. He has always resided in Kanawha county, where he has been engaged in the railroad contracting business since 1853. He has held several contracts on the C. & O. R. R., besides various other roads. He was married to Miss Josephine E. Henson in 1875. Mrs. Henley was born in Putnam county, W. Va., the daughter of J. C. Henson. Mr. and Mrs. Henley have been blessed by the advent of four children in their home, named as follows: Fannie K., Charles Romeo (deceased), Flossa May and Clara A. Soon after his marriage he purchased a farm in the vicinity of St. Albans and for ten years continued to live there. Since 1888 the family have resided in St. Albans. Mr. Henley is a member of the Washington lodge, No. 58, having been made a Mason at Fincastle, Botetourt county, Va., and is also a Royal Arch Mason. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-seventh Virginia regiment, but was subsequently taken sick and obliged to withdraw. He was then sent to Botetourt county to erect three iron furnaces and manufacture iron for the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Henley are Baptists.

One of the leading physicians of Charleston, is Robert S. Henry, M. D. Dr. Henry was born in Harford county, Md., in 1852, his parents being Robert and Susan (Waltham) Henry. The father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of Maryland. Robert Henry, Sr., was a graduate from Trinity college, Dublin, and also of Edinburgh college. He died in 1879, aged sixty-three years. He was a staunch democrat, and for many years, held the offices of superintendent of education, and examiner and treasurer of schools for Harford county, Md. His wife still survives him, and resides at Baltimore. Robert S. is their only child living. He was brought up in Harford county, and was graduated in the classical course from St. John's college, at Annapolis, Md., and also from the Maryland agricultural college. He graduated from the latter institution at the head of his class, in 1873. He first engaged in teaching at Boonesboro, Md., later becoming principal of schools in Hagerstown, Washington county, Md. While in the latter place he studied medicine. When the question of establishing a county college was being agitated in that county, Dr. Henry was chosen as the one best fitted to organize the institution. He accomplished it and was the first president of the college. In 1883, he graduated in medicine at the university of Maryland, and for a short time was assistant at

the college. He removed to Charlestown in 1883, and has since built up an extensive practice, having made a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear and throat. Dr. Henry is chief surgeon of the K. & M. railroad, and is also surgeon and medical expert for the C. & O. railroad. He is a member of the State Medical society, of West Virginia, is president of the Medical and Surgical society of Kanawha valley, and was a delegate to the ninth national medical congress in 1889. In 1876 he married Angie Crampton, by whom he has had two children: Nina and Cora. Dr. Henry is a democrat.

C. D. Hereford, the prominent general merchant of St. Albans, was born in Putnam county, W. Va., November 14, 1846, his parents being Dr. Sydenham and Lovinia S. (Flowerrew) Hereford, both natives of Virginia. They removed to what is now West Virginia, in 1834, and both died in Putnam county, the mother January 13, 1863, and the father December 21, 1884. He was among the early physicians of the state, at the time of his death being seventy-two years old. These parents reared three sons and one daughter, who still survive them, viz.: Thomas P., a physician of Missouri; A. E., wife of J. H. McConnihay; Henry C., and the subject of this sketch. The latter was educated in Putnam county. In 1864 he commenced mercantile business at Point Pleasant. In 1869, he went to Lexington, Mo., and there engaged in the mercantile business. In 1872 he took up his residence at St. Albans, where he embarked in the general mercantile trade, and now has a well stocked store and a very large custom. With the exception of six months, Mr. Hereford has been in business for the past twenty-six years. His industry and enterprise, coupled with a very decided ability for business have served to make him a substantial, prosperous business man. On the 17th of August, 1875, Miss Anna May Roth, daughter of the Rev. E. Roth, a Baptist clergyman of Corder, Mo., became his wife, and has borne him four children: Henry Kendall, Will Delafield, Cassius D. and Walter Donaldson. Henry K. and Cassius D. are dead. Mr. Hereford is a member of the Washington lodge, No. 58, of the Masonic order, and of Royal Arch No. 13, at Charleston, commandry, No. 4, of Charleston, and of the Shrine, at Wheeling. Both himself and wife are communicants of the Baptist church. He has been a councilman of St. Albans for several years, and is a loyal democrat.

W. D. Isaac, general manager of the Kanawha Brick Company, was born in England, March 7th, 1848, son of Reece and Catherine (Davis) Isaac. Until twenty-one years of age he remained in his native land, having meanwhile received a good common school education, and also having learned the stone-cutter's trade. In 1869 he came to America, and first found employment on the construction of the C. & O. R. R., after which

he came to Charleston and engaged in contracting. He contracted to build the basement of the custom house at Charleston. In 1882 he engaged in the manufacture of brick, and soon after formed a co-partnership with William Gillehan, under the firm name of Gillehan & Isaac. In 1888 the Kanawha Brick company was organized, and Mr. Isaac became one of the principal stockholders. This concern is equipped with the newest and best machinery for the manufacture of brick, and at present are turning out the highest grade of pressed brick. Mr. Isaac was a government inspector of masonry during the construction of the lock No. 4. He is a member of Kanawha lodge, F. & A. M., and has served on the city council. He is a staunch republican, and takes an active interest in every movement promising the public welfare. July 6th, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Lewis, a native of Ohio, by whom he has had five children: Jennie, George, Annie, Arthur and Lewis. Mrs. Isaac is a member of the Kanawha Presbyterian church.

Gustave Jelenko, junior member of the firm of Jelenko Brothers, wholesale dry goods merchants, was born in Pressburg, Hungary, January 18, 1845. After receiving a good schooling in his native land, he learned the trade of making silk ribbon at Vienna, working at that trade for about five years. In 1864 he came to America and first found employment in a dry goods store at Cincinnati, where he remained six months. In December, 1864, he removed to Buffalo, Putnam county, and with his brother, purchased an interest in a business there. This house has since gone under the firm name of Jelenko Brothers. In 1872 they established a branch house at Charleston, and three years later moved their entire business to that city. In November, 1873, they added the jobbing business to their retail department, and continued up to 1880, since which time they have been doing a large jobbing business, having been the first exclusive jobbers in the city. This house has large and increasing trade throughout West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. Mr. Jelenko is a member of the K. of H., also of the Hebrew society, Keshar Shel Basel, and of the Hebrew Educational society. In 1875 he married Miss Nannie Loeb, daughter of Jonas Loeb, and they are the parents of nine children: Carl, Solomon, Julius, Adela, Jesse, Jeanette, Florence, Lillie and Birdie. Jacob Jelenko, senior member of this firm, was born in Pressburg, Hungary, May 18, 1840, son of Solomon and Teresa (Rausnits) Jelenko. At the age of nineteen he engaged in the mercantile business with his father at Pressburg and Vienna for some years. In 1863 he came to the United States and first located at Johnstown, Penn., where he was a clerk in a general store. From there he went to Cincinnati, where he rose from clerk to buyer. In 1864 he removed to Buffalo, W. Va., and established a general business with a

Mr. Stern. Mr. Jelenko is a member of the K. of H., of the Keshar Shel Basel, the I. O. B. B., and of the Hebrew Educational society, of which he is president. In 1870 he married Sophia Loeb, by whom he has had one child: Melanie.

Okey Johnson was born at Long Reach, Tyler county, Va., March 24, 1834, his parents being William and Elizabeth Johnson. The maiden name of the mother was Elizabeth Dye. The father was born in Hampshire county, Va., in 1789. The mother's parents were reared in Fauquier county, Va., and removed to Monroe county, Ohio, where the mother was born in 1807. Both died at Long Reach, W. Va., the mother in October, 1869, and the father in March, 1871. The father was by occupation a farmer and had been high sheriff of Tyler county, under the old statute of Virginia that gave the shrievalty to the oldest justice of the peace. The father came to Tyler county from Hampshire county, in 1813, where he lived ever after and died there. He was twice married, and came to Tyler with his young wife, who was Elizabeth Taylor, to whom there were born six sons and one daughter. The first wife died in 1828 and he married the second in 1831, to whom there was born seven sons and one daughter. The daughter of the first wife married Friend Cochran, a prosperous farmer in Pleasants county. The daughter of the second wife married J. W. Carter, D. D., now pastor of the First Baptist church of Raleigh, N. C. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm until twenty years old. He went to high school in Marietta, Ohio, in 1854, and graduated from said school in June, 1856. The same year he entered Harvard law school, whence he graduated with the degree of LL. B., in 1858. In 1874 Marietta college conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M. After he had graduated in law, in 1858, he raised two crops of potatoes on his father's farm, and with the potatoes and apples from his father's farm, made two successful trading trips to Memphis and New Orleans. He first commenced practice in Tyler county and ran for prosecuting attorney in 1860, but was defeated. In 1861, the year of the commencement of the civil war, he stayed at home. In May, 1862, he commenced the practice of law in Parkersburg, W. Va., and pursued the same, together with politics, until 1876, when he was, by the democratic state convention, nominated as a candidate for judge of the supreme court of appeals. Prior to that, in 1870, he was elected to the state senate, and, in 1871, was elected a member of the constitutional convention which met in Charleston in January, 1872. Mr. Johnson was very active in the convention and on the stump to secure the ratification of the constitution which he had helped to frame. He was elected judge of the supreme court in 1876, by a majority of 17,000, and served his full term of twelve years on that bench. He was president of the court for seven and one half years. On

the 1st of January, 1889, he retired from the bench, and has been actively engaged in the practice of law at Charleston ever since. He was married in 1863 to Sarah Elizabeth Jackson, the widow of B. W. Jackson, who was a brother of Gen. W. L. Jackson, of the Confederate army, known as "Mudwall Jackson," and daughter of the Hon. J. M. Stephenson, of Parkersburg. They have five children, one son and four daughters, three of whom are grown. During his judicial life he lived at Parkersburg, except from March, 1879, to March, 1883, when he lived in Wheeling, where his business mostly called him. He removed to Charleston in November, 1888, and that is now his permanent home. He is a Baptist and has been for forty-two years. His wife and children are Episcopalians. He is a member of the West Virginia Bar association. He was not in the civil war; he was a Union man, but would not engage in a fratricidal strife. His brother, D. D. Johnson, was colonel of the Fourteenth West Virginia infantry.

J. W. Kennedy, attorney at law, was born in Augusta county, Va., April 21, 1854. His parents were Isaac and Virginia A. (Bartley) Kennedy, natives of Augusta and Louisa counties, respectively, and now residents of Augusta county. Our subject was educated at Washington and Lee university, from which he was graduated in 1880, after which he came directly to Charleston, where he was admitted to the bar, and has since been engaged in practicing his profession, having met with flattering results. He is a strong democrat. In the year 1882 he was united in marriage to Miss Addie I. Goshorn, daughter of William F. Goshorn, of Charleston. Six children have been born to this happy and accomplished home, named as follows: Eliza Virginia, Walker MacCorkle, Helen Daggat, Gertrude, William and Belle F., the two latter having died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are communicants of the First Presbyterian church, of Charleston.

William N. Klase, M. D., one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Kanawha county, W. Va., was born in Pennsylvania, in 1857, his parents being Francis and Rebecca (Schaeffer) Klase, Pennsylvanians by birth. These died, the father, October 12, 1887, the mother, June 26, 1887. Dr. Klase was reared in Pennsylvania, receiving his education in the common and high schools of Northumberland county. Having chosen the medical profession as his life work, he, in 1880, began studying under Dr. Reynolds, of Reynoldsville, Penn., and in 1885 entered the Jefferson medical college, at Philadelphia, where he remained one year, after which he became a student in the Medical college of Virginia, at Richmond, and was graduated therefrom in 1889. Immediately after graduation he began practicing at Coal Valley, W. Va., but removed to Cannelton in

October, 1889. Miss Fannie Allen, of Charleston, W. Va., became his wife, September 26, 1888, but only lived for three weeks after her marriage. Dr. Klase is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Lutheran church.

Alex. T. Laidley was born in Morgantown, W. Va., with a twin sister (who died in infancy), April 14, 1807. His father, James G. Laidley, was the eldest of eight children of Thomas Laidley, born in Philadelphia about 1780, and in 1806 he married Harriet B. Quarrier, a daughter of Alex. Quarrier, born in Richmond, Va., June 3, 1787. Thomas Laidley emigrated from Scotland to America, arriving at New York city in 1774. The name in Scotland was originally Laidlaw, but was corrupted to Laidley, and to this day there are Laidleys in Scotland, in and about Edinburgh and Glasgow, descendants of the old families of Laidlaws. Thomas Laidley resided in Philadelphia after the close of the Revolutionary war, and was induced by Albert Gallatin to take a partnership with him in the sale of merchandise on the Monongahela river, and about the year 1789 moved his family to Morgantown. He represented Monongahela county in the Virginia legislature in 1797-8, and again in 1800-1, and espoused the cause of the Federalists in those exciting times. He was a member of the legislature at the time of the passage of the celebrated resolutions of 1798, taking ground in opposition to their adoption. James G. Laidley was educated for the bar in Virginia under Chancellor Wythe. Upon being admitted to the bar he located in Parkersburg, about 1802. He held many offices connected with the courts of that (Wood) county, which county he represented in the legislature for two consecutive years. When war was declared against Great Britain in June of 1812, he raised a volunteer company of riflemen, entered the army, and served in the northwest under Generals Leftwich and Harrison. He was brevetted to the rank of major for distinguished services on the battlefield. He died at Parkersburg, W. Va., September 5, 1821. At the age of thirteen, Alexander went to Cabell county to reside with his uncle, John Laidley, and entered the clerk's office under John Samuels, the clerk of the Cabell county courts, from the formation of the county in 1813-14, till his death, about the year 1859. He resided in Cabell county till June, 1824, when he came to Charleston and went into the clerk's office under another uncle, A. W. Quarrier. He remained in the clerk's office about six years, discharging his duties efficiently and well. In 1830 he kept store for Summers & Whitteker, in Malden, occupying a similar position in the dry goods and grocery store of Cox & Turner. In October of the same year he removed to Wheeling, and afterward did business for Knox & McKee, commission merchants, till February, 1832, when a vacancy occurring in the office of deputy clerk of the circuit court

of Ohio county, he engaged with Mr. Chapline, the clerk, as his deputy, and also in the same capacity under the clerk of the county court. Mr. Chapline's term of office expired in May of 1838, and Mr. Laidley was appointed by Judge Fry to the responsible position of clerk of the court, which office he held for two terms of seven years each. The constitution of the state, of 1850-51, providing for an election of clerks by the popular vote, Mr. Laidley became a candidate for the office which he had filled so long, and was defeated at the election in 1852 by a democratic candidate. In 1854 he removed to Kanawha county where he has since resided. In this county he held the office of master commissioner in chancery up to the beginning of the war, under appointment of Judges Summers and McComas. Major Laidley enjoyed, while in Wheeling, the reputation of being one of the very best clerks in the Old Dominion. In 1872 he applied to the judges of the court of appeals, who were elected under the new constitution of West Virginia, for the position of clerk of that court. Notwithstanding his most excellent qualifications for the position, he was not a man of party service, and the judges saw fit to give the position to one who had done the most for party—a gentleman, however, of character and ability. Major Laidley has been twice married. By his first marriage in September, 1835, to Miss Blaine, a cousin of Hon. James G. Blaine, he had one child, Capt. R. Q. Laidley, who died in Charleston, in February, 1873, from disease contracted during the civil war while serving in defense of state rights. By his second marriage he had no children. His education was somewhat limited, he never having attended school since he was twelve years of age; still he acquired a pretty thorough knowledge of the English language by application in county and circuit court clerks' offices. His special fort was in an office of the kind, where he usually excelled. Major Laidley is now beyond four score years and is still surprisingly active and vigorous for a man of his years, and only in the recent year he wrote and published a most excellent work, entitled: "Geneological Table and History of the Quarrier Family in America." Since early life the major has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and is a most excellent citizen.

J. J. Laidley was born in Charleston November 15, 1851, his parents being James M. and Mary (Beauhring) Laidley. He was reared in Charleston, and received his scholastic training in the public schools of that city. In 1872, he embarked in the grocery business, in which he continued for two years, at which time he became captain of the steamboat Winona, plying between Charleston and Coal Valley, he being one of the owners of the boat. In 1885, he was elected city assessor, and has since filled that office with much satisfaction to all concerned. Three

years after his election to this office, Mr. Laidley again engaged in the grocey trade, at that time establishing the business which he now operates. The concern is known as the Charleston Market House, and is situated at 225 and 265 Kanawha street. On the 14th of November, 1878, Miss Josie Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, became his wife, and has borne him three children: Florence N., Lillian Q., and Virginia B. The family are valued members of the first Presbyterian church of Charleston. Mr. Laidley has long been an active and useful member of the democratic party. He is held in high esteem in both the business and social circles of the city.

Richard H. Lee, M. D., of St. Albans, W. Va., was born in Tennessee, August 31, 1826, the son of Stephen and Mary (McIntosh) Lee. The father was also a native of Tennessee. He removed to Illinois when his son was about two years old, and there was engaged in his profession of teaching. When Richard was four years old his mother died. Shortly after his mother's demise the boy was bound out to a man in Illinois, with whom he remained until the breaking out of the Mexican war. He served in that war for one year in Company K, Second Indiana regiment, and was twice wounded at the battle of Buena Vista, for which he now receives a pension from the government of eight dollars per month. He began practicing medicine at Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1853, and remained there for seven years, at the expiration of which time he came to the Kanawha valley and raised Company A, Eighth West Virginia infantry for the Union army. This company was afterward made the Seventh West Virginia cavalry. Having served all through the war with faithfulness and devotion to the cause of his country, Dr. Lee located at Wheeling, W. Va., and remained there until 1866. In the latter year he came to St. Albans, and has since remained here. May 10, 1849, he espoused Miss Mary A. B. Jenkins, daughter of Thomas Jenkins, a native of Virginia. Dr. Lee has been practicing his profession with marked success for forty years, and is now the oldest physician in St. Albans. He is a member of the Washington lodge, No. 58, of the Masonic order, and is also a member of the G. A. R., John H. Oley post, No. 90. The gentleman for whom the post is named was colonel in the regiment to which Mr. Lee belonged. He has held the office of justice of the peace for sixteen years, and for twenty-two years has been on the school board, of which he is now president. He is a staunch republican, and voted for Gen. Scott the first time he cast a ballot. Mr. Lee is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles C. Lewis, one of the prominent merchants and large land owners of Charleston, first saw the light in Kanawha county, Va., April 15, 1839, his parents being John D. and Ann

(Dickinson) Lewis. His father was born in Bath county, Va., in 1800, and moved to Mason county, Va., when an infant. His home for the greater portion of his life, was about five miles above Charleston, on the Kanawha river near the mouth of Campbell's creek, where he afterward owned large tracts of coal and salt land. He was one of the early salt manufacturers of the valley. He died in 1882. Charles C. Lewis received a good education in the private schools of Charleston and at Mercer academy. After spending three years as a clerk with his grandfather, Col. William Dickinson, he became interested with his father in the salt business, and remained with him from 1861 until 1869, at which time he retired from the salt industry and engaged in farming for two years. In 1871 he was made president of the Kanawha Valley Bank, and for fifteen years filled that position most acceptably. In the year 1883 he, with P. H. Noyes, organized the wholesale grocery house of P. H. Noyes & Co., the largest wholesale grocery house in the valley, although retaining a half interest now takes no active part in the concern. He is administrator of the large estate left by his father, the care and duties of which, with that of his own and widowed sister, Mrs. H. C. Dickinson, take his whole time and attention. For a number of years he has been receiver of the Kanawha circuit court, and city treasurer, having been elected and several times re-elected to the latter position. In 1864 Mr. Lewis took unto himself a wife, in the person of Miss Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Nathaniel V. Wilson. Six children have been born to them: Charles C., Jr., John D., Virginia, Josephine, Ann and Goodrich, the latter died in childhood. Both himself and family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Charleston, of which he is an elder.

James J. Lovell, a prominent coal operator of Charleston, was born in Mason City, Mason county, W. Va., July 21, 1854. His father was R. C. M. Lovell, who was born in Charleston. He married Miss Mary Patrick, daughter of Dr. John Patrick. Joseph Lovell, his father, came to Charleston in 1830, from Virginia. He was a lawyer, and ranked among the leading men in his profession in the state. He died in Charleston at the age of forty six years. R. C. M. Lovell was early engaged in the manufacture of salt in the Kanawha valley, and did an extensive business. He served as mayor of Charleston for some time. In 1854 he removed to Mason county, and was the founder of Mason City, and one of the pioneer coal operators of that section. He shipped the first boat load of coal to New Orleans from that district, and himself and partner shipped the first boat load of coal to Cincinnati. He now resides at Covington, Ky., where he located in 1862. At that time he purchased a line of steamers, consisting of seven boats, which plied between Cincinnati and Memphis.

These boats carried government supplies during the late war. Subsequently selling the line he embarked in the steamboat building business at Cincinnati, and continued therein until 1870, at which time he organized the Southern Ohio Coal Co., with mines at Mineral City, and is its president and general manager. In 1871 he took charge of the Raymond City mines, and operated them for about one year, at the expiration of which time he went to Campbell's Creek and opened the mines now in operation by his company. In 1883 he retired from active business. Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. Their family consists of three children: Mrs. Ella Crosbey, James J. and Joseph B. James J. lived at Mason City until 1862. He was educated in his native county, and at Covington and Cincinnati, having taken a course in mining engineering. In 1873 he came to Charleston, and two years later became connected with the Pioneer Coal Co., of which he is general manager and principal stockholder. This company is one of the largest on the river. They are now operating their fourth mine. Mr. Lovell is a member of Salina lodge, No. 27, F. & A. M., and is an ardent democrat. In 1888 he was nominated for sheriff of Kanawha county. In 1877 he married Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, daughter of J. D. W. Clarkson, of Charleston, by whom he has had four children: Alfred S., Mary, Elizabeth and James J., Jr. He and wife are members of the Episcopal church, of Charleston, and are highly respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Dominick Layden, one of the most enterprising and successful merchants of Kanawha county, is an Irishman by birth, having first seen the light of day in Ireland, August 12, 1844, the son of Dominick and Bridget Layden, both of whom lived and died in their native land. John Layden, the grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the French army, his father was Francis Layden, a Spaniard, who was the son of Luke. The maternal grandfather was Daniel Hagerty, who was the son of Charles Hagerty. To Dominick and Bridget Layden nine sons and four daughters were born. Two sons and two daughters now reside in Kanawha county. The principal of this biographical mention landed in New York, April 13, 1863, and remained there until July, 1865. In the latter year he came to Charleston, W. Va., and lived there two years, after which he removed to Brownstown, W. Va., and has since been engaged in the general merchandise and liquor business there. In 1873, he took Miss Mary Higgins to wife. Mrs. Layden was born in Albemarle county, Va., May 5, 1852. The children that have been born to this happy union are: Michael, Ellen, Mary A., James, Bridget, Rose, John T., Maggie and Katie. In addition to his prosperous mercantile career, Mr. Layden has for some time operated a very

superior farm of some ninety-six acres, in the vicinity of Brownstown, which is under the highest cultivation. The family are communicants of the Catholic church. Mr. Layden is one of the most public spirited men in the county, and is ever ready to do all in his power to advance any movement promising the public benefit.

William A. MacCorkle, of Charleston, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., his parents being William and Mary (Morrison) MacCorkle. The family is an old established and well-known one of the valley of Virginia. The Rockbridge branch of the family, from which Mr. MacCorkle directly descends, was among the first and largest land owners of that section where it has existed for over a century and a half. The family descends from the ancient clan of MacTorquill, of Loch Awe, which from the time of King Kenneth, held by grant the lands of the Scottish locality above mentioned. "The name which in some places of the Highlands is still called MacTorquill, is perhaps one of the most ancient in the country of Argyle," says Anderson in his "Scottish Nation." In childhood, Mr. MacCorkle went west with his parents, living in Missouri until 1872, when the family returned to Virginia. In 1879 he was graduated from the Washington and Lee university with the degree of bachelor of law. When called to the bar, Mr. MacCorkle located in Charleston, where he has since continued in active practice of his profession. From 1883 to 1888 he held the position of city solicitor. At present he is vice president of the Citizens' National bank, and a member of Gov. Fleming's staff, with the rank of colonel. He has been active in the development of the state, having been president of the Charleston Industrial association, and temporary president of the Wheeling Industrial convention. He is interested in a number of industrial enterprises in Virginia and West Virginia. In 1884 he was united in marriage with Belle, the second daughter of the late William F. Goshorn, Esq.

Hon. Henry Clay McWhorter, attorney-at-law, was born in Marion county, Ohio, February 20, 1836, his parents being Fields and Margaret M. (Kester) McWhorter, both natives of Harrison county, Va. The father was one of the pioneer physicians of Marion county, Ohio. He served in the Federal army as a member of a Missouri regiment. His son, Walter F. McWhorter, was a sergeant in Company B, Ninth Virginia infantry, Union army, and was killed in 1864 at the battle of Cloyd Mountain. The subject of this sketch moved with his parents to Harrison county, Va., from their home in Ohio when but six years of age. He was educated in private schools and at the institute at Ravenswood, Jackson county, Va. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army in Company B, Ninth Virginia regiment. In September of the same year he was commissioned lieutenant of the

company, and in March of the following year received the commission of captain of Company G, same regiment, and served in that capacity until 1863, when he was forced to resign from active duty on account of serious wounds, but remained in the provost marshal's office until the close of the war. Previous to his enlistment in the army he had taken up the study of law, and on his discharge after the war he resumed his studies and was admitted to the bar at Charleston in 1865, and has since had a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of Blundon post, No. 73, G. A. R., and also a member of Kanawha lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M.; Tyrean Royal Arch Chapter, No. 13; Kanawha commandery, K. T., No. 4, and a member of the K. of H., being a past grand dictator for West Virginia. Mr. McWhorter is the president of the Kanawha Publishing company, and is more or less interested in many different enterprises. Although no politician he is a staunch republican, and has not been without political preferment. He represented his county in the state legislature in the sessions of 1865-6-7 and 1868, as a member of the house of delegates, having been chairman of the Judiciary committee in 1866 and speaker of the house in 1868, and he was also a member of the sessions of 1885 and 1887. During the years of 1869 and 1870 he was prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county, and was commissioner of the United States district court for many years. In the year 1888 he was a candidate on the state ticket for the supreme bench, and was only defeated by a few hundred votes. He has served as president of the board of education of the city of Charleston for a number of years, and has been a city councilman and also a city solicitor. Mr. McWhorter has been married three times, his first wife having been Miss Mary Hardman, who died April 22, 1878. Three children survive her, Mrs. Maggie L. Flagg, Minnie Steele and Romeo C. The second wife was Mrs. Eliza F. McWhorter, who died September 1, 1881. On the 8th of January, 1885, he was united in marriage to his present wife, who was Miss Lucy M. Clark. Mr. and Mrs. McWhorter are influential members of the State Street Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is recording steward and treasurer; he was also a delegate to the general conference of 1880, which was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was reserve delegate to the general conference of 1888, which met at New York. He is also a director in the West Virginia Conference seminary at Buckhannon, W. Va.

O. H. Michaelson is the son of Charles J. and Catherine (Abbe) Michaelson, and was born in Hamburg, Germany, September 28, 1846. His father was born December 11, 1815, his parents being Henry C. and Catherine (Vantuhn) Peterson Michaelson. Charles J. Michaelson was reared in Hamburg, and given a thorough German education, besides learning the Eng-

lish language. In early life he worked in a saw and lumbering mill and factory, learning, among other things, the manufacture of gutta percha and rubber goods. While thus engaged, he gained an experience which led to an important turn in his career. His employers in Germany had begun the vulcanizing of rubber goods, and in their interests he came to America in 1850, locating in New York, later in Boston, where he was engaged for his employers under Goodyear's patent for hardening rubber. Subsequently Mr. Michaelson invented a valuable improvement in the same line, and but for the dishonesty of his employer's clerk, who came to America, stole the patent and sold it to the German firm, Mr. Michaelson would certainly have made a fortune out of his invention. He was married in Hamburg, to Catherine Abbe, and they had a family of the following mentioned children: Charles, Otto H., Adelia, and Amanda (born in Germany), and William, Henry and Jennie, born in the United States. When Mr. Michaelson came to the United States in 1850, he brought his family with him, and continued to work for his Hamburg employers for some time. Afterward he removed with his family to West Virginia, locating in Parkersburg, where he lived until 1870, and then went to Charleston, where he has since remained. Otto H., the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents until 1861, when he learned the watchmaker's trade, which he followed in connection with repairing musical instruments for a number of years. In 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth West Virginia regiment, United States army and served until the close of the war, taking part in the many battles fought by the armies of Gens. Crook and Sheridan. After his discharge, in 1865, he engaged in the mercantile business at Parkersburg. In 1868, he went to Middleport, Ohio, where for a while he conducted the jewelry business, and repairing of musical instruments. In 1870, he came to Charleston, where he pursued the same line of business. In 1886, he organized the Kanawha Electric Light company, of which he is the present manager. Afterward he organized the Charleston Gas and Electric Light company, which absorbed the first mentioned company. His marriage took place in 1868, at Parkersburg, where he wedded Miss Mary E. Parrish. She is a daughter of John J. Parrish, who was born in Lynchburg, Va., March 12, 1820; and who, at Charleston, was united in marriage with Miss Martha E. Miller, born at Malden, Kanawha county, February 21, 1830. Martha E. is the daughter of Philip Miller, an early settler of Kanawha county, at Malden. He was born in Rockbridge county, Va., in 1795, and after serving in the war of 1812, came to Kanawha county, and was united in marriage with Elizabeth Finch, born in Fluvanna county, Va., within the year 1795, dying at Parkersburg, W. Va., 1879. Philip Miller was the

progenitor of the following children: Evaline, Catherine, Lizzie, Martha E., Lucy, Henry, George and Calvin. He was a merchant tailor, and lived at Malden for many years, removing to Louisville, Ky., in later days, thence to New Albany, Ind., where he died in 1874. John J. Parrish was a steamboatman, and followed this vocation for many years, boating upon the Ohio. In 1877, his steamer, J. N. Camden, blew up, and he was seriously injured, which led to his insanity, and at last his death. He was universally respected, and soon after his marriage removed to Parkersburg, W. Va., where he reared his family, which consisted of the following named: Mary E., Emma J., Mattie V., Nannie and John J., of which but three now survive. Mary E., now our subject's wife, like her maternal grandparents, is an ardent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and takes an active part in all charitable enterprises, being at present one of the directors of the home for the destitute women and children at Charleston. Their children are: John, Belle and Nelson. Fraternally, Mr. Michaelson is a Knight Templar, member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. He is an excellent and enterprising citizen.

Arnold Midelburg was born in Austria on November 1st, 1840, son of Carl and Carolina (Berger) Midelburg, who came to America in 1866. He was educated in his native land, and there learned the weaver's trade, and worked at that occupation before coming to this country. October 31st, 1866, he came to the United States, and for eighteen months, was employed in Connecticut, after which he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and there engaged in the mercantile business as a clerk, later, becoming a traveling salesman for a dry goods house of that city. In 1870, he established a mercantile business at Brownstown, W. Va., and in 1871, moved to Boyer Ferry, Fayette county, known now as Sewell Depot, W. Va., where he erected the first cabin and the first store, which he still conducts. He also has a large saw-mill business there, and has constructed many tram roads and built many of the buildings of the town. He owns several thousand acres of land in Fayette county, which is underlaid with coal and fire clay, also three store houses and one residence. For the past two years he has resided in Charleston. He is an active member of the republican party. In 1874, Mr. Midelburg married Miss Bertha Schoal, a native of Germany. They are the parents of three children: Sadie, Ferdinand and Charles. The family are members of the Hebrew Educational society, of Charleston and he is a member of the Germania society.

D. D. Miller, M. D., of St. Albans, Kanawha county, W. Va., practicing physician and surgeon, was born April 5th, 1855, at the mouth of Thirteen Mile creek, Mason county, the son of

William J. Miller, formerly of Goochland county, Va., and Ruth A. Miller, *nee* Rice, of Mason county. Colonel Miller, the father of the subject of this short sketch, was one of the most influential citizens of the Old Dominion, while the Rice's, his maternal side, were of the most prominent and respected of their section. In 1859 Colonel Miller came to Kanawha county, locating at St. Albans, where the family has since resided. For twelve successive years was Colonel Miller elected mayor of St. Albans, and in all public-spirited and progressive movements his name and influence were ever foremost. When about seventeen years of age, with a liberal education, gained at the public schools, Baptist college of St. Albans, and Marshall college, of Huntington, W. Va., the subject of this sketch first took up the study of medicine, with Dr. J. C. Sale as preceptor. So assiduously did he devote himself to the study of his chosen profession and such marked progress did he make, that before he had attended any school of medicine his opinion was eagerly sought by regular practitioners and frequently did he find himself in full control of cases that were despaired of by those old in the profession. In 1882 he became enrolled at the Louisville Medical college, graduating with high honors, leading his class, February 27th, 1888. Declining many flattering offers from different sections of West Virginia and adjoining states, Dr. Miller located at St. Albans, the home of his family, building up a most lucrative and successful practice. As a neighbor and citizen none are held in higher esteem than Dr. Miller. Generous to a fault, his services and advice are never fruitlessly sought by the deserving poor. Frequently has he been urged by his friends to accept political honors, but in every instance have these overtures met with firm declination, his life being entirely bound up in the noble profession of his choice. For a number of years Dr. Miller has been a member of St. Mark's Episcopal church, also one of the foremost of the Masonic fraternity of his city, he now filling the office of steward of Washington lodge, No. 58, A. F. & A. M. Dr. Miller is also city physician, having been elected last April, 1890. It is such public-spirited, learned and popular men as Dr. Miller that are bringing the mountain state of West Virginia from comparative insignificance rapidly to the foremost rank of stateship. It is men of his stamp and calibre that lead in all movements of good for people and his country.

James K. Mohler, of the firm of the Mohler Lumber Co., of Lock Seven, Kanawha county, W. Va., is a native of Augusta county, Va., having first seen the light there in 1855. His parents are D. F. and Elizabeth (Sillings) Mohler, and they still reside in Augusta county. James passed the early part of his life in his native town, and was married there in 1879 to Miss Stambach. Their children are: Emma F., Lena B., Esile G.

and Charmie E. Mr. Mohler is a Mason, being a member of Smith lodge, No. 46, of Worthington. In 1889 he came to Lock Seven and has since resided here. He learned the lumber business with his father, who operated a large lumber business for many years. The present firm composed of D. F. Mohler, and his two sons, William E. and James, first began operations in this region in February, 1889. Their plant has a capacity of 35,000 feet of lumber a day. Most of their product is hardwood lumber, and finely finished timber. Their principal markets are Buffalo and New York, N. Y. The concern employs about forty-five men, and is one of the most successful lumber companies in the state.

John Morgan was born in Chester county, Penn., May 25, 1828, his parents being Eli and Sarah (McCall) Morgan. The father was born in 1801, and lived to the age of eighty-three years. John Morgan was reared in Chester county, where he received a public school education, after which he served an apprenticeship to the cabinet-maker's trade. From 1849 to 1868, he was engaged in business for himself in Center county, Penn., and while living there, in 1851, was married to Miss Charlotte Brisbin (a sister of Gen. James S. Brisbin). In 1862 Mr. Morgan enlisted in the Federal army and served as second lieutenant of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, for nine months, after which he was made lieutenant colonel in the recruiting service of the state, in which capacity he served for several months. In 1868 he removed to Virginia and engaged in farming and contracting, and in 1872 moved to Charleston, W. Va., where he has since been engaged in contracting and building. In February, 1890, Mr. Morgan established the planing-mill business, which he has since operated so successfully. Mr. Morgan is a member of the National Union, of Charleston, being a charter member of the same. The republican party of the state has no truer constituent than he. Seven children have been happily born into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, named as follows: E. P., E. L., J. S., Maggie, Birdie, Grace and Carrie B. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

P. H. Noyes, a leading merchant of Charleston, was born in Charleston, September 20th, 1835, son of Franklin and Nancy (Venable) Noyes. Franklin Noyes was born in Columbia county, N. Y., and came to Charleston when a young man. He engaged in the mercantile business for about forty years, and was also interested in the early salt manufactories of the county. He was a quiet, thorough business man and had the respect and esteem of the community at large. Our subject received his education in the public schools of Charleston, and at the age of thirteen years entered his father's store as a clerk, and has since been en-

gaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1856 he established his first business in Charleston, and in 1882, embarked in the wholesale grocery trade in connection with C. C. Lewis, under the firm name of P. H. Noyes & Co. Mr. Noyes, though not a partisan, has generally voted the democratic ticket, and has served as a member of the city council and also as president of the Board of Trade of Charleston, being a charter member of that organization. In 1868 he married Miss Kate A. Wilson, daughter of N. V. Wilson, of Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes are the parents of four children, named as follows: Katie A., Philip H., Jr., Nat. Wilson and Elizabeth Ruffner. The family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Charleston, and are reckoned among the most refined and benevolent people of the city.

William Ira Oakes, of the firm of Oakes, Donnally & Co., wholesale and retail feed dealers, and steamboat and railroad transfer-men, was born in the Cabin creek district, Kanawha county, May 15, 1841, son of Ebenezer and Drusilla (Drown) Oakes. His father was a native of Vermont, but came to Kanawha valley when fifteen years of age, having been one of the early pioneers of the valley. He started as a day laborer, and was famous as a wood chopper. He early became interested in the salt industry. His wife was a native of Marietta, Ohio, but was a resident of the Kanawha valley at the time of their marriage. They were both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father died in 1872. Six of the nine children born to them are living. William I. was the eighth child. He was brought up on the homestead place, and followed farming until 1862, when he joined the Confederate army, as a member of Jackson's artillery, and was soon commissioned sergeant. Among the many battles in which he participated may be mentioned, the Wilderness, Coal Harbor and Gettysburg. After the war he found employment as a clerk on the steamboat Mountain Boy, and was employed on various different steamers. Subsequently he partly owned the steamer West Virginia, and was a partial owner in the Iantha, and also in the Mockingbird. Until 1875 he was engaged in the steamboat business, having carried on the wharf boat at Charleston during a portion of this time. In 1872 he established the first transfer business ever in Charleston, and this has steadily grown until it now does an enormous business. Mr. Oakes is a charter member of the Craig Scale company, and of the Charleston Iron Fence company. He has been a democratic member of the city council, and is now a member of Kanawha lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., Kanawha lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F., and Kanawha City lodge, 465, K. of H. In 1875 he married Miss Eliza V. Hamilton, of Virginia. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and her husband of the Methodist Episcopal.

Robert T. Oney, cashier of the Kanawha Valley Bank, was born in Bedford, Va., February 8, 1845, the son of James and Mary (Thomas) Oney. He was educated in a private institution of his native county. In 1861 he enlisted in Jordan's battery as a private, and was disabled at the battle of Sharpsburg, thereby being compelled to retire from active service, but remained in the department service until the close of the war. After the war he engaged in business at Bedford, Va., until 1868. During that time he also acted as deputy clerk of the county court. In the latter year he came to Charleston and connected himself with the Kanawha Valley Bank as a clerk, in which capacity he served until 1873, when he accepted a clerkship in the Bank of Huntington, of which concern he was made cashier in 1876. Mr. Oney was engaged as cashier of this bank until 1883, at which time he returned to Charleston and entered upon the duties of the responsible position which he has since held. The Kanawha Valley Bank is one of the largest financial houses in the state, and no small share of its success is due its present cashier, who has evinced remarkable ability in his calling. Mr. Oney is the president of the Charleston Mutual Building and Annuity company, is treasurer of the National Union Benevolent Order, treasurer of the Mystic Circle, is chairman of the committee on the development of Charleston, and is a director in various enterprises. Mr. Oney is a member of the Baptist church, and a man interested in all benevolences.

Benjamin H. Oxley was born June 19, 1853, in Franklin county, Va., being a son of Jenkins M. and Elizabeth (Miles) Oxley. The father and mother were natives of Bedford county, Va., of English and Scotch-Irish descent, respectively. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters. In December, 1869, they came to Lincoln county, W. Va., where the mother died in 1882, the father departing this life in Charleston in 1889. Our subject was reared on a farm and obtained a liberal education in the public schools. When eighteen years of age he began school teaching, which occupation he pursued for eight years, teaching and farming alternately according to the season. Meantime, he was assiduously pursuing the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1880, and began the practice of law at Hamlin, in Lincoln county, and is still engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a decided democrat in politics, and in 1884 was elected to the West Virginia house of delegates to represent Lincoln county. In 1886 he was elected to the state senate from the seventh district, and took a prominent part in the interesting political events of the sessions of 1887, 1889 and 1890. March 12, 1890, he was appointed adjutant general of the state, by Gov. Fleming, and also holds the position of quartermaster-general. He is chief of the governor's staff and the incumbent becomes

ex-officio state librarian. Mr. Oxley is a member of the West Virginia Bar association, a Master Mason and K. of P. In May, 1889, he was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Burton, of Charleston. Since his appointment as adjutant general, Mr. Oxley has made his residence in Charleston, where he has become very popular both in his public and private relations.

Alfred S. Patrick, M. D., was born in Charleston, on August 6, 1831, the son of Dr. Spicer Patrick and Lavinia V. M. (Bream) Patrick. He was educated at Marietta, Ohio, college, and after leaving college read medicine with his father. Subsequently he was graduated from the Ohio Medical college, at Cincinnati, 1853 being the year of his graduation. He began to practice at Mason City, Mason county, W. Va., in 1854 and remained there until the fall of 1859, when he came to Charleston and entered upon the successful professional career which has placed him among the front rank of medical men. On the 8th of May, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-second Virginia regiment, Confederate army, afterward being commissioned surgeon of the regiment and remained in that capacity until the close of the war. At that time he returned to Charleston and remained there until 1872, when he removed to Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, W. Va., where he resided until the spring of 1889. In the latter year he once more took up his abode in Charleston, and has since continued to reside there. In the year 1862 he was joined in marriage to Miss Virginia A. Mathews, of Lewisburg, by whom he has had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Mason Mathews Patrick, lieutenant in the United States army engineer corps; Mary Maud, Virginia Spicer and Alfred Bream. The family are members of the Episcopal church.

James Monroe Payne was born in Giles county, Va., May 21st, 1848. Charles H. Payne and Rebecca (Price) Payne were his parents. His father was born in Franklin county, Va., was a farmer, and filled several county offices. Thomas Payne, of Campbell county, Va., was the father of Charles H. Payne, and a member of the large and wealthy family of that name, which has been prominent in that section of the state for more than a century. Thomas Payne married Miss Frances Powell, of Franklin county, Va. James M. Payne was reared in Giles county, near the home of his maternal ancestors, and received his scholastic training at Roanoke college, and studied law under James P. Holcombe, formerly of the university of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1871, at New Castle, Craig county, Va., and practiced his profession there until February, 1873, at which time he removed to Charleston and formed a partnership with Mr. S. S. Green. He was married in October, 1880, to Miss Belle Abney, a native of Louisiana. Two sons have been born

to this union, Arnold Abney and James Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are members of the First Presbyterian church, of Charleston. He is a stock-holder in the Mutual Building and Loan association, attorney for the Coal River Boom and Driving company, and other corporations, and has been successful in his practice. He is a democrat, but does not take an active part in politics. The only office that he has held since moving to West Virginia, was that of councilman of the city of Charleston. He was chairman of the Drainage and Ordinance committees, when the present system of sewerage was adopted by the council. He was an advocate of high license, and during his term of office, succeeded in raising the retail liquor license from \$100 to \$500, thus increasing the revenue of the city far beyond what they were previous to his service. He has ever been found among the benevolent and public spirited men of the community, and has been a friend to every movement promising the public welfare.

Thomas Porter, an industrious and respected citizen of Brownstown, is the keeper of lock number five, on the Kanawha river. Mr. Porter was born in Charleston, W. Va., February 26, 1856. His parents, B. F. and Mary (Mathews) Porter, were also natives of Kanawha county, and were life-long residents of this region. The father died March 21, 1888. He was a contractor and builder, and also engaged in farming during the greater part of his life. His father was John Porter, who was a native of this county, and who for many years was engaged in the manufacture of salt. His wife, Jane, who was a daughter of Gury Mathews, still survives him. Thomas Porter is the fifth child of a family of six. He received his schooling in his native town and has resided here since his boyhood, having removed from Charleston while young. In 1886 he espoused Miss Nannie Williamson, by whom he has had one son, Clay. For fourteen years Mr. Porter has been in charge of the lock here, and during that time has discharged his duties with faithfulness and efficiency, not having been absent from his post but four days in the fourteen years. Both himself and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Olive Branch lodge, No. 38.

Hon. William A. Quarrier.—The late Hon. W. A. Quarrier was the eldest son of Alexander W. and Caroline W. Quarrier, and was born in this city, then but a village, on the first of October, 1828. He departed this life at his home in Charleston, suddenly, after a short illness, on the 10th of September, 1888, aged nearly sixty. In his early youth Mr. Quarrier attended the local schools of the town; later, Mercer academy, the then leading educational institution of the valley, and completed his course at the university of Virginia. He chose law as his profession, and practiced

it with success and distinction up to the time of his death. He attained and maintained a prominent and honorable position among the very ablest members of the bar in the state. His bearing in his profession was dignified, courteous and always considerate of the rights and feelings of his adversaries. His conduct at the bar was a model for the younger members of the profession to pattern after. His head was large and high and was equipped with brain and nerve power of the finest grain and most delicate texture. His mind was broad and comprehensive; he thought vigorously, logically and lucidly, decided coolly and dispassionately and acted justly and disinterestedly. The influence he wielded in his official, professional and personal relations—after his duty—was used generously, kindly and helpfully for those who needed help, in the several ways in which it could be effected; and many are the young men and old, the widowed and the needy, white and colored, who have reason to remember gratefully his benefactions. His charities and kindnesses were bestowed modestly and without ostentation. Probably no other man in the valley would have been so largely missed as Mr. Quarrier has been. Not only missed in his official and professional position and relations, but, so great was the confidence of the public in his sound, clear judgment and broad liberal views on all subjects coming under his observation and consideration, and in his scrupulously, conscientious integrity, that he was the confidante and receptacle of the private plans and schemes, the hopes and fears of a great many men who went to him for friendly advice and assistance in avoiding, settling or compromising existing or threatened troubles and complications, legal, financial and personal. His feelings and efforts were always in the interest of peace and harmony, and it is safe to say that his power for good and the good he actually did in such cases, were greater than those of any other man in the valley. Mr. Quarrier was six feet two inches in height, and his weight about 200 pounds; he was straight as an arrow, and his erect carriage and dignified bearing with his perfection of physical proportions made him a very striking figure and one of the handsomest men in the state. For intellectual capacity and culture, lofty moral character and stamina, he was admired and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a man of naturally æsthetic and literary tastes, finely developed and cultivated. He was a voracious and general reader; he did not confine himself to any special subjects nor line of thought, but culled from the general field of literature; he digested and assimilated well what he read; had a wonderfully large fund of accumulated knowledge and had admirable command of it for ready information, illustration or explanation, making him ready in debate or argument, and a most entertaining and instructive conversationalist. He possessed a keen and

appreciative sense of wit and humor; he listened with interest and pleasure to a good story or anecdote, and himself related them with remarkable spirit, force and effect. Early in the late civil war Mr. Quarrier was connected with the southern army, in this valley; he was at and helped to fight the battle of "Scary," one of the first engagements fought during the war. He was, as first lieutenant, in command of part of the guns of an artillery company. He escaped unhurt, while his next lieutenant (Welch) was killed by his side at his guns. Later, Mr. Quarrier resigned his commission in the army, and was engaged by the state of Virginia to superintend the making and distribution of salt for the state and other southern states, at Saltville, in southwestern Virginia. He was a man of pronounced domestic tastes and habits; to him there was "no place like home," and he was never so happy as when at home in the bosom of his family. His widow and seven children survive him. In politics Mr. Quarrier was a democrat of decided convictions, but was not an active politician, nor an office seeker, the methods of the demagogue were very obnoxious to him. On two occasions, when his ability and influence were supposed to be necessary to help carry some local legislation of importance, he was elected to the legislature of the state, and accepted and served. Later, his friends ran him for United States senator, but he was defeated. For several years before his death, Mr. Quarrier, in addition to his general legal practice, was the chief attorney and counselor of the Kanawha & Ohio railroad. He did not profess any of the church creeds, but his partialities were strongly in favor of the forms of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he was a constant attendant, and to his influence and aid chiefly, the congregation is indebted for their new and elegant stone church, from the solemn aisles and arches of which, alas! his remains were the first to be borne to their last resting place. He was largely read, and extremely well versed in all the theological teachings and tenets; he had given the subject a great deal of careful and earnest thought, and fully appreciated the great difficulties and mysteries that overhang human life and destiny, past, present and future. The writer of this sketch knew Mr. Quarrier intimately from his boyhood up—about half a century—and takes pleasure in recording his own appreciation with the general estimate of the high intellectual capacity and attainments, the exalted character and great moral worth of the man. H.

George B. Reynolds, the lessee of the Blacksburg coal mines, was born in Plymouth, Luzerne county, Penn., in 1853. Fuller and Elizabeth (Hancock) Reynolds were his parents. Our subject was educated in his native town and afterward was employed in the coal mines in that vicinity for several years previous to his removal to Kanawha county. In 1882 he moved to the Ka-

nawha valley, and for about four years was interested in mines on Cabin creek. The celebrated Blacksburg mines were opened by him in 1886. Their capacity at present are some 200 tons of coal a day, the product being of the finest quality of gas and steam coal. All of this production is shipped by rail to the various markets of the country. Mr. Reynolds married Miss Maria Graham, also a Pennsylvanian, and their union has been blessed by the birth of six children. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Mystic Circle of East Bank. His wife is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He is a very successful man, his energy and business capacity are unlimited, and no better proof to this is needed than the excellent management of the mines under his direction.

J. E. Rollins, the efficient cashier of the Citizens bank, of Charleston, and a member of the firm of Tyree, Rollins & Co., wholesale druggists and tobacconists, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., February 21, 1846, son of Enoch and Lydia Ann (Layton) Rollins, natives of Virginia. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county. When twenty years of age he went to Staunton, Va., where he accepted the position of book-keeper in the National Valley bank, and for twenty years was connected with that bank in one capacity and another. At the time of his resignation, in May, 1888, he held the position of assistant cashier. After leaving the bank Mr. Rollins formed a partnership with Mr. Tyree, under the firm name of Tyree, Rollins & Co. In 1889 they removed their business to Charleston. Soon after, he became cashier of the Citizens bank and has remained so up to the present time. In 1882 he was the caucus nominee of his party for state treasurer (democratic), which was then in the minority in the legislature of Virginia, and as a matter of course, failed of election. He has served as a member of congressional and gubernatorial conventions in his native state and in many different ways has been recognized by his fellow citizens. He is a director in the Kanawha Valley Building & Loan association. At the age of sixteen Mr. Rollins entered the service of the Confederate army, and shortly after was appointed a midshipman in the Confederate navy, and until after the war, was stationed below Richmond, on the James river. He is one of the original members of the K. of P. at Staunton, Va., and is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and past grand dictator of the K. of H., for the state of Virginia, and for two years was supreme representative of that order.

J. C. Roy, president and general manager of the Roy Furniture factory, of Charleston, was born in that city on the 2nd of October, 1852, the son of L. C. and Mary (McGuffen) Roy. He was given a good education, and afterward engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued for eight years. At the expiration of this time he established a lumber and planing-mill

business, and in 1889, the Roy furniture factory was organized, and now has a capacity of from 250 to 300 sets of furniture per week. Since its organization he has acted as its president and general manager. Upon the organization of the Citizens bank, he was elected vice-president and has since filled that position. He is a stockholder in the Kanawha Woolen mills, and president of the same, and is also president and a director of the Kanawha Brick company. Mr. Roy is a member of the Kanawha lodge of I. O. O. F., and the National Union of the Mystic Circle. In 1874 he was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Rand, daughter of C. C. Rand, of Charleston, by whom he has had three children: Nellie, Taylor and Elsie. Politically, Mr. Roy is a democrat, and has served as a member of the city council, and also as a member of the school board. He and his wife are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, as were also his father and mother. Both his parents were natives of Upshur county, W. Va., and settled in Kanawha county in 1837, where his father was engaged in the manufacture of salt barrels. J. C. Roy has made his own fortunes, having started with nothing. His reputation as an upright, successful business man is undisputed.

Joseph Ruffner, attorney at law, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 9, 1848, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Honeyman) Ruffner. The parents removed to the interior of Ohio, when the son was a child, and in 1854 removed to Charleston, W. Va., and later to Campbell county, Ky. Joseph was given a fair literary education in the schools of Charleston and of Campbell county. In 1868 he entered a law office at Cincinnati, and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, in Kentucky, where he began the practice of his chosen profession. In 1871 he located in Charleston, where he has continued in the general practice of law, with the exception of three years he spent in the west. He is a member of the West Virginia State Law association, and has been an active member of his profession. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., but has kept himself free from political complications. In 1875 he wedded Miss Mary Jackson, an accomplished lady of Richmond, Ind.

Capt. James H. Sentz, a well-known citizen of Spring H Kanawha county, W. Va., who owns and operates a general merchandise establishment at that point, and also occupies the office of postmaster, is a native of Kanawha county, where he was born in 1837. His parents were Henry and Eliza (Moorehead) Sentz, natives of Rockbridge county, Va., of Dutch and English descent, respectively. At an early day they settled in the Kanawha valley, where the father worked at his trade. When he first located in Kanawha county, he was engaged in teaching school for two years. Both died in this county, the father when James was eight years old, the mother in 1861.

James and one sister are the survivors of the three children born to these parents. For twenty years Capt. Sentz figured very prominently in the steamboat interests of the county, having owned and operated his own boats during that time, at first serving as his own captain and pilot. While a boy he divided his time between the common schools and working at different salt furnaces on the river, at marking salt as it was inspected. He was married in 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Gardner, the youngest daughter of Nathan Gardner, who moved to Kanawha county from Rockbridge county at an early date. Eight children have blessed this happy union: John (deceased), James, Robert, Nona, Charles, Channing, Noble and Arthur. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and the son, James, is a popular divine at that church, now preaching in New York City. Capt. Sentz first embarked in the mercantile trade in 1862, at Black Hawk, where he remained seven years. In 1886, he established his present business at Spring Hill. He also owns a tract of land consisting of 240 acres in that vicinity, besides other property. He was appointed postmaster in 1889. For several years he has operated a brick factory, employing twenty men, with steam machinery, and all modern appliances. He is much interested in educational matters, and is a benevolent, public spirited man. It was his generosity that made the building of the new Kanawha Presbyterian church, at Charleston possible as he gave them \$3,500 and loaned them \$1,000.

Addison M. Scott, C. E., the subject of this sketch, was the son of a New York farmer, born in Tompkins county in 1843. During his boyhood he worked on his father's farm and attended district school. At about sixteen, and for several years following, he attended Ithaca academy, at Ithaca, N. Y., and himself taught school during the winters. In the spring of 1866 he made a trip to the west, and while at St. Paul joined a party then organizing there under Gen. G. K. Warren (the old corps commander of the army of the Potomac), for a survey of the upper Mississippi river. Upon the disbanding of this company at St. Louis late in 1866 he returned home and renewed his studies at Ithaca academy. In the fall of 1867 he accepted a position as assistant engineer under Gen. Warren on the improvement of the upper Mississippi, just then getting under way. He remained on this work for several years; much of the latter three years of which he was principal assistant engineer on the large railroad and highway bridge built by the United States government over the Mississippi at Rock Island. He remained on this work from the first survey for location until the completion and opening of the bridge in 1873. In this year (1873) the United States government undertook the improvement of the navigation of the great Kanawha river. Col. William E. Merrill, of the United

States engineering corps, was placed in charge, and Mr. Scott was selected as his first assistant and resident engineer. Through the several changes that have occurred in the organization of the river improvement force here Col. Merrill, Major Turtle, Capt. Ruffner, and since 1874 Col. William P. Craighill. Mr. Scott has been continuously retained in his position of chief assistant and resident executive engineer. During his seventeen years' engagement here he has devoted himself with persevering zeal and energy to the duties of his professional position, mastering thoroughly the theory and practical details of the Chinoine movable dams, which the government has adopted in the improvement of the great Kanawha and some other rivers; the first in America having been built in this river. (For a full description of the Chinoine dam and account of the improvement of the navigation of the great Kanawha river, see a separate article on that subject elsewhere in this volume.) To his subordinates Mr. Scott is courteous and kind, winning their respect and esteem, while he himself possesses the unbounded confidence and kind regards of his superior officers. In his profession he has achieved an enviable reputation for capacity, skill and executive ability. In his general intercourse with the public Mr. Scott is a modest, unassuming, courteous gentleman. He is accurate, prompt and thoroughly reliable in all business engagements and transactions. He is now forty-seven years old and is unmarried.

Hezekiah Scott was one of seven children born to James and Jane (King) Scott. His birth took place in Kanawha county, W. Va. (then Virginia), February 9, 1842. Both parents were natives of Kanawha county. The father died at Charleston, Va., during the cholera scourge of 1849. He was a lifelong resident and farmer of the county. His father was also named James. James, Sr., was of English descent, and was a soldier in the Mexican war. Jane Scott, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in 1889, of la grippe. She was the mother of seven children, three of whom still survive her. Hezekiah was educated in the public schools of his native town. While still engaged in obtaining an education, the rebellion broke out and in August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Union army, Company D, Thirteenth West Virginia volunteer infantry. Soon after he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, later to color bearer, and from that to second lieutenant, which position he held until the close of the war. Mr. Scott participated in many battles, among them being, Winchester, Va., where he was grievously wounded in the head, neck and shoulder by the same bullet, Barboursville, Buffington Island, Fayetteville, and all the principal engagements in the Virginia valley. At the close of the war, Mr. Scott returned to his home and entered the ranks of the

church, as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. From 1866, to 1884, he was in charge of various circuits and stations, but at that time, was compelled to retire on account of ill health, caused by the wounds received while in his country's defense. Since that time he has been engaged in the mercantile business at Malden, and in July, 1889, was appointed postmaster. In 1876, he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Peacock) Adamson, a native of Durham county, England. Three sons and four daughters have been born to this union: Joseph, Ellen; Mary, deceased; John, Anna and Gertrude. Mr. Scott is a member of the I. O. O. F., Malden lodge, 77, and Masonic lodge, 27.

W. D. Scott, senior member of the firm of Scott Brothers, druggists, was born in Charleston, October 14, 1848, son of Edward and Mary A. (Snyder) Scott. The father was a native of Powhatan county, Va. He came to Charleston when a young man and here followed the tailor's trade for many years. His wife was born in Charleston. She still survives him, he having died in 1872. Their children were: Charles, W. D. and George W. Charles was a member of the Twenty-second Virginia regiment, Kanawha riflemen, and died at Dublin Depot, Va., of pneumonia, in 1863. W. D. Scott was educated at the old Charleston institute. His first business venture was made in the book business, with J. L. Fry, under the firm name of Fry & Scott, and continued until 1886, when he became a member of the firm of Scott Brothers. He is a member of Kanawha lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and is a constant communicant of the First Presbyterian church of Charleston. George W. Scott, junior member of the above firm, was born in Charleston, September 29, 1854, and was also educated at the Charleston institute, after which he was engaged in the grocery business for several years. In 1886 he became associated with his brother in the purchase of the business of W. A. Bradford & Son, the firm of Scott Brothers having been formed at that time. This is one of the leading drug houses in the city, and its owners are regarded as among the progressive and able business men of Charleston. George W. Scott is a charter member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and is a staunch democrat. He also attends the Presbyterian church.

A well-known man of Kanawha county, W. Va., is A. C. Shaver, the popular manager of the Robinson Coal Co.'s store at East Bank. Mr. Shaver is a son of James and Mary Ann (Edwards) Shaver, and was born in Gallia county, Ohio, July 21, 1843. James Shaver is also a native of the same county, and still resides there on his farm. He was the son of Thomas, who was born in Delaware, and came to Ohio at an early day. Mary Ann Shaver is a native of Scotland, and now lives in Gallia county. Her father was William S. Edwards. Mr. A. C.

Shaver, the subject of this mention, passed his boyhood and early manhood in Ohio, and there obtained a good common schooling in the public schools, after which he attended the Scheshine and Ewington academies. In 1864 he numbered himself among his country's defenders, by enlisting in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio volunteer infantry. After one hundred days' service he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, and remained with them during the remainder of the war. For a short time he served as corporal, but left the army with the rank of orderly sergeant. At the close of the Rebellion he returned to Ohio and entered the Ewington academy for one term, after which he taught school for one term. At the expiration of this time he came to the Kanawha valley and settled at Coalburg, June 17, 1865. He first took charge of the Kanawha & Ohio Coal Co.'s store, and later was made manager of the Robinson Coal Co.'s store. For over fifteen years he was the postmaster of Coalburg, and is now a member of the Coalburg council. For twenty years he has been a Mason, and Knight Templar for three, and is also a member of the G. A. R. Mrs. Shaver was Miss Minnie Barker before her marriage. She is the mother of five children: Dorothea, Minnie, Clara (deceased), William B. and Ada. Mr. and Mrs. Shaver are prominent members of the Free Will Baptist church, Mr. Shaver having been the organizer of that church in the Kanawha valley.

J. R. Shaver, the leading florist of Charleston, was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., November 17, 1838, his parents being Nicholas and Keziah (Etmer) Shaver. After receiving a good schooling he engaged in the general mercantile and lumber business in Center county, Penn., where he continued for six years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and was soon after promoted to the office of first lieutenant of that company. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg, again wounded at Coal Harbor, where he had the misfortune to lose one of his ears. In 1871 he came to Charleston and embarked in the lumber business. In 1878 he was appointed deputy United States marshal and served in that capacity for three years. One year after his retirement from the latter office he established his present business and is now the most extensive florist in the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Royal Arch, K. T., being past commander of the Charleston lodge. Mr. Shaver is a staunch republican, and a wide awake, progressive business man.

Major William Sharp, one of the most extensive coal operators of the Kanawha valley, is a Scotchman by birth, having been born in that country in 1836, the son of William and Jen-

nette (McAlister) Sharp. The father still resides there at the age of eighty years, his wife died when twenty years old. Major Sharp left the land of his nativity in 1857, and came to America. He was first employed in this country by a coal company in the Wyoming valley as a book-keeper. Subsequently he worked in the mines in order to obtain a practical knowledge of mining, and at the expiration of one year was put in charge of the mine. Later he was made the superintendent of the Burnsides Iron and Coal company, of Shamokin, Penn., and held that position until the property was sold to the Mineral R. R. Mining company, with whom he remained for four years. For three years he was the superintendent of the Anthracite coal mine, and then began operations for himself by opening the first mine at Reynoldsville, Penn. At the expiration of eight years Mr. Sharp came to the great Kanawha valley, and here, in 1881, commenced a new mine, and has since been engaged in mining at various places in the valley. He is now connected with the Consolidated mines of the Kanawha valley. Mr. Sharp's wife, who was Miss Mahalia Klase, a sketch of whose family appears in another place in this work, has borne him five children: Jenette, Frank, Albert, Edith and Cheirington. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are communicants of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Sharp is a man of culture and refinement. His scholastic training was obtained in the normal school of Glasgow, Scotland.

Albert D. Shrewsbury was born near Malden, Kanawha county, W. Va., September 16, 1867, son of Dickinson and Mary Jane (McConihay) Shrewsbury. Joel, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Bedford county, Va., and one of the early settlers of the valley, later becoming a prominent salt manufacturer. His son, Dickinson, now lives in the eastern part of Kanawha county, having retired from active life. Albert D. Shrewsbury was educated in the public schools of Kanawha county, at Pittsburg and at the Columbian university at Washington, D. C. He was a graduate from the latter place with the degree of Bachelor and Master of Laws; before which graduation he read law with Andrew McCamant, of Altoona, Penn., and was admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., in 1887, and practiced there for one year, after which he located in Charleston. He is attorney and the West Virginia representative of the Adams Coke Oven company of Pittsburgh, also attorney and general agent for the Northwestern Guarantee and Loan association, of Minneapolis, Minn., for West Virginia, Maryland, Washington, D. C., Kentucky and Ohio. He is also agent for the sale of large tracts of lands in West Virginia, and does a general corporation practice.

R. R. Skees was born at Pittsburg, Penn., July 30, 1842, son of James and Sarah Ann (McCowan) Skees, natives of the same city. They removed to Charleston in 1866, where the father en-

gaged in the furniture business, establishing the first store on Capitol street. He was the first undertaker in the city. Both he and his wife were prominent members of the Presbyterian church. He died in 1875, and his wife in 1887. Their family consisted of three children: Mrs. Sarah Ward, R. R. and John. R. R. Skees was taken to Gallipolis, Ohio, by his parents when but one year old. After receiving but little schooling, he, at the age of twelve years, entered his father's store and began learning the furniture and undertaking business. When they removed to Charleston he became a partner in the business with his father, and this continued until the latter's death. Since that time Mr. Skees has disposed of the furniture department but still continues to be the leading undertaker in the city. In 1888 he established a livery stable in connection with his other vocation, and this too is the best of its kind in the city, he having over fifty horses in constant service. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a strong republican. He has served with credit as a member of the city council. In 1869, Mr. Skees married Miss Ella Elias of Cincinnati, Ohio, who bore him one child, viz.: Ellis H., now a partner in his father's business. He was married a second time, Miss Jennie Goshorn, daughter of S. C. Goshorn, of Cincinnati, becoming his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Skees are valued communicants of the Presbyterian church.

John Slack, one of the most prominent citizens of Charleston, was born in Kanawha county, W. Va., May 4, 1810. John Slack, his father, was a native of Washington county, Penn. He came to Kanawha valley in 1794, and remained one year. In 1796, he made a permanent settlement there. His father, Philip Slack, accompanied him to the Kanawha valley, and they purchased a tract of land on the Elk river, about six miles from its mouth. He married Miss Comfort Samuels, and settled on the Elk river in 1800, and there cleared a farm which he operated for many years. Subsequently he cleared another farm on Blue creek, where he died in 1857. For many years he served as a magistrate, and by virtue of that office, was sheriff of the county for one term. He was one of the leading whigs of his time, and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife died in 1846. The family consisted of three sons and three daughters, of which the following still survive. John, the eldest, living; Martha, widow of Edwin High, and Benjamin. Greenberry, a son now deceased, served as justice of the peace for many years. During the war he was a Unionist, and was active in the withdrawal of West Virginia from the Southern cause, and active in the organization of the new state, which he served for a number of years as a member of its senate. John Slack was reared on the homestead farm, and was given a course of study in the schools of that day. In 1841, he was appointed

deputy sheriff by his father, and continued under several different administrations. When the office was made elective, he was elected sheriff in 1854 and 1856, and since that time has served several terms as deputy sheriff. For over thirty years he has been connected with the sheriff's office. In 1858, he hung Preston S. Furley, the first criminal hung in Kanawha county. In 1861, he was appointed clerk of the circuit and county courts, and later made recorder of Kanawha county, continuing in that office until 1872. Since that time he has lived in retirement from active business. He was active in securing the erection of the first capitol at Charleston, and gave as much money as any other one man. His marriage to Miss Sarah R. Porter, daughter of John Porter, of Kanawha county, was solemnized in 1844, and has been blessed by the birth of the following named children: Edward, Nicholas, George, and eight others now deceased. Mr. Slack is a republican, has served as a member of the city council, and also of the school board, and for many years has been a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church. His extended career as a public servant has ever been marked by strict integrity, and faithfulness to every trust reposed in him. His name is attainted by no reproach or whisperings of unfaithfulness to the public.

One of the leading business concerns of St. Albans is the Potomac Lumber company, of which Thomas J. Slyger is the owner. Mr. Slyger is one of four children born to George and Margaret (Gilpin) Slyger. The former was born in the western portion of Virginia, and the latter in the eastern. Mrs. Slyger passed to her eternal reward in the year 1889. Her husband still resides in Maryland, where Thomas was born on the 19th of July, 1847. His education was received in the schools of his native town, and he had been out of school but a short time when he became interested in the lumber business which he has since followed. Mr. Slyger came to St. Albans in 1884 and established the Potomac Lumber company. Thomas and Sarah (France) Slyger were joined in the bonds of matrimony in Maryland, in the year 1872. Their home has been brightened by the birth of eight children, six of whom are now living, named as follows: Edith, Alva, Walter, Lillie, Bessie and Garnett. Mr. Slyger is a Mason, belonging to lodge No. 100, Salem lodge, is a Royal Arch Mason, No. 18, belongs to the Antioch commandery, No. 6, and is also a member of the Knights of Honor. Both he and his wife are active and consistent communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are to be found with the benevolent and charitable people of the community.

Major J. S. F. Smith has been prominently identified with the business interests of the state for nearly half a century. He

settled in Kanawha county sometime before the war, and here married Martha Jane Hansford, in 1849. She is a native of this county, and a daughter of Felix G. Hansford, who was a prominent man and also a native of this county. He was a son of Major John Hansford, who was one of the first settlers of this region, and an owner of large tracts of land in the Kanawha valley. Major and Mrs. Smith have been blessed by the birth of three children: Mary G.; Martha, wife of Oscar A. Veazey, civil and mining engineer, and Carrie, wife of Mr. C. H. Frazier, the superintendent of the Faulkner mines. About the year 1845 Major Smith was made a member of the Masonic fraternity at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, Va., at the Blue lodge, No. 49. Both he and his wife are active and prominent communicants of the Missionary Baptist church of Clifton, where they reside, Mr. Smith being the superintendent of the Sunday school of that church. He first began as a merchant in 1855, in partnership with F. G. Hansford, which was continued for about two years, at the expiration of which time he accepted a position as book-keeper for a coal company at Paint Creek, and subsequently became superintendent of an oil company. He was major on Gen. Chapman's staff, of the Confederate army, and served during the greater part of the war. He was taken captive in Greenbrier county, and held at Charleston for three weeks. His half brother, Augustus Bailey, major of the Twenty-second regiment, was killed in battle at Drupe Mountain, Greenbrier county, W. Va. For three years he was editor of the *Lewisburg Chronicle*, in Greenbrier county. Mr. Smith has served as a school trustee of his district for several terms, and is one of the leading men of the county. His parents were John and Mary Smith, both of Scotch descent. The father was a merchant. He died before the birth of his only child, and his wife afterward married Judge Bailey. Major J. S. F. Smith was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1822.

Major Thomas Fife Snyder, son of David H. and Mary K. (Fife) Snyder, was born in Charleston, Va., now West Virginia, July 11, 1854. He was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, July 4, 1874. After leaving school he was appointed commandant of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., where he remained until 1876, when he was elected professor of mathematics and commandant of cadets at the Maryland Agricultural college, where he remained for two years. In 1878 he was elected professor of mathematics and military science, at the West Virginia university. In 1880 he returned to Charleston and established the Kanawha Military Institute, as a private enterprise. This school was chartered by the state with full university powers. Major Snyder is captain of the Kanawha Riflemen, one of best drilled military organizations in the country. It

played an important part during the late war, and won much glory for its present and future members. David H. Snyder was born in Kanawha county, Va., opposite to Charleston, in February, 1825. His father, David, came to America with his brother Daniel, soon after the Revolutionary war, and married Rebecca, daughter of Robert Christian, a soldier of the Revolution, and also of the war of 1812, being wounded at the battle of Coney Island. Christianburg, Va., was named for him, he being its founder. His wife was Mary Houston. David H. Snyder was educated in Charleston and was its postmaster during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was appointed to a staff position by Gen. Henry A. Wise. He was a self made man, honored and respected by all who knew him. He died in 1865. He began life as a clerk in a salt manufactory, then engaged in mercantile business. He was a very prominent member of the I. O. O. F. He married Mary K. Fife, daughter of Thomas Fife, who settled in the Kanawha valley in 1815. She survived him till 1890, loved and respected by all. She left two children: Thomas and William F., a prominent physician of Randolph county, a graduate of Jefferson medical college. He married Isis, daughter of Col. J. H. Woodford, of Barbour county. They have one child, Thomas A.

J. M. Staunton, M. D., was born in Allegheny county, N. Y., September 29, 1819, the son of John W. and Sarah (Brewster) Staunton, native of Massachusetts. They moved to New York state about the year 1816, and there engaged in farming. Subsequently, they removed to Cattaraugus county, where the father served as county clerk for sixteen years. They were earnest communicants of the Presbyterian church. They both died in Cattaraugus county. Their son, and our subject, attended the public schools in New York state, later studying medicine under his elder brother, Jonathan Brewster Staunton. He then attended lectures at the old Geneva Medical college (since removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and a part of Syracuse university) and began the practice of his chosen profession with his brother, in 1845. In the year 1859, he removed to West Virginia, and for four years, was engaged in manufacturing oil from cannel coal in connection with two of his younger brothers. In 1875, he settled at Charleston, where he has since obtained a large practice. He is a stockholder in and director of the Diamond Ice company, of Charleston. He is a member of the state and county medical societies. His political faith is founded upon the tenets of the republican party, of which he is an active and valued member, having been a U. S. pensioner examiner at Charleston several years. In 1847, he married Miss Mary E. Wilber, daughter of Church Wilber, a native of Vermont state, but now deceased. They have seven children: Sidney A., of the United States navy; Mrs.

Mary L. Staunton, Susan A., E. W., Frederick M., Archibald G., and Kate S. The family are members of the Kanawha Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder. E. W. Staunton, son of the above, was born in Kanawha county, February 17, 1865, and was educated in the Charleston public schools. In 1883, he and his brother, Frederick M. Staunton, became the managers of the Diamond Ice company, and also dealers in coal. In 1889, he was elected to the office of city sergeant, and still holds that position. F. M. Staunton is a director in the Knoxville Building & Loan association.

M. H. Straughan has been prominently identified with the Standard Coal company of Handley, Kanawha county, W. Va., since 1888. He is the son of George and Sarah (Holden) Straughan, now residents of Coal valley, where the father owns and operates a coal mine. He is a native of England, having emigrated to this country in 1852. Before coming to America Mr. Straughan was engaged in operating coal mines in his native land, but sought a wider field for his work in the United States. His wife was also born in England. M. H. Straughan came to the Kanawha valley in 1874 from Goodson county, Va., where he was born in 1862. Most of his schooling was obtained at his new home, as he left Virginia when but ten years old. He married Miss McConnihay, of Kanawha county, in 1884, and they have had two children. Mr. Straughan is a member of lodge No. 74, of Coal Valley, of the Masonic order. He and wife are communicants of the Presbyterian church.

John L. Stump, a practicing physician and surgeon of West Charleston, was born in Gilmore county, W. Va., May 19, 1852. His parents were Rev. John and Mahala (Huffman) Stump, both natives of West Virginia. His father is a well-known minister of the Baptist church, and has been a preacher of the gospel about forty-six years, and is still actively engaged in the work of the ministry, and is pastor of West Charleston Baptist church. The grandfather of our subject was named Michael Stump, and he was born near Mt. Vernon, Va. He was fond of telling that in his boyhood he had often hunted with Gen. Washington. He was a surveyor by occupation, and a justice of the peace for forty years, from whose judgment no appeal was ever taken. He was also sheriff of Lewis county for six years, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years, his death occurring in Calhoun county, W. Va., March 19, 1884. His father was one of the first settlers of Gilmore county, and also bore the name of Michael Stump. The last mentioned was a soldier in the war of the Revolution under Gen. Washington, and lived to be over eighty-three years of age. He entered a great deal of public land in the county of Gilmore, where his death subsequently occurred. The Stump family were of German descent. The parents of

our subject reared a large family of children, of whom he was the fifth in birth. He was reared in Gilmore county, until the age of seventeen, meantime attending the common schools, where he obtained most of his education. At the age above mentioned, he removed to Kanawha county, in 1871, where he has since made his home. In 1876, he began studying medicine under Drs. L. L. Comstock and W. P. Ewing, of Charleston, W. Va. In the sessions of 1879-80 he attended the medical college at Richmond, Va. He practiced until 1887, and graduated in 1888, at the college above mentioned. Dr. Stump has met with decided success in his business, and now enjoys a lucrative and widely extended practice. He is a prominent member of the West Virginia Medical society, and takes much interest in every thing connected with his profession. His marriage took place August 11, 1875, his bride being Ella Copenhaver, of Kanawha county. Their union has been blessed with the birth of the following named children: Charles, Wilber and Erra D. The grandfather of our subject on the mother's side was Alexander Huffman, who was of German descent. He represented Gilmore and Calhoun counties in the state legislature, and was a man of influence and prominence. The subject of our sketch is a member of the Masonic order of Charleston, also of Glen Elk lodge, No. 95, I. O. O. F., and of Glenwood camp, No. 40. His wife is an active member of the Baptist church, and the family ranks well socially and enjoys a wide circle of friends. The great-great-grandfather of our subject was a colonel under Gen. Washington in the war of the Revolution, and served with distinction through the same, and underwent the terrible suffering endured by that valiant band at Valley Forge, with the illustrious father of his country.

William S. Summers was born in Kanawha county, Va., August 27, 1834, his parents being William S. and Sydney L. Summers. The father was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1797. He was a son of William and Isabella (Shaw) Summers, the father being a direct descendant of the Summers family that came to America with Leonard Calvert in 1634, and settled in Maryland. The progenitor of the family who came over with Calvert, was the father of John Summers, who built the first house on the site of the city of Alexandria, and was the father of William Summers. John Summers was born in Maryland in 1687, and died in Alexandria in 1791. William Summers was the father of several sons, among the number being our subject's father. The latter married Miss Sydney L. Summers, who lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years, and died at Charleston. The marriage resulted in the birth of the following named: Albert E., Anna I., who married R. J. Ryon, and William Sydney. The father was a merchant by occupation, and come to the Kanawha

valley in 1820. He merchandised and manufactured salt during his entire business life. Our subject was educated at the old Mercer academy at Charleston, and at the university of Virginia. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and began practice at Charleston. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate service, served throughout the war, and after the surrender returned to Charleston to resume the practice of law. What was known as the "Ironclad oath" was required of legal practitioners at that time, and our subject, being unable to subscribe to this oppressive test, abandoned his profession and became a civil engineer. This business he has since followed, and has frequently been called on to do important engineering work in connection with the construction of railroads and bridges. Mr. Summers is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being past master of Kanawha lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., past high priest of Tyrean Royal Arch, chapter No. 13, past eminent commander of Kanawha commandery, No. 4, K. T., and was for several years prelate of the latter body. October 12, 1886, he was united in wedlock to Miss Nannie E., daughter of Dr. James Stewart, living near Raymond City, Putnam county, W. Va. They are descendants of the famous Stewart family of Scotland. Mrs. Summers died September 1, 1887, of typhoid fever. Our subject is a citizen of Putnam county, but has an office in Charleston. In his business relations as well as in society, he stands in the front rank and enjoys very general esteem.

Job E. Thayer, one of the best known business men of the state, was born in Braxton county, December 19, 1827, the son of Job and Fannie (Taylor) Thayer. He was given but slight opportunity to gain an education but received most of his education under the tutelage of his mother. He learned the trade of a coppersmith, sheet-iron worker and tinsmith, and first carried on that business in Charleston. After having been engaged in various different enterprises in various different places and having met with more or less success he finally, in 1872, returned to Charleston, where he has since resided. He is now engaged in the manufacturing and repairing of steamboats, and does a very extensive business. At the breaking out of the war he was the senior captain in the state militia. During the war he built a boat which took part in several battles and became famous. She was known as the Peace Maker. Mr. Thayer is secretary and treasurer of the Charleston Dry Dock company, and a member of the Phoenix Coal & Coke company, of which he is also secretary and treasurer. Mr. Thayer is a prohibitionist of the most pronounced type, and takes an active part in the affairs of the party. He was first married in 1857 to Miss Eliza J. McClung. She died in 1860. He was again married in 1863, Miss Addie Harbin becoming his wife. Eight children are the result of this

union: Lydia, John G., Addie P., Hattie D., Louise T., Julia B., Job Edwin and Edith W. The family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Charleston, of which he was a deacon for several years, and is now an elder.

William T. Thayer, a member of the firm of O. A. & William T. Thayer, was born near Charleston, in Kanawha county, July 22, 1831. After obtaining a good public schooling he engaged in the tin, copper, sheet-iron and stove business at Malden, and subsequently established a foundry and machine business, with his brother, O. A. Thayer. During the war he joined the Confederate army as a member of the famous Kanawha riflemen, and was later transferred to Dr. Hale's artillery. Mr. Thayer is the treasurer of the Little Fire Creek Coal company, president of the Beury Coal and Coke company, treasurer of the Buffalo Creek Coal company, and also president of the following companies: The Potts Valley Mining and Manufacturing company, the Sterling Coal and Coke company, and a director of the Charleston Steam Ferry company. He was one of the charter members of the Bank of the West, which was merged into the State bank, and from that into the First National bank, of Charleston. In December, 1863, he married Miss Ann E. Atkinson, daughter of John C. Atkinson, of Fort Smith, Ark., by whom he had three children: William T., Jr., Mary Atkinson and John A. The family are members of the First Presbyterian church, of Charleston. Mr. Thayer was a large contributor at the time of the building of this church, and is always to be found with the progressive and enterprising men in church and business circles. He and his brother are among the wealthiest men of Charleston, and this is the more to their credit, insomuch as they started life with nothing but youth and health. They are men of fair minds and strict probity.

Otis A. Thayer was born in Putnam county, W. Va., October 26, 1835, son of Job and Fannie (Taylor) Thayer. He was reared in the Kanawha valley, receiving his education in the public schools of that period. In early life he and his brother, William T., established a foundry and machine shop at Malden, then the center of the salt and coal industry, and there did an extensive business until 1870, when they erected their present plant at Charleston, moving their business to that city. This is the largest concern of the kind in that section of the state. In addition to the latter business they are also extensively interested in the coal business in the New River fields. Mr. Thayer is a stockholder and director in the Charleston Steam Ferry company, president of the Little Fire Creek coal company, treasurer of the Buffalo Creek Coal and Coke company, director of the Sterling Coal and Coke company, and treasurer and director of the Potts Valley Mining and Manufacturing company. At



A. S. Thomas
Charleston
W. Va.

the breaking out of the war he was a lieutenant in the state militia, but took no active part in the conflict. Mr. Thayer's marked financial success is due solely to his own individual efforts, and what is far better, one who throughout his career has preserved his integrity. In 1864, Miss Annette Putney, daughter of Richard E. Putney, of Malden, became his wife, and has borne him five children: G. Todd, James R., Annette M., Otis A., Jr., and Harry G. The family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Charleston. Mr. Thayer's parents were natives of Massachusetts; and moved with a colony to Maryland, where they purchased land in the French Creek valley, and subsequently moved to the Kanawha valley. Four of their sons are now living, viz.: Seth, Job E., William T. and Otis A.

Dr. F. S. Thomas, the subject of this sketch, was born near Sissonville, Kanawha county, W. Va., August 18, 1850. Upon the death of his father, George D. Thomas, in 1863, young Thomas at the early age of twelve or thirteen, was thrown upon his own resources. He soon comprehended the fact that he was not born to a life of luxuriance, indolence and idleness, and like a brave lad, as he was, he set to work to make his way in the world by his own exertions, turning his hand to any useful and paying occupation that offered, sandwiching study with his work from time to time as opportunity permitted. These personal efforts and struggles were persistently continued until at twenty, he had acquired a fair English education, accumulated a little means, and, what was of equal importance, had established a well grounded confidence in himself. When, at about twenty-five or twenty-six, he determined to settle upon some definite purpose and plan for his future career, he decided to adopt the profession of medicine, and entered the office of Dr. F. P. Carpenter, of Putnam county, to commence his studies. Later he attended medical lectures at, and graduated from the University of Maryland in 1878. Returning to his native county he located and offered for practice in the town of Malden; his success was immediate and gratifying, even exceeding his own expectation. In the fall of 1879 he married Miss Ruth Lee Putney, daughter of the late Dr. James Putney, who had long been the leading physician of Malden. Feeling the need of a wider field for his professional operations, Dr. Thomas moved to and opened his office in Charleston in 1884, and here his success has been commensurate with his broader field and opportunities. With a commendable determination to thoroughly qualify himself in all the branches of his profession and to keep up with the rapid advances being made of late years, Dr. Thomas attended a post-graduate course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York, in the winter of 1886-7, and received the diploma of that institution, and has taken post-graduate courses and hos-

pital practice in New York and Baltimore nearly every winter since. His studies and practice have been general, covering the entire field of medicine. He is a good surgeon, a skillful obstetrician, and a successful general practitioner. He is well-known throughout the Kanawha valley as a consultant, and in most difficult and complicated cases he is either employed as principal or called in consultation. This is a high compliment to the doctor's skill and reputation, both by the public and by his professional brethren. For a few years past Dr. Thomas has been devoting much study to nervous and mental diseases, in which he is now an admitted authority in the valley, and he is looking forward to the possibility that he may conclude to devote himself to that class of practice as a specialty. He is yet in the prime of his early manhood—being but forty—with the prospect of a long, useful and honorable career before him. From his native pluck and unaided exertion, which have made him what he is, his professional skill and reputation, his prompt and close attention to his professional duties, and his courteous, gentle and pleasant manners, he has won and deserves the admiration, confidence and esteem of his friends and neighbors and the general public. Personally, Dr. Thomas is tall, erect and fine looking. In his domestic relations he is happily situated, having an attractive home, an amiable wife and two interesting children.

J. M. Thomas, the efficient superintendent of the Kanawha county poor farm, was born in that county in 1833. Pleasant and Sarah (Rust) Thomas, his parents, were both natives of Virginia, Buckingham and Fauquier counties, respectively. Pleasant came to this county when a child in arms with his father, James, who located at Upper Falls on Coal river, where he and his brother Joseph built the first grist-mill, and the only one operated in that section for many years. Their father was a native of Wales. James was a soldier in the Revolution, was in the battle of the Brandywine and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown. Sarah Rust Thomas was a daughter of an Englishman. Pleasant Thomas, who was a farmer, died in 1867. He was a captain of the state militia at different times, and was always known as "Captain" Thomas. His wife died at the age of ninety-two years, June 23, 1890. J. M. and two sisters are the children left of the six born to these parents. Mr. Thomas has always lived in Kanawha county. He was first married October 19, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, a cousin. She died in January, 1859. J. C. and Pleasant E. were the fruit of this union. March 15, 1860, he married Miss Rebecca Milam. She passed away December 1, 1865, leaving two children, B. F., and another deceased. On the 1st of September, 1867, Mr. Thomas led Miss Mary Maddox to the marriage altar, and three children

are the result of the union, Sarah F., William D., and one dead. Mr. Thomas has been a trustee of the schools for many years. He is a member of the Old School Baptist church and his wife of the Missionary Baptist denomination. He cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan.

John L. Thornhill, real estate and insurance agent at Charleston, W. Va., was born in Rappahannock county, Va., February 22, 1861. His father was LaFayette Jonathan Thornhill, and a native of the Old Dominion, and of English extraction. He wedded Fannie M. Zimmerman, also of Virginian birth, but of Scotch-Irish lineage. Unto the marriage there were born two children, our subject being the younger. The father died in Virginia and the mother subsequently became the wife of B. F. Nays, with whom she now lives in Charleston, W. Va., since 1866. The subject of this biography was reared in Charleston, where he gained a limited common school education, which he has broadened through the avenue of books, papers and experience. From early boyhood he has been on his own resources, and has engaged in whatever work or employment he could for a livelihood, always manifesting an energetic and industrious character. He served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade; was for a time a telegraph messenger; served as clerk in the Charleston post office, and for six years managed the *Daily and Weekly Star*, of Charleston. In 1884 he was elected vice president of the West Virginia Press association, and was the West Virginia delegate to the convention of the National Editorial association which was held at San Antonio, Texas, in 1888. At the age of eighteen years he was made mail and banking clerk for the West Virginia house of delegates, and held the position for seven years. In March of 1890, Mr. Thornhill suspended the newspaper business and has since been actively engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He is the special agent for West Virginia for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company, of Newark, N. J., and has made a marked success in his present business. In 1890, October 15, Mr. Thornhill was united in marriage with Miss Clothilde D. Powell, of Danville, Va. Mr. Thornhill is a zealous member of the order of K. of P., and of the Mystic Circle.

John A. Truslow was a well known and prominent figure of Charleston for more than two-thirds of a century. He was born in Charleston, then but a small village, on the 13th of March, 1813. He acquired a good common school education in the village, under the tuition of Herbert P. Gaines, Jacob Rand and other prominent educators in the early history of the town. Upon leaving school, and when quite young, he conducted a tailoring establishment there. In 1833, May 8th, he married Miss Rebecca Sheperd, also a native of Charleston. His second business venture was a tannery in connection with a leather, sad-

dle and harness store. In 1852 he was made magistrate under the old law, and served for upward of twenty-five years. At the close of the civil war he was elected mayor of the city and served four years. In both these positions he made a useful and efficient officer, but received no salary or fees for either. In 1867 he built a hotel on Front, now Kanawha street, and named it the St. Albert, after his own middle name. November 4, 1868, he married Miss R. S. Leps, of Romney, Hampshire county. In 1876 he rebuilt his hotel, which had been burned the year before. He was a warm friend and admirer of the late Judge Summers, and in 1871 was instrumental in having Summers county named after Judge Summers. It is not given to all to be heroes, martyrs, statesmen or world reformers. Mr. Truslow was not aggressive and did not aspire to be any of these. His was of a modest, unpretentious and retiring disposition, and he led a quiet and comparatively uneventful life, free from antagonism and bitter personal conflict, enjoying the good will, confidence and esteem of his friends and neighbors, who appreciated his plain, practical common sense and straightforward unambiguous methods. He was scrupulously correct and upright in all his dealings and a thoroughly conscientious man. In politics he was early an "old line whig," later, he was, for a time identified with the greenback party. In the latter years of his life he was a democrat, though at all times conservative. He took little or no part in politics beyond casting his vote. Caution was largely developed in him and he was a believer in rigid economy, public and private. He did not often visit or go into society, but enjoyed a quiet and earnest talk about serious matters with his confidential friends, and equally a light social, jocular chat. He had not a robust constitution, but leading a temperate life in all things, he enjoyed a fair degree of health, until the effects of age began to tell on him. He often allowed himself to be worried, or worried himself unnecessarily about his current business affairs, and everyday trivial matters, making mountains out of mere hills. For about fifty years he was a member of the First Presbyterian church, and was an elder after 1867. He was sometimes sorely troubled about the scripture teachings and interpretations, and the mysterious workings of Providence. He often criticised the church tenets and creeds, reserving to himself the right of large freedom of thought, and what he could not understand he did not accept unreservedly, but with a sort of mental reservation and protest. In business he was fairly prosperous. His judicious investments in town lots and his persistent holdings realized him an independent competence. He provided handsomely for his widow, and having no children, remembered liberally his family relatives. From his advancing age and waning strength he very well knew for some time before his death that his end was near.

He talked about it calmly and philosophically, and seemed resigned to, and ready for, the great change, which he hoped and believed would better his condition. The mysterious change came August 4, 1890, and he was no more. His long pilgrimage was ended, and he rests in Spring Hill cemetery, leaving to his many friends the memory of a long and useful life of stainless integrity and honor.

Oscar A. Veazey, of Dego Station, is a well-known civil and mining engineer. His birth place was in Fayette county, Va., (now West Virginia), at Kanawha Falls, May 25, 1851, being the date of his birth. He was the son of James and Eliza (Stockton) Veazey. James was born in Maryland. He first went to Beaver county, Penn., where he became deputy surveyor of the county, and later a steamboat captain. After moving to Fayette county, he embarked in the general mercantile business with a man by the name of Amkeny, the firm name being Veazey & Amkeny. They owned two stores, one at Ganley Bridge, and the other at Fayetteville. Mr. Veazey's death occurred December 15, 1860, near the mouth of Twenty Mile creek, on Gauley river, where he had removed two years previous. Mrs. Veazey died at the same place in November, 1859. The origin of the Veazey family was in France, but later they adopted England as their country. Eliza (Stockton) Veazey was born at Kelly's creek, in Kanawha county, October 20th, 1825, she being a daughter of Aaron Stockton, a native of Princeton, N. J., born January 14th, 1785, who was a first cousin of the famous Commodore Stockton. Oscar is the only living issue of this marriage, the other four children having died young. He was raised in Fayette county, where his schooling was begun. Subsequently he went to Lewisburg and attended the school near that place, then taught by George W. Taylor, who was also Mr. Veazey's mother's instructor, about twenty-five years prior to this date. In 1866, Mr. Veazey entered St. Vincent's college, at Wheeling, W. Va., and remained there for three years. On the 1st of September, 1869, he started with an engineering corps for Sewell, Fayette county, under the command of Maj. William A. Jones, to locate the proposed line of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, from that point to Hawk's Nest. As an example of the hardships they were compelled to undergo, it will be sufficient to say that it took the corps two months and twenty days to locate eleven miles on New river. Meanwhile they lived in tents which were transported in boats. Mr. Veazey remained in the employ of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad until January, 1872, since which time he has been a civil and mining engineer. May 24, 1877, he was married to Miss Mattie B. Smith. She was born in Kanawha county, W. Va., January 22, 1853, the daughter of J. S. F. Smith, a native of Charleston, S. C., who was at one

time the editor of a paper in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, W. Va. The children born of this happy union are: Verna, Victor and Kathleen, and three others deceased. Mr. Veazey was appointed first inspector of mines of West Virginia, May 31, 1883, by Gov. J. B. Jackson, and served with satisfaction to all until July 1st, 1885, when his term of office expired. Previous to his appointment to the office of state mine inspector, Mr. Veazey was chief engineer of the Paint Creek railroad, the Kanawha railway, and the Kanawha & Coal River railroad, all of which were located by him, and the two first mentioned were constructed under his supervision. In the year 1887, he was employed for nearly a year by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad as chief engineer of the Baltimore, Grafton & Charleston railroad, a branch line of the Baltimore & Ohio. When the Baltimore & Ohio abandoned the building of this line, Mr. Veazey was employed for a time on the main Stem division of the Baltimore & Ohio but resigned to return to his more lucrative general practice of civil and mining engineer in the Kanawha valley.

J. W. Vickers, of the Vickers Wagon company of Charleston, was born in Pulaski county, Va., December 3, 1846, son of Harrison and Zerelda (Bateman) Vickers. After obtaining a good schooling in the public schools of his native county, Mr. Vickers learned the wagon-maker's trade, later engaging in the manufacture of wagons at Dublin, Pulaski county, where he continued for several years; during the time built the Banner house, No. 2. In 1879 he came to Charleston and established his present works, which has since grown to such an extent that they have been compelled to erect the commodious buildings now occupied by them on the corner of State and Court streets. This concern manufactures all kinds of buggies and wagons. In 1861 Mr. Vickers joined the Confederate army as a member of the Fourth Virginia infantry. He was taken prisoner and confined at Point Lookout for three months, while being transferred to Elmira he jumped from the train 100 miles from New York and made his escape. He holds the office of lieutenant colonel in Camp Patton, and is an active member of the democratic party. On December 4, 1866, he married Miss Alice Haney, daughter of Hiram Haney. She died in 1874, leaving one child, May. Mr. Vickers married Miss Jennie Graham for his second wife, and she has borne him five children: Estella, Graham, John, Bertie and Virginia. Both he and his wife are active members of the First Presbyterian church of Charleston. While living in Pulaski county Mr. Vickers was a member of the town council of Dublin for several years, and was also town sergeant.

Charles Ward, the subject of the following sketch, was born at Southam, near Leamington, England, in 1841; was educated in the Non-conformists' private school in Leamington, after which



Charles Ward
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Wm. H. Miller

he was placed with the Leamington Gas company, where he became practically acquainted with, and proficient in, the various branches of the gas business. He served here with this company until he was twenty-one, and engaged with them for one year longer, when he was offered and accepted a position with the Liverpool Gas company, having charge of the Gaston district, where he remained about two years, when the company recommended him to a large and old established iron works in Liverpool, as manager of their works. Their business was to furnish ornamental and artistic iron work for public buildings. During this engagement, in 1866, he married Miss Margaret Mackville, formerly of Halifax, England. They have now three children living. In 1870, moved by a spirit of adventure and a desire to try his fortune in the new world and at the same time to gratify the wishes of his wife, to follow her parents, who had removed to this country, he came over to America, stopping first at Cincinnati, where his wife's parents then resided. In the the spring of 1871 the Charleston Gas Works, then newly erected, secured the services of Mr. Ward, as gas engineer and general superintendent, which position he held to the advantage and satisfaction of the company until, in the financial depression following the panic of 1873, the gas works changed ownership, organization and management. After this Mr. Ward opened a gas and steam fitting establishment, with a general stock of gas, steam-fitting and kindred supplies, in which he did a fairly good business. In 1878, a friend of his, who was building a steam packet boat for the upper Kanawha (above Charleston) where light draft and speed are required, consulted Mr. Ward as to the best style of machinery, and especially boiler, to suit the requirements of the case. He soon decided that the usual practice of using flues or tubes with fire within and water on the outside was erroneous, and should be reversed, and he contracted to build a boiler for the boat on the plans he had outlined. There was much general interest manifested in the result of the experiment. Among steamboat engineers and others there were of course many to predict entire failure; others thought it had some good features, but shook their heads in doubt as to its practical success; while still others believed, with Mr. Ward, that the theory and principle were correct, and that they could and would be worked out to success. When the boat was launched and the test made the boiler developed some very strong points of advantage, but, as usual, with new inventions, it also developed some defects; these Mr. Ward set about vigorously to remedy, devising a better system of tube connections, better water circulation in the boiler, less tendency to prime, greater accessibility of parts for necessary repairs, etc. He then purchased a small Ohio river passenger steamer (the *Katydid*) noted for its

light draft and high speed. He constructed and put on her an improved Ward boiler, taking off her two old boilers. The effect was to lessen the weight, occupy less space, lessen the draft of water and increase the power and speed. This marked success induced the United States engineer in charge of the Kanawha river improvement to order one for a small steamer he was constructing for the use of the government on the river. This proved as great a success as the last, and the boat and the boiler have been in active use from that day to this. The publicity of these results brought Mr. Ward orders for his boilers from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the lakes, New York bay and Hudson river, and a number of fast yachts have substituted these boilers for those previously in use, with the result in every instance of giving the boat lighter draft and greater speed. The attention of the government was attracted to the boilers and the navy officials have had them put on several launches and torpedo boats with such success and satisfaction that the secretary of the navy, some time last year, advertised for offers of boilers to be used on the war vessels building and to be built; the boilers offered for competition to be thoroughly tested by a commission composed of proficient government engineers and experts. Several styles of boilers were offered for competition, but, as the thorough and exacting character of the tests became known, one by one withdrew, until but two remained, the Ward boiler and one other. These were submitted to the prescribed tests. The Ward boiler went through the ordeal without failure, hurt or blemish, giving more than satisfaction to the commission, while the competing boiler broke down twice under the severe tests. The commission reported the Ward boiler as in every respect successful and satisfactory, and the secretary of the navy has followed it up by a contract with Mr. Ward for boilers for one or more of the war vessels now under construction, with the implied probability that they will be put on all the new government vessels. Later, and quite recently, a naval journal has taken up and discussed through its columns the subject of naval boilers and the latest improvements of this country and of Europe, considering the strong points of comparative advantages of each as to safety, low weight, economy of space occupied, capacity for high pressure, minimum of danger from explosion, rapidity of steam raising, efficient circulation of water, amount of evaporation per pound of fuel consumed, etc. The conclusion arrived at by these competent and practical engineers is that Mr. Ward's boiler is the best "all round" boiler in the world. This is very high, but, no doubt, deserved praise, and places Mr. Ward in the front rank of the important inventors of the age, and should, and no doubt will, enable him to reap a rich harvest of pecuniary reward, as well as honors, for the long years of labor and struggle,

with anxiety and hope deferred, which he and so many other inventors have encountered by the way in their progress to eventual and well-merited success. No sketch of Mr. Ward could do him justice without the current history of this boiler invention, with which he has been so long and so thoroughly identified. Mr. Ward is theoretically and practically familiar with most mechanical subjects, but in steam machinery generally, he is a high authority, being, from long application and close study, one of the best informed steam machinery engineers in this country. He is an associate of the American Society of Naval Engineers; member of the American Yacht club and some other societies. He has long been a member of the Presbyterian church, and a Mason of high degree and standing. He has fine natural and cultivated musical talent, and was, for a number of years, president of the Charleston Harmonic society. Physically, Mr. Ward is of low stature, heavy set and inclined to *embonpoint*; in manner, a polite and courteous gentleman; in habit, a very systematic, methodical and accurate man in the conduction of his own business affairs and his intercourse and dealings with others. He does not seek publicity or companionship, but devotes his time to the study of subjects that interest him and the practical working out of his own plans and schemes. He has firmness and dignity but is not aggressive, on the contrary, is modest and retiring. He is a valued and useful citizen, and has the respect and confidence of all who know him.

Joseph A. Wood, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Kanawha county, W. Va., was born in that county November 24, 1857, the son of James S. and Ellen E. (Alexander) Wood, the former of whom was born and reared in Fayette county, where he died September 26, 1887. He was a mechanic and operated a farm in connection with his trade. He was the son of Elijah Wood, who was born in Virginia and was one of the pioneer settlers of Fayette county. He died in 1886, in his eightieth year. Ellen E. Wood is a native of Kanawha county, and now resides at Paint Creek, near the place of her birth. Doctor Wood's literary education was obtained in the public schools of his native county. In 1877 he began the study of the profession which he had chosen as best suited to his tastes and talents, under the tutelage of Dr. J. P. Harriman, with whom he continued until 1879, when he entered the Eclectic Medical institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated therefrom in the spring of 1882. He then returned home and began to practice, and has since evinced much skill and wisdom in his profession which is ample proof of the intelligence of his choice of a life vocation. September 6, 1888, he was appointed house physician of the Sheltering Arms hospital by the board of directors, and in March, 1890, was elected by the medical and

surgical staff as its physician for an indefinite period. He married Miss Harriet A. McGraw, December 13, 1882, by whom he has had three sons: Fred G., aged seven years; Herbert F., aged four years; and Robert D., aged two years. Mrs. Wood was the daughter of Alexander and Nancy McGraw, pioneers of Fayette county. He is now dead, but his wife resides in the old homestead. Dr. Wood is an honored member of the surgical society of the Kanawha valley, and has been a trustee of his school district ever since he attained his majority, an honor which few can boast of. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church, and after the death of his father he succeeded him as a steward of the society, which position he still holds. Although a republican Dr. Wood cast his first vote for John P. St. John.

Atherton M. Wooldredge, superintendent of the Black-Band Coal & Mining company, comes from an old Massachusetts family. His father John, the son of Thomas, who was born at Marblehead, Mass., of English parentage. In early life, he was engaged in the fisheries quite extensively, but later, became a shoe manufacturer. John was also born in Marblehead, and for many years was a prominent shoe manufacturer of Lynn, Mass. He now resides in California. His wife, Elizabeth Briggs Wooldredge, is now deceased. She was born in Marblehead. Atherton M. Wooldredge was born in 1851, in Marblehead, Mass. Until his twentieth year, he was engaged in acquiring an education, and was given all the advantages of the excellent schools to be found in that great educational state. Soon after leaving the Chauncy Hall school, of Boston, Mr. Wooldredge engaged in the manufacture of shoes at Lynn, which he continued for ten years. He then turned his attention to the railroad business, and in 1884, came to the Kanawha valley. For the first eleven months he occupied the position of assistant superintendent of the Black-Band Coal & Mining company, but at the expiration of that period, was promoted to his present office. Mr. Wooldredge is also superintendent of the Kanawha & Coal River railway. He has shown himself one worthy to be entrusted with great responsibilities, and is one of the most efficient mine superintendents in the state. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and his wife, a Baptist. He takes a deep interest in the political issues of the day, his political convictions being strongly republican. He cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes. Mr. Wooldredge, at present, resides at Spring Hill, Kanawha county, W. Va.

Frank Woodman is a native of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, where he was born September 26, 1846. His father was Cyrus Woodman, a native of Maine, and descended from one of the oldest families of Massachusetts of Puritan lineage. He was

reared in his native state and graduated from Bowdoin college. He was educated for the bar but abandoned the profession in early life and went west, where for many years he was interested in land speculation, his partner being C. C. Washburn, of Madison, ex-governor of the state of Wisconsin. About the close of the war, he returned to New England and located at Cambridge, Mass., where his death occurred in 1889, aged nearly seventy-five. In early life he married Miss Charlotte Flint of Maine, member of a well known family. The marriage took place in Illinois and was productive of six children, the living ones being: Mary, Frank, Walter and Edward. The mother is now seventy-six years of age and resides at Cambridge. The subject lived with his parents in Wisconsin until nine years of age, and then spent three years with the family in Germany and France, where he learned the languages of both those countries. At the age of sixteen he entered the Phillips Exeter academy and three years later became a student at Harvard college where he was graduated in 1869, with a degree of B. A. and subsequently took the degree of B. M. Later he studied civil engineering at the Cambridge Scientific school and for three years thereafter worked on railroads in the northwest in the line of his profession. In 1871-72, he visited Paris, and for one year studied civil engineering in the polytechnic school of that famous capital. While absent abroad, Mr. Woodman visited many portions of Europe. In 1875 he settled at Charleston, W. Va., where he has since remained. When he came to Charleston, he purchased the Kanawha Woolen Mills machine shop, at present operated by a stock company of which our subject is secretary and treasurer. He holds the same positions in the Charleston Gas Co., is superintendent and treasurer of the Water Co., treasurer of the Kanawha Brick Co., stockholder and director in the Roy Furniture Co., and the Citizens National bank, president of the Salt Sulphur Springs Co., of Monroe county, and secretary of the Newcastle Land & Improvement Co., at Charleston. In 1884, he married Miss Nannie, daughter of Dr. John Cotton of Charleston. They have two children, both daughters: Ashton F., and Charlotte.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

J. L. Beury, general manager of the William Beury Coal & Coke company, the largest mining company in the New River district, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and the son of Christian Beury, who emigrated from England to this country and settled in Pennsylvania, where for many years he was engaged in operating coal mines. J. L. is the second of seven living children. He has been engaged in the coal business thirty years, and has been

conspicuous in the West Virginia coal fields since 1871. He was the first to ship a carload of coal from New River. He came to to the New River district when it was a wilderness inhabited by none except wild beasts. He has opened up nearly all of the leading mines, such as the Iwinnimat, Fire Creek, Echo, Caperton and Hawksnest. The mines operated by William Beury, Cooper & Co., are the Echo and Caperton, both producers of heavy steam coal. This company ships about sixty per cent. of all the coal shipped from the New River district, amounting to about 100,000 tons annually. Mr. Beury was married in Pennsylvania, to Miss Julia A. Foulds, and soon after brought her to the wilds of the New River country. She was a girl of seventeen years of age, and left a comfortable home to follow her husband into the wilderness, being the first white woman to live in Iwinnimat. They lived in a little log cabin for about five years at that place, when the nearest railroad was at White Sulphur Springs. From there they went to Hawksnest, which was wild country also, where they could get provisions but once a month; from the latter place they removed to Ansted; thence to Caperton, and finally to Beury, where they now reside. Mr. Beury has accumulated an immense fortune, having 25,000 acres of valuable land beside his mine interest. Four children have grown up in their home, named: Thomas C., Henry B., Joseph E. and Daisy E. The substantial and elegant home, which this man and wife so richly deserve after their life of hardship and privation, is in striking contrast to the log cabin which they lived in.

Mr. W. A. Brazie, the talented editor of the *West Virginia Free Press*, published at Fayetteville, Fayette county, W. Va., was born in Fayette county, December 27, 1871. His father, H. W. Brazie, is a native of New York state, having first seen the light at Utica, May 18, 1831. His wife, Mrs. M. S. (Walker) Brazie, was born in Brownstown, Kanawha county, W. Va. They are of French and German descent, respectively. Mr. W. A. Brazie learned the printer's trade in Fayetteville, and has since been identified with the press of that portion of the state. He was made editor of the *Free Press* in February, 1890, and is the youngest editor in the state, if not in the country. His progress has been remarkable thus far, and it is needless to say that if no evil happen him his future career will be even more bright than his past has been. His paper is the official republican organ of the county, and is a well edited, comprehensive publication. The *Free Press* was established in 1878, under the name of the *Enterprise*, was subsequently changed to the *World* and in the course of time was given its present title.

E. W. Bridge, secretary of the Beechwood Coal & Coke Co., of Claremont, Fayette county, W. Va., was born in Augusta, Me., December 6, 1849, his parents being William and Eliza

(Perkins) Bridge, who are still living at the age of eighty-four and eighty-three years, respectively. The father is the son of Judge James Bridge, who was an early settler and prominent judge of the state of Maine, and the mother the daughter of George Perkins, a nephew of Gov. John Hancock, of Massachusetts. When E. W. Bridge was about seven years old, his parents moved to Boston, and he had the splendid educational advantages offered in the public and private schools of that city. He left Massachusetts to go to Pennsylvania in 1868, having accepted the position of manager of a coal company's store in the latter state. Since that time Mr. Bridge has been connected with coal mining in one capacity or another. He came to Caperton, W. Va., in 1880, and took charge of the office of William Beury, Cooper & Co., and acceptably filled that position until 1886, when he was tendered the secretaryship of the Beechwood Coal & Coke Co., which he accepted. Mr. Bridge was married at Shamokin, Penn., in the year 1883, to Miss Anna C. Kitchen, and they are the parents of three children: Samuel Haas, Helen R. and Lucy Perkins.

One of the older physicians of Fayette county is Dr. George H. Caperton, who for many years has been a successful physician. He is a native of Monroe county, W. Va., and was born there December 28, 1828. His academical training was obtained at the Virginia Military institute, where he graduated. Having decided to pursue a professional life he began the study of medicine in 1851, and was graduated from the medical college of the university of Pennsylvania in 1853, having taken a course of lectures at Richmond, Va., previous to his entering the university. During the war he was stationed in a military hospital for two years, having served in the ranks the first year of the war. August 23rd, 1854, was the date of his marriage to Miss Mary E. Henderson, a daughter of Walter and Mary E. (Holcombe) Henderson. Of the eight children born to them five are now living. One son, G. H., is the superintendent of the Fire Creek Coal and Coke company; Jane E., is the wife of Massey Warrick; Sarah P. married John P. Wales, and Florence and William G. Dr. Caperton came to Fire Creek in November, 1881, and he now has a practice confined principally to the coal and coke works of the town. He is a Mason, and he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. The parents of the above mentioned were Hugh and Jane (Erskine) Caperton. For seven years the grandmother was held a captive by the Shawnee Indians in Mercer county. She was a native of Virginia, was born August 2, 1786, died May 20, 1831. Hugh was born April 17, 1781, and died February 9, 1847, in Monroe county. He was a farmer and merchant, and during

his lifetime was a prominent and influential member of the community in which he lived.

Of the many enormous coal enterprises of the famous and fair Kanawha valley, the Carver Brothers' mines, near Coal Valley, figure very prominently, having a daily production of over 300 tons, and employing from eighty to a hundred men. The general manager of this prosperous concern is Aaron Carver, a nephew of the Carver Brothers. Mr. Carver was born near Minersville, Schuylkill county, Penn., May 9, 1861, the son of Worthy and Hannah (Williams) Carver, both natives of England, now residents of Nanticoke, Luzerne county, Penn. Their five children are all living. Mr. Carver in 1886 fulfilled the divine command by marrying Miss Anna L. Kent, of Virginia, a sketch of whose family will be found elsewhere in this work. Their home has been blessed by the advent of two children: Aaron K. and Julia. Mr. Carver is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge No. 74, of Coal Valley. In 1877 the Carver mines were first opened, and in 1887 Mr. Carver took the position of general manager, having then been with them since 1882. By his uniform courtesy and his evinced executive ability he has come to be one of the most popular mine managers in the Kanawha valley.

George W. Champ, a leading dealer in general merchandise, and also the proprietor of the Crescent Hotel, of Coal Valley, is the son of Sewell P. and Almeda (Eastwood) Champ. Sewell Champ was born in Craig county, Va. For many years he lived in the Kanawha valley, where he worked as a maker of salt fixtures. His later life was devoted to farming. He died in Kanawha county in 1866. His father was Christopher Champ, who was born in Botetourt county, Va.; his wife was of Irish descent, but he of French. Almeda (Eastwood) Champ was born in Kanawha county, and is now living in Charleston. George W. Champ, the principal of this biographical mention, was born in Kanawha county, Va., October 11, 1849. After receiving a fair common school education he worked as a plasterer for ten years, after which he embarked in the general mercantile business at Coal Valley in 1883. Mr. Champ has been twice married, his first wife being Jennie Cooper, of Fayette county, to whom he was united in marriage September 20, 1882. Carl Champ is the issue of this marriage. June 4, 1890, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Anna Allen, of Rockbridge county, Va. Mr. Champ is a member of Henrietta lodge of I. O. O. F., of Coal Valley, of which lodge he was a trustee for one year. Since February, 1890, he has been the proprietor of the Crescent Hotel, and has thus made a great success of it. Mrs. Champ is a consistent member of the Baptist church.

M. A. Cheney, the president and manager of the Stockton Lumber company, of Kanawha Falls, W. Va., is a native of Massachusetts, having been born in that state January 8, 1854. He was the oldest of three children born to Damon E. and Elizabeth Z. (Manard) Cheney, natives of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, respectively. The father is now living in Kanawha Falls and is the superintendent of the mill at Kanawha Falls. Mr. M. A. Cheney received his scholastic training in his native state. He came to Kanawha Falls May 5, 1880. Two years previous to his removal he was married to Miss Helen Tyrell, of Chicago, Ill. Her parents are John and Caroline E. Tyrell, now residing in Chicago. Clara M., John T., Damon L. and J. Burleigh, are the children that have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cheney. Mr. Cheney is a member of Montgomery lodge, No. 64, of the Masonic fraternity, of Kanawha Falls, and is a republican. The Stockton Lumber company is a large concern. Its capacity is enormous and the property consists of saw- and planing-mills at Kanawha Falls, and also a portable saw-mill on Bell creek, and nine miles of logging railroad, which mill and railroad is superintended by his brother, L. D. Cheney. Mr. Cheney has shown great ability and enterprise in his management of the business and doubtless has a very bright business career open before him.

The children born to Nehemiah and Catherine (Mankin) Daniel were: Jesse, Joel M., Robert H., Sarah H., William G., James H., and Nehemiah, now living, and Mary A., Nancy J., Massey E., Frances E., and Martha S., deceased. Nehemiah, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was born in Raleigh county, W. Va., February 27, 1848. His boyhood was passed in the common schools of the county, and his father dying when he was but four years of age, and his mother fourteen years, he was obliged to take care of himself at an early age. He first worked as a farm laborer. In 1880 he came to Fayette county, W. Va., and has since remained here, having engaged in the liquor business at Beury. In 1870 he was married to Miss Lizzie Evans, who died one year later. Miss Nellie Davis became his wife in 1873. Her death occurred in 1884. Jesse W. is the only living issue of the latter union. Mr. Daniel is a member of the I. O. O. F., Sewell lodge, No. 93. He has considerable interest in the Fayette Coal and Coke company, and has been successful in his enterprises generally.

John William Davis, one of the most efficient young physicians in the state, is the only child born to James L. and Deniza J. (Venable) Davis, natives of Albemarle and Bath counties, Va., respectively. They now reside in Kanawha county, W. Va., having moved there during the war. Mr. Davis was a salt manufacturer previous to the war. He was a captain in Gen. Pickett's

division of the Confederate army. Since the close of the Rebellion, he has been engaged in the mercantile business. His father, John Davis, was a native of Wales. John W. Davis was reared in Albemarle county, Va. In the year 1877, he was graduated from the university of Virginia, as a civil engineer. Two years later, he began the study of medicine, under Dr. J. T. Cotton and soon after, entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, and was graduated therefrom in 1881. After his graduation, Dr. Davis practiced his profession until 1887, when he went to Europe. After remaining there for two years he was made a member of M. R., C. S. E. At the expiration of this time, he returned to America and settled permanently in Coal valley. He is the resident physician for the mines of the Carver Brothers, the Union Coal company, the Mount Morris Coal company, the Kanawha Coal company, and Straughn & Company. March 20, 1888, he was married in London, England, to Miss Lillian Sykes, of South Kensington, London. Dr. Davis, during his comparatively short career, has received more than the ordinary honors bestowed on young professional men, and having had the degree of Ph. D., conferred on him in addition to his medical degrees. He is a member of the K. of P., the I. O. O. F., Olive Branch lodge, No. 38, of Brownstown, and also of the Cleveland lodge of Elks of Cleveland, Ohio.

Daniel G. Dent, one of the principal merchants of Fayette county, W. Va., was born in Boone county, Va., in 1856. His parents were W. M. and Eliza (Harless) Dent, the former of whom was born in Bedford county, Va., in 1831, and the latter in Boone county; she died in 1872. W. M. Dent came to the Kanawha valley in 1848, and until 1870 was engaged in boating on the Kanawha river. Daniel was the second of eight children. He was reared in Boone and Kanawha counties and received a good common school education. In 1875 he married Miss Sarah Ellen Goodwin, of Roanoke, Va. She is a daughter of Abner J. Goodwin. Their one child is, Onvil T. Mr. Dent settled in Coal valley in 1884, and for about five months was in the employ of M. T. Davis & Co., as a coal weigher. He then became the manager of the Union Coal company's store, in which capacity he served for one year. He then went to Cannelton and became the book-keeper and commissary for C. H. Strong & Son, government contractors at Mt. Carbon, W. Va., remaining there until 1886, when he entered the employ of the Great Kanawha Colliery company, as manager of their store. After the expiration of three years, Mr. Dent embarked in his present business enterprise at Coal Valley, and now has a large and increasing business. He is a trustee of the school district in which he resides.

Alexander W. Hamilton, the present incumbent of the office

of clerk of the circuit court of Fayette county, W. Va., and the candidate for re-election in the fall of 1890, was one of three children born to James B. and M. I. (Wood) Hamilton. The children are: William T., Bettie S. and Alexander W. The latter, the subject of this mention, was born June 2, 1856, in Fayette county. When fifteen years of age, having previously been engaged in obtaining an education in the common schools, he accepted a position as clerk in a general store at Mountain Grove. For seven years he was employed as a clerk and at the expiration of that time was made shipping clerk and weigh master for a coal company, which position he held for four years. Miss Rachel M. Jones, of Fayette county, became his wife in 1882, and has borne him two sons and one daughter, namely: Grace V., James C. and Edward S. In 1884 he was elected to his present honorable position and has discharged his duties to such good effect that the people have chosen him as a candidate for re-election at the next election. Since casting his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield, Mr. Hamilton has been an active and loyal member of the republican party, and is considered as one of its most valued constituents in the county." He is a member of Lafayette lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 57, of Tyrean Royal Arch chapter, No. 13, of Charleston, Kanawha commandery, No. 4, of Charleston, and is a Knight Templar. James B. Hamilton, father of the above, was born in Nicholas county, Va., and died October 3, 1864. He was a very skillful civil engineer. His father was Col. Thomas B. Hamilton, who was raised in Bath county, Va., and came to Fayette county before its organization. His father was a native of Scotland. M. I. (Wood) Hamilton, the wife of James B., was born in Fayette county, and still survives her husband.

One of the largest coal companies now in operation in the Kanawha valley is the Gauley Mountain Coal company, of Ansted, W. Va., which is composed of the following stockholders, viz.: George Bliss and Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, R. W. Montague, of White Sulphur, W. Va., and A. M. Hobson and William N. Page, of Virginia; William N. Page, president and general manager, and A. M. Hobson, assistant general manager, have been officers of this company since its organization, in September, 1889, when it was changed from what was known as the old Hawk's Nest Coal company to its present name (The Gauley Mountain Coal company). The present capacity of this mine is about 1,000 tons per day, which is proposed to be increased as rapidly as possible to meet the enormous demands for this particular coal; this property has all the Kanawha and New River coals, but the 14-foot steam vein is the only one now in active operation. This mine is connected with the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad's main line by a standard

gauge branch of four miles in length, and gives employment to about 200 men at present.

One of the leading young physicians and surgeons of Fayette county, W. Va., is Charley S. Hoover, M. D., the subject of this sketch. He came into this world in 1862, in the state of Virginia. His parents, John S. and Jane Wilson (Jeffries) Hoover, were both natives of the same state, Mrs. Hoover's father being William Franklin Jeffries, a prominent and wealthy gentleman of English descent. These parents had nine children, of which Charley was the sixth. He was reared in the Kanawha valley, and received his education at Shelton college, from which he was graduated B. A. He began the study of medicine under Dr. J. T. Cotton, of Charleston, and remained with him for two years, when he entered the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated there in 1882. During his course there he received considerable practice in the various hospitals of the city. He next entered the university of Maryland, and graduated therefrom in 1884. Since 1884 he has been located at Coal Valley, and has built up an exceptionally fine reputation and a good practice. He is regular physician for several mining companies, and is also surgeon for the C. & O. R. R. company. He is one of the most prominent Masons in the state, having taken all the degrees, and is one of the youngest men in the state who has reached that standard. He is a democrat, and cast his first vote for Cleveland.

Dr. Nicholas Johnson, M. D., was born in Louisa county, Va., July 26, 1839, his parents being Thomas and Martha (Winston) Johnson. The father was born in 1785, and died when Nicholas was but five years old. He was a farmer of Scotch-Irish descent, and a prominent man of his county. His wife was a native of Louisa county, having been born there in 1800; she died when her son was but twelve years of age. Left an orphan, his brother, Bickerton Johnson, was appointed his guardian. His education was obtained in the common schools at Hanover academy. He began reading medicine in 1857 at the Richmond Medical college, where he took four summer and two winter courses of lectures, and also half session at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, from which he seceded with 300 southern students, when John Brown was hung at Harper's Ferry. In 1861 he graduated from this institution (Richmond), and almost immediately after graduation enlisted in the Louisa county Blues, Thirteenth Virginia regiment of the Confederate army. He was a private for eighteen months, having been in the first battle of Manassas. Subsequently he was appointed assistant surgeon of the regiment and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war. He was under Stonewall Jackson in all of the principal battles of the Shenandoah valley. After the war, he returned home

penniless, his property having consisted of fifty slaves. Until 1871 he practiced his profession in his native county, but in the latter year came to West Virginia, and has lived at Powellton since 1886. February 9, 1876, he was joined in marriage to Miss Sally Langhorne, of Botetourt county, Va., by whom he has had six children: Agnes K., Linda W., Mary L., Thomas Lyle, Lewis P., and one daughter now dead. Mr. Johnson is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a member in Botetourt county, Va., in 1874. Dr. Johnson has served as a member of the board of health of Kanawha county, and is a member of the medical society of the Kanawha valley. He has achieved much during his professional career, and is regarded as one of the leading physicians of the county. His wife is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

William R. Johnson, the owner and operator of the Crescent Coal mines, tract of 473 acres, of Fayette county, W. Va., is a native of Chesterfield county, Va. Mr. Johnson commenced operating these mines in January, 1877, and so rapid has been the progress of this mammoth concern that he now employs from 200 to 225 men, mining about 400 tons of screened coal a day. He also owns sixty-two coke ovens with a capacity of about seventy tons daily. The Crescent mines consist of three different mines, of different qualities of coal, eagle, gas and block. The proprietor of them was the first operator to ship coal by barge on the Kanawha river, the event taking place April 5, 1888. The enterprise of this man is not satisfied, however, by the slow method of shipping his product by boat when railroad facilities can be obtained, and the coal and coke are put on the market as rapidly as possible. Mr. Thomas G. Bartlam is the efficient superintendent, and Mr. J. C. Grymes the book-keeper. Previous to engaging in the coal industry, Mr. Johnson was a contractor and civil engineer on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, and was the contractor and builder of the Big Bend tunnel, near Hinton, on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. This tunnel is one and a quarter miles in length.

Lester Keller, M. D., was born in Gallia county, Ohio, February 25, 1859, the son of Stephen and Lynia (Louks) Keller, natives of Ohio. The mother died December 31, 1888. The father is still living in Ohio where he has always been engaged in tilling the soil. He is a son of Abraham Keller, who was of German descent. Dr. Keller was raised in Gallia county, and there completed his schooling in the high school at Gallipolis. He chose the medical profession as his life work and began reading in 1879, with Dr. W. W. Mills, of Gallipolis. He shortly entered the Ohio Medical college, of Cincinnati, and was graduated from that institution in 1883. For nine months he was engaged in practicing at Gallipolis, but at the expiration of that time, in

1884, came to North Coalburg, Kanawha county, W. Va., and remained there for a year and a half. At this time he removed to Beury, Fayette county. He now has an extensive practice. June 16, 1883, Miss Mary Allen, daughter of Col. J. Allen, of Iron-ton, Ohio, became his wife. Dr. Keller is the vice-president of the State Medical society, having been elected in 1890, and is also a member of the Kanawha Medical and Surgical society, and is secretary of the Fayette county Medical society, and an active member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He is the local surgeon of the C. & O. R. R., and is on the staff of the Sheltering Arms hospital of Kanawha county. He and Dr. Vanden are physicians for William Beury, Cooper & Co., at Caperton and Echo, Central Coal and New River Coke companies. He is a prominent republican, being elected in 1890, over three opponents to the state legislature from Fayette county.

Charles H. Kent, book-keeper for the M. T. Davis Coal company, was born in Campbell county, Va., April 6, 1833, the son of George W. and Ann A. (Olliver) Kent, both natives of Charlotte county, Va. The father emigrated to St. Charles county, Mo., about 1830, he died there in 1833, about six months before the birth of his son, Charles H. Soon after his death his widow returned to Virginia, and is now residing at Lynchburg, at the age of seventy-eight years. Her father, Joseph Olliver, was a Revolutionary soldier. His wife was Ann Askew, who came from England with Lord Dunmore. Charles H., and his brother Robert L., a prominent lawyer of Lynchburg, who died in 1858, were the only children born to this marriage. Mr. Kent was educated in the common and high schools of his native town, and also attended the New London Academy. Soon after finishing his education he went to work at Yellow Branch, Va., and was engaged in business there for three years, after which he entered the employ of the Virginia & Tennessee R. R. After four years with the latter company he became their agent at Buford station, and was also made postmaster there. Having remained with the company for two years in this capacity he then accepted the position of book-keeper for I. and T. Steers, contractors on the C. & O. R. R. At the breaking out of the war he recruited 300 Irish soldiers for the Confederate army, then removed with his family to the old homestead, and there engaged as book-keeper for Thomas Steers, who operated the Cloverdale furnace, which made the iron for the Confederate government. In a short time he entered a company from his native county, under Capt. William Patterson. At Drury's Bluff they were engaged with all the gunboats there, when they made their attack on the fort. His company having been disbanded and distributed Mr. Kent was assigned to Capt. J. Hatlee Norton's company of heavy artillery, but this proving too monotonous he

obtained a transfer to Carpenter's battery, which was in active service in Louisa county, Va. This battery was in all the battles around Richmond, Spottsylvania Court House, at Lynchburg, and the Shenandoah valley, was with Gen. Early in his raid on Washington, and many other noted engagements. He was wounded at the battle of Winchester, December 19, 1864, and was compelled to be absent from his command for six months, but rejoined it early in the spring of 1865, and participated in the battle of Five Forks, Dinwiddie county, Va. Mr. Kent was married in 1853, to Miss Lucy W. Otey, a daughter of John B. and Angeline M. Otey, of Bedford county, Va. Robert O. and Anna L. are the children born of this happy union. Mr. and Mrs. Kent are members of the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, respectively.

The Beury Coal & Coke company, one of the big concerns of West Virginia, has for its general manager Mr. O. C. Kubach, a practical coal man who has had many years of experience and has used them well. Mr. Kubach is a native of Germany. He came to this country when sixteen years old and settled in Pennsylvania. He came to Stone Cliff, Fayette county, W. Va., in August, 1885, and immediately assumed the responsible position which he now fills. He is also a stockholder and secretary and treasurer of the company. Since 1869 he has been actively identified with coal mining, and has never given his attention to any other business. This mine was first opened in 1880 by J. H. Bramwell, the present company purchasing it five years later. They now own some 2,000 acres of coal land. Their mine has a daily production of 500 tons of the best quality of steam and coking coal, and also have sixty beehive coke ovens, with a monthly capacity of 1,700 tons. Mr. Kubach took Miss Clara M. Mowry in marriage in 1874. She died in May, 1885, leaving two children, Howard C. and Clara M., to mourn the loss of a loving mother. In September, 1888, Mr. Kubach was again married, Miss Betty A. Toland becoming his wife. Anita T. is the fruit of this union. Our subject is a member of Shamokin lodge, No. 255, F. & A. M., of Shamokin, Penn., and past master of that lodge, also a member of Shamokin chapter, No. 264, R. A. M., at Shamokin, Maysville commandery, No. 10, K. T., of Maysville, Ky., and also of Osiris Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wheeling, W. Va. He became identified with the National Guard of Pennsylvania in 1874, serving for some time as second lieutenant of Company D, Seventh regiment infantry. In July, 1875, he was commissioned by Gov. Hartranft adjutant of the regiment, which position he held until March, 1881, when he resigned.

Frank E. Lair, manager of the Mount Carlton Coal company's store at Powellton, W. Va., was born in Rockbridge

county, Va., June 9, 1859. John and Fannie (McGuffin) Lair, his parents, are also Virginians, and reside in Rockbridge county, where the former operates a farm, having formerly been a merchant. They had seven children, five sons and two daughters. Frank attended the common schools of Rockbridge county and remained with his parents until his eighteenth year, when he launched out into commercial life as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and liking the business has since made it his vocation. He removed to his present residence in 1889, and took charge of the Mount Carbon Coal company's store, which he has since managed, having given great satisfaction to all concerned. In 1884 he took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Bettie E. Bowling, of Allegheny county, Va., and they have had three children: Frank E., William B. and Harry. Mrs. Lair is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Lair is deputy postmaster of Mount Carbon. His first presidential vote was cast for Hancock, and he has since affiliated with the party which nominated him.

Charles Irvin Lewis, one of the oldest and best known physicians in the Kanawha valley, was born in Kanawha county, W. Va. (then Virginia), July 16, 1836. He was the eldest of two sons. His preliminary schooling was obtained in the public schools of the county, and he afterward became a student in the Virginia Military institute, in Rockbridge county, Va., which was then under the command of "Stonewall" Jackson. Jackson was one of the professors not in charge. Having decided to pursue the study of medicine with the intention of becoming a practicing physician, he obtained a place with Dr. W. D. Easley, in 1855, and commenced his medical studies, afterward reading with Dr. Thornton, of St. Albans. In 1858, he graduated from the Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, and in the fall of the same year, took up his residence at Cannelton, Va., where he remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion. At this time, he, by his own efforts, raised a company for the Confederate army, which was known as Company I, Eighth Virginia cavalry regiment. For the first six months he was in command, but was superseded by Tom Huddleson, who held the command but a short time, Huddleson being killed, when Mr. Lewis was re-instated, and served until the close of the war. He figured in several engagements in West Virginia, and East Tennessee, was in the battle of Cedar Creek, went with Gen. Early on his raid to Washington, and through it all conducted himself with faithfulness and bravery. At the close of the war he returned to Cannelton and continued in his practice there until 1884, when he moved to Kanawha Falls, and now resides there in retirement from his arduous labors, blessed with the comfort of a life, spent in usefulness and uprightness. Dr. Lewis is a member of the

Montgomery lodge, No. 64, of the Masonic order, and his political faith is founded on the tenets of the democratic party. Thomas A. and Mary (Stockton) Lewis, the parents of the above, were both Virginians. Thomas was born at Sweet Springs, Monroe county, Va., the son of Dr. Charles Lewis, who was also born in Monroe county. The latter was one of the leading physicians of the county, as well as one of the oldest. The Lewis family was originally of French extraction, but wandered away from their native land and became identified with Ireland and Portugal. The name in France was spelled Louis, and in Portugal was changed to Lewis. Thomas Lewis was the clerk of one of the first steamboats to ply on the Kanawha river, and for a number of years was engaged in the steam boat business. At one time was a deputy sheriff of Fayette county. His death occurred in Cannelton in 1880. His wife was Mary Stockton, who was born in Kanawha county. She died in 1877, mourned by a host of friends, as well as the sons who had lived to call her blessed.

David Edward Llewellyn, the efficient and successful general manager of the Mount Carbon Coal company (Limited), is a native of Wales. He was born in that country August 9th, 1863. His father was Mr. M. Llewellyn, a well-known mining engineer and colliery manager. Mr. D. E. Llewellyn was educated in the mining school of Wales, and at the age of twenty-one years, passed the difficult government examination, and qualified as a mining engineer, being granted a first-class certificate of competency in colliery management. Previous to his coming to America, he was connected with the Powell Duffeyn Steam Coal Collieries, at Aberdare. From the date of his arrival at Powellton on the 18th of January, 1889, Mr. Llewellyn acted in the capacity of assistant general manager until June 1st, of the same year, when he assumed the entire charge of the company's plant, and remained in that position until December, 1890, when he left to take over the general managership of the Thurmond Coal Company's mines, Thurmond, W. Va. Mr. Llewellyn's business ability and skill as a mining and civil engineer are undoubted. Since coming to this country he has but continued the wonderful success which characterized his every effort in the land of his nativity, and if life and health be spared him, he will, without doubt, become one of the leaders of his calling in the United States. Mr. Llewellyn is married and has one child, a beautiful little girl, named Gwladys Irene. Both Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn are communicants of the church of England.

Symington Macdonald, the general manager of the great Kanawha Colliery Co., is one of the most efficient coal operators of the Kanawha valley, and, although his residence in that region has been short, he is well and favorably known. Mr.

Macdonald was born and raised in Scotland, where he was born January 5, 1844. John and Eliza (Webster) Macdonald, his parents, died in their native land, aged respectively, eighty-two and seventy-nine years. Symington is one of ten children born to them. Having acquired a good education in the land of his nativity, Mr. MacDonald became interested in mining, and for a number of years was manager of various coal and iron mines in Scotland. In the course of time he went to New Caledonia and took charge of the New Caledonia Mines Co.'s mines. Remaining there in that capacity for three years he came to Mount Carbon, Fayette county, W. Va., and assumed the management of the Great Kanawha Colliery Co., with whom he has since been identified, having won golden opinions as to his executive ability and gentlemanly character. In 1886, the year of his removal to Mount Carbon, Mr. Macdonald was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth H. Fyfe, a Scotch lady. Three sons have been born to them, namely: Symington, George F. and Hew Webster. Mr. Macdonald is a member of the Mining Institute of Scotland, and he and his wife are members of the Scotch Presbyterian church.

George W. McVey, now deceased, was a son of Samuel McVey, who was a native of Scotland. He came to America when a young man, and in 1852 settled in Fayette county, Va., where he was engaged in working at his trade of a cooper until his death in 1855. George W. was born in Greenbrier county, Va., now W. Va. His death occurred July 27, 1889. He was a man of much prominence in his day, having held the office of county commissioner and was also a deputy sheriff of Greenbrier county. He came to Fayette county in 1852. His wife was Mary Morehead, who was born in Greenbrier county. She died in July, 1884, having been the mother of nine children, of whom George W., Jr., was the second. He was born in Greenbrier county, Va., May 21, 1843, and lived there until about eight years of age, when, with his parents, he came to Fayette county. The greater part of his education was received in his new home, and he has since remained in that county, where he has been identified with the business interests of the community for several years. He owns and operates a fine farm and in connection with this industry is engaged in mining in the state, having considerable coal property. In 1865 he was joined in marriage to Miss Eliza Smailes, of Fayette county. She died in 1872, leaving one daughter, the wife of James W. Masterson. Mr. McVey married for his second wife, in 1875, Miss Mattie Rogers, also a native of this county. Six children are the issue of this marriage: Elma, Elmo, James, Thomas, Dottie and Georgie M. Mrs. McVey was killed in a runaway accident July 24, 1889. Mr. McVey was elected sheriff of Fayette county in 1884, serving

one term. He was appointed deputy United States marshal by H. S. White, and is still serving. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., No. 57, of Fayetteville, Tyrean Royal Arch chapter, No. 13, and Kanawha commandery, No. 4. He is a member of the Shrine at Wheeling, and is a thirty-third degree Mason.

D. F. Mahood comes of an old Virginia family, both his parents were natives of that state and were the children of Virginians. His father, Thomas Mahood, the son of William, was a carpenter of Irish descent, he died in 1861. His wife was Malinda Wilmore; she died in 1880, at the home of her son D. F. Mahood, while visiting him. D. F. was one of seven children. Until about sixteen years of age he remained with his parents in Giles county, Va. At that time he came to West Virginia (then Virginia,) and attended school in Fayette county. After leaving school he became a clerk in a mercantile house at Fayetteville, and in 1866 began business for himself at Oak Hill. After four years he removed to Loop Creek and engaged in business there until 1884, when he established his present store at Mount Carbon, Fayette county. Although doing business at Mount Carbon, Mr. Mahood still resides at Loop Creek. During Cleveland's administration he served as postmaster of Mount Carbon. His energy and enterprise have served to build up a very good business, and he has come to be recognized as one of the leading citizens of the county. In 1867, Mr. Mahood married Miss Margaret Coleman, a native of Fayette county, by whom she has had one child, Ida. Mrs. Mahood is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. During the war of the rebellion, D. F. Mahood enlisted in Company I, Eighth Virginia regiment, as a private and served his cause long and faithfully. He was engaged in the battles of Knoxville, Jonesville, Fayetteville, Morristown and several other hotly contested engagements too numerous too mention here. He was taken prisoner seven miles below Lynchburg, Va., and was confined at Camp Chase for one year. His political convictions are democratic. His first presidential vote was cast for McClellan.

The Hon. John C. Montgomery is the son of James C. Montgomery, mention of whom is made elsewhere. Mr. Montgomery was born in Fayette county, Va., September 26, 1848. He has always resided in Coal Valley with the exception of three years during the war. Mr. Montgomery has erected the larger portion of the town of Coal Valley, and now has the finest hotel between Charleston and Richmond in course of construction. In 1878 he was elected to represent the people of Kanawha county in the state legislature, for two years he served as a justice of the peace of Cabing Creek district, and was president of the board of education of that district for four

years. He is an ardent and efficient member of the democratic party and cast his first vote for Horace Greely. July 4, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret J. Lykins, a daughter of Herod Lykins, of Fayette county. Peter Lykins, the grandfather of Herod Lykins, was the first settler at the mouth of Smithers creek, in the Kanawha valley. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are the parents of three children: Lawrence, Bertha and Blanche.

James W. Montgomery was born in Kanawha county, W. Va., April 9, 1846, his parents being James and Amanda (Brandon) Montgomery. James Montgomery was born in Fayette county, W. Va., his death occurred in 1880. He was one of the most prominent men in the state before its division, and represented Fayette and Raleigh counties in the state senate for three terms, and for two terms was sheriff of Fayette county. At the time of his death he owned nearly the entire town of Coal Valley. For two years during the Rebellion he was in the quartermaster's department of the Confederate army, but was obliged to withdraw on account of his age. His father was Henry Montgomery, one of the first settlers of the county of Fayette. Amanda (Brandon) Montgomery was a native of Kanawha county. She died about 1852, having been the mother of five sons and one daughter. James W. Montgomery received but a limited education on account of the existing war. For the past twenty years he has been engaged in the mercantile business at Coal Valley, and so well has he prospered that he is at present the proprietor of over 100 houses and lots in the town of Coal Valley, and practically owns one-half of the place. He does an immense business in his general store, besides taking an active part in several different enterprises. For twelve years past Mr. Montgomery has been the postmaster of Coal Valley, having been the first occupant of that office in the village. His first vote was cast for Seymour on the democratic ticket. On May 15, 1873, Miss Bettie M. Farley became his wife, and has borne him the following children: Lee, Charles, Helen, Alice and Florence (deceased). Mr. Montgomery's maternal great-grandfather was Benjamin Morris. In 1774 he built a frame dwelling in Coal Valley, the nails for which he conveyed by horseback from Alexandria, Va. It is still standing and is occupied.

John Nuttall, the proprietor and operator of the Nuttallburg Coal & Coke company, is an Englishman by birth, having come to this country in May, 1849, and settled on Staten Island, where he remained for seven years. In 1856 he removed to Center county, Penn., and after fourteen years' residence there came to Fayette county, W. Va. Since 1856 Mr. Nuttall has been extensively interested in coal mining. His first land purchase in West

Virginia, was made in 1870, and the first mine opened was four years subsequent. In July of the same year he shipped the first coal from New River valley. In 1882 the second mine was commenced, and the two properties now have a daily production of 400 tons of coal each. This coal is all heavy steam coal, and is always marketable at the best prices paid for that article. Three hundred and fifty men are employed. In addition to this valuable property Mr. Nuttall owns some 2,500 acres of the best coal land obtainable. He now resides in Nuttallburg with his family. This town was named in his honor, and is a monument to his enterprise and public spirit. Mrs. Nuttall's maiden name was Martha Blume. She is his third wife. By his first marriage Mr. Nuttall had four children, and by his second, one. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated into that order twenty years ago, while living in Center county, Penn.

J. E. Robins, M. D., comes from an old Pennsylvanian family, members of which have been prominently and honorably identified with the medical profession of that state for over half a century. Dr. Robins is a son of Harvey and Elizabeth (Haffley) Robins, Pennsylvanians. The father is descended from Puritan stock, while the mother was of German descent. Joseph Robins is the father of Harvey. He is still living Northumberland county, Penn., where he has practiced medicine for over fifty years. His three brothers, and three of his sons, were physicians, Harvey being the only one that did not take a profession. He is a speculator. The subject of this sketch first saw the light in Northumberland county, Penn., in 1861. He was reared and educated in his native county and there began the study of medicine under the direction of his uncle, Dr. Ed. Robins, with whom he remained for one and a half years. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical college in 1883, having taken three courses of lectures before entering college. Dr. Robins first practiced at Mount Carmel, where he remained until January, 1886. In the latter year he came to Claremont, Fayette county, W. Va., and has since made an enviable reputation as a physician. Judging from the past, his future career promises much. Dr. Robins is the regular physician for the Beechwood and Alaska Coal companies, and is also a member of the medical staff of the Sheltering Arms hospital of Kanawha county. He is a member of the medical society of Fayette county. In 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Knapp, an accomplished lady of Mason county, W. Va.

James J. Robinson, the well known lumberman and general merchant, and also proprietor of a saw-and planing-mill, of River-view, Fayette Co., W. Va., came to this state when but nine years

of age with his parents, his birthplace having been in Pennsylvania, and the date of his birth July 23, 1854. William and Rose (Kearney) Robinson, his parents, came from Ireland to the United States before James' birth and settled in Pennsylvania. James was the sixth of eight children. His first actual experience of the working world was had while employed in a round house at Parkersburg, W. Va. About the year 1877 he began to learn the lumber business, and so well was he pleased with it that he decided to follow that department of trade; accordingly, on July 10, 1882, having saved a little money by close economy, he started a saw-mill in Fayette county. His business rapidly increased, and on the 13th of January, 1887, he established a general merchandise and lumber business at Riverview. September 12, 1883, Mr. Robinson was joined in marriage to Miss Cathline Smith, a Virginian by birth, and they have two children, Roy and Houston. Mr. Robinson is strongly republican in his political views, having cast his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine. His energetic labor well directed by business like and enterprising methods, have made him a successful man. He is highly respected in the community in which he lives, not only for his financial success, but also for his uprightness of life.

L. B. Rupert, M. D., the son of Cyrus Alexander Rupert, M. D., one of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of the state, was born in Greenbrier county, W. Va., November 19, 1862. His father was born at Point Pleasant, Mason county, W. Va., and now lives in retirement at Rupert, Greenbrier county, W. Va., that town having been named in his honor. He is a graduate of the medical college at Charleston, S. C. His wife was Rachel McClung. Mrs. Rupert was born in Greenbrier county and is still living, having been the mother of seven sons and eight daughters, twelve of whom still survive. L. B. Rupert passed his boyhood in Greenbrier county, and was a regular attendant of the public schools. He completed his literary education at Concord, Mercer county, W. Va. Having studied medicine under the tutelage of his distinguished father for several years he entered the Louisville Medical college, of Kentucky, and was graduated therefrom in 1886. His first experience as a practitioner was had at Caperton, W. Va., where he remained from March to July of 1886. He then took up his residence at Nuttallburg, and has since met with much success. He is the surgeon for the Nuttallburg Coke & Coal company, and has an extended practice. In 1887 he married Miss M. E. Carpenter, of Augusta, Ga. John Albert Broadus and Mary Emily are the children of this happy union. Dr. Rupert is a member of the Fayette county and state medical societies and is a Good Templar. He and his wife are communicants of the Baptist church, and are leaders in benevolent works.

Rufus French Sarver, a prosperous merchant of Mount Carbon, Fayette county, W. Va., is the oldest of eleven children born to George Harris and Harriet (Kemper) Sarver, both natives of Giles county, Va. The father is a blacksmith by trade, but for the past few years has been engaged in agriculture near Charleston, W. Va. The mother died in February, 1890. Rufus Sarver was born in Giles county, W. Va., April 16, 1851, and there acquired a portion of his schooling. While yet a child he removed with his parents to Craig county, Va., and thence to Mercer county, and from there to Boone county, where they remained until 1864, when they took up their residence in Kanawha county, and have since lived there, with the exception of a short time spent in Jackson county. Mr. Rufus French Sarver began the active affairs of life by working at various things, finally becoming a coal miner in the summer of 1873. He first became a miner at Blacksburg and worked there until 1875, when he removed to Coal Valley, W. Va., and was elected magistrate to fill an unexpired term of two years, and at the end of that period was re-elected for four years, meanwhile he continued to work in the mines. In the summer of 1885, he embarked in the general mercantile trade at Mount Carbon, W. Va., and has continued with such success that he now owns and operates a well stocked store, handling general merchandise and all kinds of miner's supplies. In 1878, he married Miss Nannie W. Martin, who was born in Nicholas county, W. Va., November 9, 1857. She died January 31, 1880, and on December 25, 1881, he married Miss Mary E. Rippetoe, also a native of Nicholas county, by whom he had the following children: Alice E., Edna M., Rufus F. and Fannie E. Mr. Sarver is a Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 74, of Coal valley, he is a republican, and cast his first vote for Grant. Mrs. Sarver is a Baptist.

Leo Schaffer, senior member of the firm of Schaffer, Morgan & Co., the leading and most enterprising merchants of the thriving town of Sewell, Fayette county, W. Va., is an Austrian by birth, having come into this world in that country June 24, 1860. Six children were born to his parents, William and Terisia Schaffer, of which he was the youngest. Both his father and mother are now deceased. Mr. Schaffer has always been engaged in the mercantile business, having been in business in his native land for eight years prior to his seeking a new home in America. He arrived in the United States in 1888, and in May, 1890, the firm of Schaffer, Morgan & Co. succeeded A. Middleburg in the largest mercantile business of Sewell. Mr. Schaffer is the managing partner of the concern, Mr. David Morgan and Joseph Hall only being represented by their capital. He has rapidly adapted himself to the ways of the new country and already has a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His success in trade

has been marked by characteristic enterprise and uprightness. Mr. Schaffer is a prominent member of the K. of P., New River lodge, No. 38, of Sewell, and is K. of R. and S. of his lodge, and also a member of the Grand lodge. He is a lieutenant of the Uniformed Rank of New River division, No. 7, and was largely instrumental in its organization. Although his residence here has been short, he is recognized as an influential and useful citizen. Messrs. Morgan & Hall are engaged in the mining business. Mr. Morgan was born at Wales (England), and Mr. Hall in the state of Ohio. Mr. C. O. Coder is connected with the firm as confidential man; he was born at Marysville, Ohio, and is esteemed amongst his fellow citizens at Sewell; he is captain of the Uniform Rank, division No. 7, K. of P., at Sewell.

Ballard R. Smith, M. D., a promising young physician and surgeon of Rush Run, Fayette county, W. Va., first saw the light in Hanover county, Va., November 4, 1860, his parents being John Ballard and Maria L. (Rouzie) Smith, Virginians, who are now residents of Augusta county. Dr. Smith took a special literary course at Washington & Lee university, Lexington, and began the study of medicine in 1879, with Dr. E. J. Rouzie, of Hanover county, Va., with whom he remained for one year, after which he took one course of medical lectures at the University of Virginia, and, in 1882, was graduated from the University of Maryland, Baltimore. After graduation Dr. Smith had the advantage of practice in a hospital. He settled in Rush Run in May, 1889, having received the appointment as physician to the Rush Run Coal & Coke company. He is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, and also of the Fayette County Medical society. His marriage to Miss Jessie C. Keesee was solemnized in 1883. Mrs. Smith is a native of Richmond, Va. They are the parents of two children, Miriam Erle, and an infant son. Dr. Smith is a member of the Masonic order, of Greenville lodge, No. 111, A. F. & A. M., and his wife is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. While residing in Greenville Dr. Smith was a member of the town council for some time. He is recognized as a leading citizen of Rush Run, and is well launched on a successful career.

William Thompson, who is the superintendent of the Eagle Coal & Coke works, is a native of Scotland, where his birth took place in 1843, he being one of five children born to John and Catherine (Hogg) Thompson. In 1864 he married Miss Agnes Lawson, and the union resulted in the birth of eight children, of whom six (two boys and four girls) are still living. Mr. Thompson has been engaged in mining for several years. In 1870 he came to the United States and located at Brazil, Ind., where for a time he was underground manager for the Western Iron & Coal Co., situated at Knightsville, Ind. Later he occu-

pied the same position in the employ of the Watson Coal Co., with headquarters in the same district. He next moved to Jackson county, where he was made general manager of the Drew & Wasson Coal Co., for two years. In the year 1884 he came to the state of West Virginia and accepted the position of superintendent of the Eagle Coal & Coke works in Fayette county, under the general management of William Wyant, the proprietor. In politics Mr. Thompson is a republican, and cast his first vote for Gen. Grant. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his party. He is a member of the Masonic order, to which he has belonged since 1871, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F., which he joined in 1880. Mr. Thompson and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is an able business man, possessing a wide experience in the mining business.

Richard Tyree was born near Richmond, Va., and came to Greenbrier county at an early date, his father having been one of the original settlers of old Virginia. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. Richard raised five sons, as follows: Francis, William, John, Samuel and George. Richard died in Fayette county, Va. William Tyree, one of the sons, was a farmer of Fayette county. He was twice married, his first wife being Rebecca McClung, who bore him two sons and one daughter; his second wife, Sarah C. McClung, bore him but one child, a son. William and both wives were natives of Greenbrier county, Va. The former died in 1885, and the mother while her oldest son was yet a child. This son is W. A. Tyree, M. D., a leading physician of Fayette county, W. Va., and the principal of this biographical mention. Dr. Tyree was born in Fayette county, August 18, 1837. He was given a common schooling in his early youth and later was sent to an academy, where he completed his literary education. He first began the study of medicine in 1857, with Dr. John J. Stites, of Fayetteville, and subsequently was graduated from the medical department of the University of Virginia, in 1867. On the 5th of April, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-second Virginia regiment, of the Confederate army, as a lieutenant, and served with faithfulness and valor until he was severely wounded in the left lung, November 6, 1863, which incapacitated him for further service. Among the battles in which he fought are the battles of Droop Mountain, first battle of the Kanawha valley, battle of Lewisburg, White Sulphur, Parisburg and Beverly, from which it will be seen that he was confined to the lines of West Virginia. In 1868 he married Miss M. J. Houston, of La Salle county, Ill., a daughter of John Q. A. Houston, a minister of the Campbellite church. Two sons and two daughters are the issue of this happy union: Hellen G., Eurice V., William F. and Paul A. From 1867 to 1878 Dr. Tyree resided in Dewitt county, Illinois, moving from there to Texas, where he

remained until 1881, when he returned home and has since resided in Thurmond, Fayette county, W. Va., where he has a large practice. He is a member of the Fayette County Medical society, was a member of the State Medical society of Illinois, while a resident of that state, and is also a communicant of the Presbyterian church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, she having joined that church in 1879, while residing in Texas.

One of the most successful of the younger physicians of Fayette county, W. Va., is George W. Vanden, M. D., an Ohioan by birth, Gallipolis, Gallia county, being the place of his nativity, and November 27, 1863, the date of his birth. He is the second of three sons born to James and Esther (Andrews) Vanden, who still reside at Gallipolis, Ohio, where the father was engaged for many years in the carriage manufacturing business, under the firm name of James Vanden & Son. About two years ago he retired from the active affairs of life, his sons, H. J. & E. W. Vanden, then assuming the business of hardware and agricultural implements, under the firm name of H. J. Vanden & Co. Doctor Vanden's grandfather, Joseph Vanden Bemden, came to this country with his father from Holland, when four years of age, and was one of the early settlers of Gallipolis, being intimate with Daniel Boone and Simon Girty. Dr. Vanden was given excellent educational advantages and improved them. He was graduated from the Gallipolis high school, June 3, 1881, and from the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, on March 10, 1886. Since that time he has been actively and successfully engaged in the profession that he so wisely chose as his life vocation. He first located at Peabody, Kanawha Co., W. Va., but at the expiration of a year removed to Caperton, Fayette county, where he still continues to reside. He was married November 27, 1888, to Miss Addie Allen, daughter of the late Colonel James Allen, of Ironton, Ohio. Mrs. Vanden is a communicant of the Episcopal church. On January 1, 1890, he formed a partnership with Dr. Lester Keller, of Beury, W. Va., the firm assuming charge of the practice at the extensive collieries and coke plants of William Beury, Cooper & Co., at Beury and Caperton, the Central Coal company at Central, and the New River Coke company at Caperton, and doing a great amount of surgical work, from the accidents in the mines and on the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, on the main line of which the above named works are situated. Doctor Vanden holds the office of coroner of Fayette county, and is a member of the medical and surgical staff of the Sheltering Arms hospital of Kanawha county. He is a member of the Fayette County Medical society, the Medical and Surgical society of the Kanawha valley, and of the West Virginia State Medical society, and was recently appointed as a delegate from the latter

organization to the American Medical association, which meets in Washington, D. C., in 1891. He is a member of Longdale lodge, No. 14, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is K. of R. & S., and M. of F. of New River lodge, No. 38, Knights of Pythias.

The mining of coal being one the greatest industries of the state of West Virginia, the men who have made this great enterprise successful are among the chief benefactors of the state. One of the largest coal companies is the Wyant Coal and Coke company, of which Mr. William Wyant is president and principal stockholder. This company operates the Eagle and Diamond mines, situated at Eagle, Fayette county, W. Va. Mr. Wyant is of German parentage, his parents, Valentine and Barbara Wyant, having been born in Germany. The father came to this country when eleven years of age, and the mother when sixteen. They settled in Pennsylvania, and it was in that state that William first saw the light. Valentine was a merchant, and his son followed in his footsteps until his twenty-eighth year. Since that time he has been engaged in mining. The diamond mine was purchased by him in 1884, and was opened in 1889. This produces a very fine grade of gas coal. The Eagle mine was first opened in 1877. The capacity of both mines is 500 tons daily. In connection with these mines fifty-four coke ovens are operated with a daily capacity of over eighty tons. From 350 to 400 men are employed. In addition to this concern Mr. Wyant is also a large stockholder in the St. Clair company, of which Thomas Wharton is secretary. Mr. Wyant has accumulated a large fortune by his industry and ability, having personal property in McKeesport, Pa., valued at over \$75,000. The store operated by the Wyant Coal company is another source of great revenue, it doing an annual business of over \$60,000. All of the productions of the mines is carried to the market by rail, the slower method of transporting by river not having found favor in the eyes of this energetic man. Mr. Wyant has a wife and three children. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John C. Wysor is one of thirteen children born to George W. and Margaret A. (Miller) Wysor, both natives of Virginia. George W. Wysor was born and always lived in Pulaski county, Va., where he died October 1, 1883. He was the son of Henry Wysor. He (Henry Wysor) was a farmer and a breeder of blooded cattle, and exhibited an ox weighing 3300 pounds at the Philadelphia fair. He was a soldier in the Mexican war. George W. was also a farmer and stock-raiser. The mother still resides in Pulaski county. John C. was born in the latter county, May 12, 1854. Having acquired a thorough schooling he, in 1874, began the study of medicine with Dr. John L. Stearnes, of Dublin, Va., and two years later entered the college of Physicians and Sur-

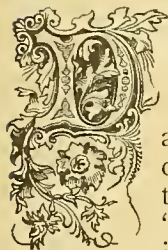
geons at Baltimore, from which he graduated in 1878. He first located at Christiansburg Depot, Montgomery county, Va., but subsequently removed to Brownsdale, Minn., and remained there two years, after which he returned to Montgomery county and for nearly two years practiced at Radford. At the expiration of that time Dr. Wysor located at Kanawha Falls, and thence moved to Coal valley. He arrived in the latter place April 3rd, 1882, and the following day formed a partnership with Dr. J. M. Laird, which partnership still exists. Dr. Wysor has achieved much in the comparatively short time of his residence in Fayette county, and already has an enviable reputation for skill in his profession. August 27, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Pugh, daughter of William and Fannie (Farley) Pugh, of Buckingham county, Va. Three children have been born to them: Julia Bentley, Frank Laird and Alice Margaret. Dr. Wysor is a member of the Medical society, of West Virginia, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Presbyterian church. He is a democrat.



CHAPTER XX.

BY A. L. KNIGHT.

MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE KANAWHA VALLEY FROM 1790 TO 1890 — EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF FEVERS — OLD-TIME DOCTORS AND THEIR METHODS — DISEASES PECULIAR TO THE FIRST SETTLERS — MEDICAL WRITERS ABROAD — INFLUENCE ON THE AMERICAN PRACTITIONER — LIST OF COMPLAINTS IN THE VALLEY SCIENTIFICALLY DEFINED — MEASLES, MUMPS, "KIDNEY TROUBLES," AND OTHER EVILS FLESH IS HEIR TO — CHOLERA AND ITS RAVAGES — IMPROVEMENT IN MEDICAL TREATMENT — HOW THEY USED TO BLEED 'EM — CALOMEL AND JALAP — SUPREMACY OF THE LANCET — THE "ROOT AND YARB" DOCTOR — HE "SNEEZED" HER — PERIPATETIC PHYSICIANS AND THE INEVITABLE SADDLE-BAGS — DESCRIPTION OF A LONG NIGHT RIDE — FORDING MILL CREEK BY MOONLIGHT — PEN PORTRAITS OF OLD-TIMERS — THE HARVEYS, PUTNEYS AND OTHERS.



R. JOHN EBERLE, who wrote a treatise on the practice of medicine in the early part of the present century, and who at the time was accepted as good authority, said that "the history of practical medicine consists of little else than a review of the doctrines concerning the nature and treatment of fevers." "If we except," says Van Swieten, "those who perish by a violent death and such as are extinguished by mere old age, and which are indeed few, almost all the rest die either of fever or of diseases accompanied with fever."

We read in Pliny with what fear and trembling the Romans endeavored to have this universal disease, fever, appeased by their supplications in the temple of Fanum, and hence perhaps it is that fevers are called diseases by Hesiod, and that Horace calls all diseases fevers, when they rushed out of the box of Pandora.

*"Post ignem ætherea domo
Subductum, Macies et nova februm
Terris in cubuit cohors."*

About the middle of the eighteenth century or perhaps a little earlier, the medical profession of America began to regard fever more as a symptom of diseased action, than as a *causus morbi*.

But the nature of the supposed morbid influences causing fevers, and many other diseases, at the advent to the Kanawha valley, of its pioneer physicians about the beginning of the present century, was still in a state of disputation in medical text-books then in use, and the outward manifestations as langor, loss of appetite, chills, increasing temperature, quickened circulation, nausea, coated tongue, wakefulness and delirium, with general functional derangement, lasting from one to six weeks, were regarded both by physicians and laity as some form of fever; and by the number and intensity of these signs its class was determined and treated. Perhaps it is proper to say that a pretty fair classification of diseases was found in the medical literature of that period, since much of the nomenclature then in vogue is still retained. It is safe to say that fevers were the most prevalent disease of the valley for the first half of the nineteenth century. They were divided somewhat with reference to some supposed causes, and the foregoing symptoms. Paludal or malarious fevers were subdivided into intermittent, remittent and bilious continued. Their symptoms being so characteristic, the laity generally recognized and often successfully treated them, except the form called "bilious continued," which bordered so closely upon another division of fever regarded as idiopathic or simple continued, that it was generally referred to the diagnostic acumen of the nearest physician who (although in the neighborhood) resided anywhere from two to thirty miles distant. Next in the order of frequency, though not in gravity, was fever of inflammation or in common parlance, inflammatory fevers. Under this head were included pleurisy, pneumonia or lung fever, inflammatory rheumatism, and that form of dysentery when the lower bowels only were inflamed.

Of still less frequency were the so-called idiopathic or continued fevers, designated as winter fevers, though appearing sporadically at all seasons of the year, and described by some German and French writers under the name of gastro-enteric fever, by which was meant an inflammatory condition of the entire alimentary canal. This form of fever was the *probum magnum* of the medical profession down to the first third of the present century.

Its cause rested upon unsatisfactory, vague and various theories, promulgated from every quarter of the civilized world. Some authors contended with much plausibility that it was due to cold, exposure, violent exertion and improper diet. Others (the humorists) insisted that the blood was primarily affected by some remote toxic influence, and hence the starting point of the disease; that the febrile phenomena, together with the irritation, sub-inflammation and inflammation of the stomach and bowels, dry, fissured tongue, scanty urine and delirium were but conse-

quential. For thirty odd years these conflicting theories swayed medical thought, and of course the few practitioners of the valley took and were guided by such doctrines as were taught in their medical schools and text-books. Fortunately this form of fever is rare in all newly settled places.

Later the nasology of this fever was changed and described under the name of synochal (from the Greek *syn* and *ochō* to hold or continue), and was divided by certain differential symptoms into synochus, synocha and typhus, according to the degree of nervous prostration; the first being regarded as inflammatory, which as the inflammation subsided might or might not degenerate into the second form. The third was supposed to be caused by some additional influences.

The medical reader will doubtless not fail to recognize in the foregoing class of continued fevers those of the present time under the generic term of zymotic or fermentative fevers, such as gastric, gastro-enteric, typhoid and typhus. Though a typical case of the latter (typhus) perhaps has never been seen in the valley. The writer concludes by way of parenthesis, that they were nothing other than our present fevers modified by malarial influence which abounds in all newly settled land. Some of our modern writers entertain the same idea, and go so far as to give the specific name of typho-malarial to one of our zymotic fevers. But the writer does not assent to this complicated form of fever in those cases occurring in the winter season.

Among the principal teachers and writers of medicine and surgery from the middle of the eighteenth to the first half of the present century who influenced the practice in this country, we have space only for their names. Dr. Erasmus Darwin, father of Charles Darwin, the scientist and naturalist; Priestley, Cavenish, Sydenham, William, Charles Wells and John Forbes, of England; William Stokes, of Dublin; James Gregory and John Abercrombie, of Edinburgh; Robert and James Graves, the two Hunters and Wilken, should have been mentioned as Englishmen; James Skoda and Rokitansky, of Vienna, and Lavoisier, of France. Some of these, the younger Hunter and Rokitansky, made vast strides in their studies of pathology or morbid anatomy, toward rational medication, but from all of them, including the renowned Cullen, of Edinburgh, our American medical writers drew their inspiration, their voices and medical treatises being familiar to many of them. Besides, the libraries of the earliest physicians of the valley were generally well filled with the productions of European medical authors, and were added to from American publications as they appeared. There were no specialists in the valley till within the past few years. For the first sixty years of this century, the doctor of medicine, was surgeon, obstetrician, aurist,

oculist and even dentist, as far as extracting teeth. Other specialties were not thought of until within the last decade.

Contagious diseases were very rare prior to 1860, so much so that a majority of the population, even many of the adults and elderly persons, had never contracted measles; and only a few sporadic cases of variola or small pox had been reported before that date, notwithstanding a large portion of the inhabitants were unprotected by vaccination. Since then there have been two or three hundred cases appearing in different parts of the valley. Varicella, or chicken pox, was more frequent than measles during the early settlements but has grown more and more rare. Scarletina, or scarlet fever, was even at the first settlements divided into scarlet rash, scarlatina simplex, and scarlatina gravior. The two former appeared endemically every three to seven, the latter from seven to ten, and sometimes fifteen years, and for the past thirty years some localities have been scourged as often as every five or six years, with the grave or malignant form of the disease. Tonsilitis, or inflammation of the tonsils, was frequent along the marshy and malarious bottoms of the rivers and creeks, in autumn and spring. The disease was known as quincy. It was not, however, confined to the bottom land and gradually became less frequent with the decline of the potency of malaria.

Diphtheria was not recognized under that name in any part of the valley prior to 1850, though it doubtless was seen twenty or thirty years earlier, and known as putrid sore throat, which is the more probable because that form of throat disease was highly contagious. Membranous croup which generally went by the name of bold hives, was not very prevalent in the early history of Kanawha, but pseudo croup, or false croup, a species of asthma in childhood, was quite common.

The valley people as a whole were hardy, and in the early part of their history phthisis, pulmonalis or consumption was scarcely known. Later, the ratio of deaths from that disease to deaths from all causes was perhaps not over one in thirty, but it has gradually increased its ratio to one in ten. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the mortality among children under five years of age, by hygienic progress has been growing less. There is an apparent increase of consumption by taking our data from the ratio of deaths. But since it is well known that consumption is nearly always fatal, while other diseases are becoming, from improved medical treatment, less fatal, this is further proof that the ratio of deaths is not a safe guide in estimating the increased or decreased frequency of any given disease. Cynanche parotidea, or mumps, was not considered a disease of much importance, and therefore we have no data from which to estimate its frequency. Whilst it is classed as a con-

tagious disease it is only transmissible at certain stages of the disease. When it has passed the febrile stage, only those very susceptible are obnoxious to it, and hence many persons exposed to mumps time after time, may escape the disease. The same may be said of partussis or whooping-cough, that is with reference to the gravity of the disease, though it has been, when complicated with summer diarrhoea or bronchial inflammation, frequently fatal. In those of a strumous or scrofulous constitution, it often resulted in a form of asthma, more frequently in bronchitis, an inflammation of the air passages to the lungs, and which are about as unremediable as consumption, though the victim of either of the former conditions has a much longer prospective lease of life, than in the latter. From the fact that none of the physicians of the valley, in its early history, registered their cases, we have no means of knowing how often this section has been visited by this spasmodic cough. It must have been but casual, for fifty years ago adults, after twenty-five and forty years of age was known to have had it. Roetheln or German measles were not of very frequent occurrence; at least the disease was not recognized by that name until about the middle of the present century, dermatologists, prior to that time, placing it in another class, skin disease.

Not over one in a thousand of the population has been afflicted with periostitis, or inflammation of the white fibrous tissue or membrane, the immediate covering of the bones of the body, and perhaps not more than one in 2,000 with exostosis, a disease of the bone structures, which induces swelling of the immediate integuments, covering them, without the usual sign, (redness), and which was called by physicians and laity for many years "white swelling." They applied the same appellation to another quite different disease, now known as phlegmasia dolens, or "milk leg," of the lying-in woman. Comparatively few cases of the latter grave disease have been seen in the valley. It is meant by this assertion that not over one in 10,000 accouchments, occurs. But having no statistics of the above disease for the valley, its ratio to births, is assumed from those given in one or two limited localities. Puerperal fever, or fever of child-bed, was seldom met with in the first half of the present century. Since then it has been more frequent, and was in 18051-52, to some extent epidemic, and again in 1865-66 was endemic in Mason county. It is worthy of remark that although erysipelas had appeared at various times prior to those dates, it was decidedly more frequent, and synchronous with attacks of puerperal fever. So remarkable was this fact that some medical writers (contributors to our medical periodicals), attempted to establish theoretically a common cause for the two diseases. This idea, however, has been exploded, by the microscopist, notwithstanding clinical ex-

17—B.

perience seems to favor it. But, as it is proposed to give the history only of diseases of the valley for the past century it would be a digression to theorize on their nature and causes.

Functional diseases, or diseases confined to any special organ of the body, either idiopathic or as a sequence of other diseases, may be properly grouped and named by the appellations they bore in the early history of the valley, as the liver, kidney, spleen, heart, stomach, eye, ear, brain, etc. All of these, when not marked by evidence of inflammation, were designated by the physicians, as liver complaint, kidney trouble, heart disease, enlarged spleen, stomach trouble, defective eyes, deafness, mental derangement, etc., whilst the laity would generally say that the liver, kidneys, etc., "were out of whack." Both were right in a certain sense, but not up to present diagnostications. The above derangements were not more common than at the present day. Neurasthenia, or debility of the nerves, as well as paralysis, were extremely rare, unless we include under the former hypochondria and hysteria, of which the charming Great Kanawha valley had its reasonable share. Carcinoma, a name which includes three species of cancer, was about as frequent here as in other portions of the country, though to determine its statistics are wanting. Those diseases which become constitutional after their inception, the name of which is purposely withheld, were unknown to the people of the valley prior to 1820. From that date, or perhaps somewhat earlier, the product of the salt furnaces was transported to the larger cities on the banks of the Ohio river, in flat-boats, the crews of which brought back, in addition to a part of their wages, this confidential and loathsome disease. However, this does not apply to the crews as a whole, but to a casual one among them, and we are happy to state that the disease did not attack many, if it did any, of the other classes of society, and therefore, rural districts have been and are at the present, almost exempt from this properly dreaded malady.

Dysentery, summer diarrhoeas of children, less frequently of adults, and cholera infantum were, as is common to newly settled places, very prevalent and often fatal. First when appearing in autumn or epidemically, which was on an average of every seven or eight years. The second being so in very elderly persons, and in the form of cholera morbus in the middle-aged, though less so than the first. Cholera infantum, prior to 1860, was generally fatal, and prevailed annually.

The epidemics of the valley were: First: Very grave and fatal form of fever between the years of 1813-14, with such anomalous symptoms that physicians were at a loss what to call the disease. From information obtained from eye witnesses fully fifty per cent. of those attacked died. Second: An epidemic of influenza, to which many succumbed. The fatal cases were gen

erally ushered in with a severe chill, the surface of the body becoming cold, and the patient often dying before reaction was established, from which fact the people designated the disease as, "cold plague." This was in 1832. Third: In the following year was the first visitation of Asiatic cholera to the valley; beginning in the Kanawha salines, doubtless brought there by the river men in commerce with cities on the Ohio. It again appeared in 1848-9, from which the valley suffered throughout its entire extent; and three years later, in 1851-2, it prevailed in various localities within the valley, though many thought it a continuation of the disease of 1848. And again in 1866 with a less death rate; perhaps not over twenty per cent. of the cases. This was the last epidemic scourge of this dread disease in the country, though a few sporadic cases were reported in 1872-3 without sufficient evidence, however, and were most probably grave cases of American or cholera morbus.

The treatment of disease underwent but little change from the first to the middle of the nineteenth century. From then it began to be modified and was gradually changed to that of the present time. Hence, remarks upon general practice must be understood to apply to treatment and remedies prior to 1850. Nor is there space in this chapter to give in detail the treatment of the various diseases heretofore mentioned. It is deemed sufficient to merely mention the plans and remedial agents then in use, which are at present almost discarded, and when resorted to now-a-days are not used to the extent that they were during that period. Thus, the lancet, scarificator, cupping-glasses, leaches, calomel, tartar-emetic, jalap, ipecacuana, Peruvian bark, Indian hemp, belladonna, aconite and opium, constituted the sheet-anchor of a doctor's armamentarium for the first half of the present century. To this list should have been added blisters and clysters. We are not to infer, however, from this list that they did not have an extensive materia medica. On the contrary they had thousands of remedial or medicinal agents which were classified about 100 years ago by M. Barbier, as follows:

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| 1. Tonics; | 4. Emollients; | 7. Narcotics; |
| 2. Excitants; | 5. Emetics; | 8. Purgatives; |
| 3. Diffusibles; | 6. Temperants; | 9. Laxatives; |
| | 10. Incertæ Sedis. | |

This classification was extended by subdivisions some time after by Dr. A. T. Thompson, which was succeeded by that of Dr. Pereira and was in use till about 1850. At the latter date Dr. Robley Dunglison made a classification which has been adhered to by most of the regular physicians down to the present, notwithstanding the introduction of a great variety of new remedies and the consequent changes in modes of treatment within the past decade.

In contrasting the methods of treatment of the early physicians, with that of those of the latter half of the present century, it is proper to state the aims and mostly the ends reached were precisely the same, though differing so widely in their methods. Nor have there been such pathical changes in the character of most diseases of the valley during the past ninety years as to demand newer and improved methods of treatment. We must then look for other causes in the gradual changes in the methods of the physicians of the different periods. Thus from the continual observations of pathologists, the pathogenic elements of disease become gradually better understood, and hence hygienic and preventive means, curtailed very much the great abuse of medicinal agents, especially that of heroic and often drastic medication.

Again, symptoms of disease have been so closely scrutinized, that those becoming gradually recognized as common to all diseases, little by little lose their importance, so that physicians of the present day generally withhold their diagnosis until one or more pathognomic symptoms are observed. That is until a symptom or symptoms are present, peculiar to the disease in question. And whilst the science of symptomatology is as old as the art of medicine, it has become gradually better understood and defined, which became another aid in the determination of the real pathological condition, and hence remedies were sought for that would act especially upon certain organs. These views were held down to the latter half of this century, and are still entertained by the laity, irregular doctors and a few "old-fogy" physicians. The profession have not found many such remedies.

In the early methods, for instance in a well marked case of intermittent fever, it was usual at its onset to give an emetic of some kind, generally tartarized antimony, followed next day with calomel and jalap, each ten grains for an adult. Then, if febrile symptoms was high on the fourth day, the patient was bled and ordered Peruvian bark, in half to draghm doses, repeated every hour or two, till paroxysms ceased. The same course was followed in remittent fever, where vigor took the place of chill, with continuous fever, slightly less in the forenoons, with a somewhat freer use of the lancet, together with nauseants as a febrifuge. This method generally reduced this form of fever to an intermittent, with full ague chills, when the poor devil was congratulated for being out of all danger; notwithstanding he was doomed to mope around with a gorged liver and enlarged spleen, with general malaise for several months. Strange to say, continued fevers of the bilious and other types were treated for the first week or ten days in the same manner; that is by vomiting, purging and blood-letting,

then small doses of calomel "for its alterative or constitutional effects," carried to the extent of ptyalism, and often to the point of loosening the teeth, and sloughing of the cheeks and jawbones. Happily this method has had no place in practice for the past fifty years except in that "acquired" disease spoken of under the head of diseases of the valley. It is the opinion of the writer that the abuse of this valuable drug laid the foundation for the medical schisms so undeservedly popular, known as "Thompsonian system," "eclecticism," which began to flourish about the middle of the present century; though the latter was never extensively practiced in the valley except that portion bordering on the Ohio river.

In pneumonia, pleurisy, inflammations of the brain, deep-seated congestions and inflammatory fevers, the lancet, cupping-glasses and blisters, played the principal role, at the head of which was the lancet. About every hundredth man kept one from rusting by frequent use. In fact, it was the rule, to be bled every spring, just after maple sugar making. But for forty years the lancet has been superseded, even in the above mentioned diseases, by arterial sedatives, sinapisms and hot embrocations have taken the place of cups and blisters, to a great extent. Opiates and other anodynes were used as at present.

The writer is not certain that modern methods of treating pneumonia without blood-letting is the better way. The late Samuel D. Gross M. D., read a paper before the American Medical society, "on the lost art," in which he deplored the almost disuse of the lancet.

The earlier physicians of the valley were generally classically educated, good anatomists and presumably skillful surgeons, but did not practice beyond minor surgery prior to the introduction of chloroform, as an anaesthetic about 1844. Since then, major operations have occasionally been done in the valley, and within the past five years, several laparotomies have been reported. The valley is now provided with aurists, ophthalmotogists and gynaecologists. Obstetrics was principally in the hands of midwives till 1850, but since then the practice has been gradually passing to the physicians. Prior to the passage of the act regulating the practice of medicine in the state of West Virginia, there were scattered here and there, Thompsonian or root and "yarb" doctors, whose methods were a combination of the obsolete ones of physicians and the ordinary domestic practice (from away back). These woods doctors were audacious in direct proportions to their ignorance of pathology, and would undertake to cure anything from scabies or itch, to caveinoma or cancer. Still they should have a niche at least on the pedestal of the fane to medical history. Their success, with their crude, but innoxious remedies furnished by the bountiful hands of nature,

gave many beneficial lessons to the regular physicians. Their harmless, but often efficient "teas," led the regulars to adopt more extracts and tinctures to the exclusion of harsher remedies. But the "firum ovæ tea," given to make the measles break out, the "stercus vaccæ," as a poultice in snake bite, and the blood of a black cat's tail, for erysipelas and shingles, were not adopted by the regulars. There was an instance by which enthusiasts of the profession might possibly profit. It happened in Mason county, two regulars and a Thompsonian being *particeps criminis*.

There was a difficult accouchment in Mercer's Bottom, of that county, at which two prominent M. D.'s of the regular school were officiating. The case had progressed to that condition in which the younger M. D. proposed to use forceps. They stepped out to talk the matter over when there approached an old fellow carrying a pair of huge saddle-bags, although afoot and minus the M. D. appendage to his name. Out of bantering, one of the M. D.'s in a very serious manner, stated the case to him. "Well, gentlemen," said the old fellow, "have you sneezed her?" "No." "Well, before trying them hurtful things I'd sneeze her." "Suppose you try it," said they, and proceeded with their former discussion. Old "root and yarb" proceeds at once to "sneeze her" and lo! before their discussion was half completed a new citizen was claiming its rights in the state by that peculiar sound of voice so welcome to the accoucheur.

The difficulties and hardships of the pioneer physician's were great indeed. First, they kept and dispensed their own medicines—an inconvenience only known to those who have filled the double office of practitioner and apothecary. Then he and his horse were burthened with the old fashioned weather-beaten saddle-bags, called by our grandmothers "saddle-pockets," in which at best, a limited supply of the most ordinary medicines and a few surgical instruments could be stowed away. As a matter of course, a circuitous ride of fifty, sixty, often 100 miles, with perhaps thirty or more patients to provide for, would exhaust the largest pill-bags of all save the stronger medicines. Out of such a difficulty there was but one escape, that is like Dr. Bob Sawyer, of Dickens' Pickwick story, "give 'em calomel all round," which would hold the fort till a new supply of medicinal ammunition could be sent on. Then there were but few public roads or highways; in many sections not even a bridle path. All of the choice bottom and contiguous lands bordering on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers were in large military surveys, and in many instances owned by non-resident parties and therefore unimproved. The remaining portions were sparsely settled and hence three-fourths of the valley was a primitive wilderness.

However, the undergrowth of small bushes, except in deep,

loamy soils where the dog-weed, paw-paw and hazel flourished, were not nearly so dense as in after years, so that courses could be followed by day or moonlight by means of blazed trees, ridges, streamlets, etc. But these Heaven-gifted courses of travel were from time to time obstructed by the settlers themselves by newly made fields and clearings where the unwary traveler would often find himself confronted with heaps of logs and brush, or a newly-made rail or brush fence lying directly across the faintly outlined bridle-path. In the latter case the hillside cow-trail around the field bordering on the inclined, stony, ragged edge of the hill, offered the only feasible way of continuing the tiresome ride.

The reader will perceive by the foregoing that these laborious journeys could be made by the pedestrian or upon horseback only; and hence a physician having within his field of practice from one to two thousand inhabitants was compelled to keep in good condition from two to four good saddle horses, such as did not hesitate to climb the ragged hills or to swim the swollen streams when so required, and stamina to endure his rounds of visits which often required from one to two days and nights over just such roads and by-ways as above described. And all this labor of man and horse at the extortionate price of twenty-five cents per mile, measured by the crude guesses of the patrons. The doctor was dressed in the home-grown and home-spun fabrics of the country, made by the dextrous hands and woven on the crude looms of the grateful wives and daughters, recipients of his medical skill and arduous labors. Contrast this, ye modern *Æsculapians*, with your soft kid-gloved hands, dainty gold-headed canes, eye-glasses to simulate age and experience, good roads, paved sidewalks, who wear imported linen and fare sumptuously, who move behind fast horses in easy-going phaetons or on the flying railroad coach; ye who claim to have pushed ahead in the front ranks of medical progress, but who, in collateral erudition are inferior to your sturdy gray-haired brethren or fathers who have gone before you, though better versed in technology and a higher appreciation of the money value of skill and labor. Look back upon those self-denying heroes of the healing art, undaunted by rain, sleet, snow or swollen streams in their tiresome rounds of mercy.

Suppose we follow the doctor or go with him in imagination on a thirty-mile night visit. It is cloudy, but the pale-faced glimmering moon gives sufficient light to distinguish a briar-patch from a brush heap. Time of year, last of March; time of day 9 P. M. The road a trail leading through the forest, from one settler's cabin to another, often over a "new clearing," where logs may be lying promiscuously around, or rolled into heaps preparatory to burning; brush piled here and there in lofty

heaps, in and near the now almost obliterated path. Thence around the brush fence of last year's tilled field. Studded with girdled stumps, cornstalks, fodder-shocks and butterweed; what an ecstatic feast for the esthetic eye of a learned physician who contemplates such a landscape, over the brush fence on the hillside "by the light of the moon." But never mind the road, nor the magnificent landscapes, let us start from the doctor's residence, an unpretentious log cabin, surrounded by negro quarters, smoke-house and dog-kennels on three sides. Standing on the bank of "La Belle Riviere," with a lane leading to the quarters whose sides were good, seven-rail worm fences. A "Hel-o-h Marsa doctoh," was heard above the deep bellowing from the throats of half a score of well kept stag-hounds.

"Helo, yoself, who is yo?" was answered by old Nick the hostler. "I's Adam, wat 'longs to Mike Rader Is dat you, Nig-gerdemis?" (Nicodemus). "Yes, I's him." "Well, tell de doctah dat Marsa Mike Rader done got the newmony feber; says him guine to die sure ef de doctah don't hurry up. The doctor, who heard the last sentence, ordered old Nick to saddle up Tom, his favorite bay stallion, who was strong as a buffalo and active as a roebuck, upon whom he was soon mounted, with pill-bags and shot-gun which he generally carried on jaunts of this kind. Off they go: The doctor in the lead, because better acquainted with the paths near home. No mishap for the first mile, which brought them to Nicholas Yeager's clearing, in which were met Nick and his two cur dogs. The latter had been baying something for two hours, which Nick supposed to be a raccoon, or an opossum, but proved to be a skunk, judging from the odor, so unlike that of cream and peaches," or "*boquet de rose*."

"N'aus verdamter Hunden, was machen sie ein verfluchte stinkender Stitsz Jagen?" said Nick to the dogs now rubbing their noses upon the ground. "Wh-e-e! marsa doctah, hain't dar no way to go round dat ar smell, sah? wh-ih!" "Guess not, Adam, don't take more'n your share of it, you rascal." On they went past George Riffle's and Peter Yeager's to Old Town Creek, near the site which afterward became that of Yeager's mill. Here Adam espied a bear cub, at which he shot and wounded; it set up a cry of pain. "Come on," said the doctor, putting spurs to his horse, "the old she bear will hear that cry and be after us in a jiffy; we can't shoot by moon-shine." That was enough, Adam required no more urging, but his horse did, and away they went, Adam trying hard for the lead, which the fleet Tom positively refused. Two and a half miles further, being five miles from the Ohio river, brought them to the first cabin of James Ball, on the bank of Old Town Creek. Here the bellowing of deer-hounds was answered by the hoots of night owls in the neighboring forest. This was the last habital

tion on their route, twenty-five miles more through the native forest, with Mill creek to ford or swim at the mouth of Cow, now one of its tributaries. Thence up Mill creek, past where the town of Ripley now stands, eight miles to Michael Rader's, fully thirty miles from the starting point, which they reached at 6:30 A. M. The incidents of this visit the writer had from the doctor, Jesse Bennet. It is but a sample visit of thousands upon thousands made by the pioneer physicians in the counties of Fayette, Kanawha, Putnam and Mason. Should we not look with filial reverence to those pioneer doctors and keep their memories green and preserved from the lethean mould ere their very names be forgotten? With this object in view, the writer will give a short biographical sketch of each one of whom he knew personally, and also of those whom he knew by reputation to the extent of materials furnished him. Sketches of the others, together with the present practitioners of the valley, will be found appended in this history of the great Kanawha valley, of which this is but a chapter.

Undoubtedly the first physician in the valley was Dr. Jesse Bennet, born in Frankford, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania., July 10th, 1769, and died July 13th, 1842. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Hogg, attorney, in 1793. He settled in the city of Philadelphia, where he practiced medicine about three years, and from thence removed and located on the bottom of the Ohio river six miles above the confluence of the Kanawha with that stream, where he lived and practiced for forty-five years. He was of Norman-French extraction; was a thorough anatomist and a most excellent surgeon. One case of his dexterity as a surgeon is here given upon the authority of his sister-in law, Mrs. Nancy Hawkins, who was an eye witness. His wife was confined on the 14th day of January, 1794, and her accouchment could, in the opinion of himself and a medical friend (name not given), only be completed by the cæsarean section, which was successfully performed, but before closing the abdominal section the doctor, with the remark, "this shall be the last one," removed both ovaries. The mother and child both lived. In the language of Mrs. Hawkins, "He spayed her." The writer is not aware that the operation was ever reported. It is given under his conviction of its truthfulness and for its historic interest. It antedates Battey's and Hegar's oophorectomies more than fifty years, and Poro's operation over seventy years. Dr. Bennet in addition to his practice found time to take part in the formation of the county of Mason, in 1804. He was for many years colonel of its militia; represented the county in the Virginia legislature in 1808-9; was a good marksman, and in the healthiest times of the year joined his neighbors in the chase or the exciting "shooting matches," or trials of marksmanship for

the choice pieces of the slaughtered beef. He always kept a fine stud of horses, some of which were always victorious at the "Sand Hill" races, though the doctor was in no sense a gambler. In his day the best horse was the victor. In the war of 1812 he served as surgeon of the Second Virginia regiment at Maumee.

The doctor was not orthodox in his religious sentiments, but was never disrespectful to those who were. The door of his hospitable home was always ajar to the genteel, good and cultivated, so the clergy of all denominations made it a point in their ministerial rounds, to lodge at least a night with the doctor. It happened that the Rev. Mr. Smithers spent a night with him in June, 1815, the June rise in the Ohio river having caused Old Town creek to be unfordable from backwater. The doctor took the Rev. Smithers next morning, on his horse, behind him, and with some difficulty, the horse swam over with his double load. On the opposite side they met old Kyer, the slave of Col. Charles Lewis, to whom the doctor said: "Well Kyer, if old Tom had sunk, and drowned Mr. Smithers and me, which one would 'Old Nick' have first grabbed for?" "He-he. Mr. Smithers," said Kyer. "Why?" "'Cause he ain't sho' ov Mr. Smithers, but he is done sho' ov yo now sah." "Get, you rascal, said the doctor, tossing a Spanish quarter dollar to him.

Henry B. Harvey, M. D., was born near Fincastle in Botetourt county, Va., March 24, 1788, and died April 11, 1837, one mile below the town of Buffalo, then Mason, now Putnam county, W. Va., on his farm. He began the study of medicine when he was but sixteen years of age, in connection with his other studies, and was graduated in the university of Pennsylvania in 1808. Shortly after he and his only brother, Col. Lewis Harvey, came to Mason county. He located in Point Pleasant, and the colonel, on a large tract of land, extending from the Kanawha river to the mouth of Old Town Creek, given them by their father, Col. Robert Harvey, who made the first pig iron west of the Blue Ridge. The land was afterward recovered by the heirs of Col. Charles Lewis. Dr. Harvey married Miss Sarah S., daughter of Col. Joseph Hale, who had recently emigrated from Loudoun county, Va., and continued the practice of medicine till 1812, when he was appointed surgeon of Capt. Peter H. Steenberg's company of volunteer militia, which was ordered to Norfolk.

After the war he resumed the practice of medicine at the same place and practiced for several years. On account of failing health he removed to his wife's farm, situated one mile below Buffalo, as before stated. He was remarkably kind-hearted and generous to a fault. Perhaps no physician did more gratuitous practice in the same space of time. Most of the people of his day were impecunious, and as his farm products were ample,

so was his benevolence. He continued to keep medicine from which the poor were supplied, regardless of its cost. He died beloved and regretted by all who knew him. He left a large family.

Dr. James Crain Bronaugh Harvey, fourth son of Dr. Henry B. Harvey, was born in 1826, near Buffalo, and died in 1862, in the city of New Orleans. He only practiced medicine in his native valley a few months, but his highly intellectual endowments, his untiring zeal in the study of science, should give him a place in the history of the great Kanawha valley. He read medicine with Dr. Owen Seebrell, of Buffalo, Putnam county, W. Va. Was graduated at the university of New York in 1853, and soon after went to New Orleans, where he entered into partnership with the widely known Dr. Stone, of that city. He soon distinguished himself in surgery; also in chemistry and natural history. He was the first to discover viviparous fish in the trans-Atlantic waters, contrary to the theory of Hugo, of Paris, that they could not live in the Atlantic. He captured some specimens in Lake Pontchartrain. It is said that Professor Darling, of the New York university, regarded him as one of the most intellectual young men of the country and predicted that he would, if he lived, become very eminent in his chosen profession.

Dr. Richard Ellis Putney came to the Kanawha valley about the year 1815 from East Virginia, and soon after located in the village of Malden. He was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, Penn., and was presumably the third regularly educated physician to settle in the valley. He married a daughter of Col. Daniel Ruffner, who drilled the first salt well of the valley in the year 1808. He enjoyed the reputation of a skillful physician and faithful, conscientious practitioner; but as the country was sparsely settled, there was not sufficient lucrative business in the practice to satisfy his financial ambition. Hence he devoted his leisure time to the manufacture of salt. He took a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of his section of the valley, and advocated a system of free schools. In religion he was a strict Presbyterian and an elder in that church from middle age to his death, which occurred May 13, 1862.

Dr. James Putney was born on the 5th day of July, 1816, at Kanawha Salines, in Kanawha county, W. Va. He was the son of Dr. Richard Ellis Putney, who was a man of prominence and distinction, not only in his profession but also in business and political and religious matters, having been a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church for many years, and having represented Kanawha county in the legislature of Virginia, and was for many years an extensive salt manufacturer. Dr. James Putney's ma-

ternal grandfather, Col. David Ruffner, was one of the pioneers of the Kanawha valley, having emigrated there in 1796, from the Shenadoah valley, and was the first person who ever bored a salt well in Kanawha (1808), and who first used coal as a fuel in that valley. Dr. James Putney received a liberal school education, as he was growing up at home, and then was sent, at seventeen years of age, to the college at Athens, Ohio, where he remained two years, and then became a student at Washington college at Lexington, Va., during the years 1836-7. After completing his collegiate course, he returned home and read medicine under his father's supervision for two years, and about 1840 commenced practicing medicine in connection with his father. After practicing some two or three years, being desirous of keeping up with the rapid advance of medical science, he attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati, Ohio, Medical college, from which he received a diploma. His instructors there were Drs. Shotwell, Locke, Mussey, Harrison, Morehead and Buchanan. He also attended lectures at Louisville, Ky., under Drs. Gross, Cooke and others. He returned to Kanawha and resumed his practice with renewed zeal and enlarged skill, and at once secured an extensive practice. On the 7th of May, 1850, he married Mary E. Reed, the daughter of Samuel C. Reed. Five children were born to them, all of whom survive; two daughters and three sons, named in the order of their ages, Maria, Herbert Ruth, Henry and James. After his marriage he continued assiduously at his profession, and at the same time, engaged in the culture of the grape and in horticulture generally, not on a very large scale, for he engaged in it mainly as a recreation, although he was an enthusiastic lover of the cultivation of the soil, and was constantly experimenting with new and rare plants, fruits and vegetables, many of which he introduced into his native county. When the civil war broke out his sympathies attached him to the cause of the Union, but he took no part in the conflict, until in May, 1862, when he became a surgeon in the United States army, and was ordered to join Fremont's command at New Creek, and accompanied it up the valley of Virginia and was with his regiment in the front, at the battle of Cross Keys, and thence passed over the Blue Ridge and was at the fight at Cedar Run on South Mountain. At that time Dr. Putney was acting as brigade surgeon, and was close by Gen. Bohlen, when the latter was killed by a shell, and he himself came near falling a victim to the enemy's sharp shooters. The fatigue, the loss of rest, and constant calls upon him for his professional services very nearly exhausted his strength, and then the two days fight of the second battle of Bull Run, following closely, entirely broke down his strength, and a severe attack of neuralgia supervening and his whole system sinking under the heavy strain that

had been put upon it so long and continuously, he resigned his position as surgeon, was taken to Washington, where he lay sick for some time, before he had strength enough to return to his home in Kanawha. His improvement in health was not very great, even after his arrival at home, but he was able to attend to some professional duties, and he received the appointment of army examining surgeon for the Third district of West Virginia, which position he held until nearly the close of the war, when his health again became so feeble that he was compelled to resign. After the close of the war, and his health was somewhat restored, he received the appointment of examining surgeon for pensions in his district, which position he held until within a few months of his death. The disease, which finally carried him off, was Progressive Locomotor Ataxia, with which he was first attacked about seven or eight years before his death. Its advance was very gradual, commencing in his feet, and slowly extending up his lower limbs, until he became unable to use them without the aid of crutches, for three years before his death. His physical sufferings were very acute, but he bore them with heroic and christian fortitude. He found relief from his sufferings in death, on the 6th day of September, 1876, and was laid to rest in the private cemetery of his Ruffner ancestor, near Malden, in Kanawha county. Dr. Putney was, in his youth, a man of robust physical frame, nearly six feet in height, and of large proportions. With the exception of an attack of sciatic rheumatism when he was about twenty-two years of age, his health was good until he went into the army. He was a man of fine mental powers; his mind was acute and analytic. He was not content to be left behind in the progress of his professional science, but was a student to the day of his death. His practice was a large and laborious one, and he was ever ready and prompt at the call of the suffering, whether rich or poor. Even whilst on his last bed of suffering he did not cease from ministering to his patient, who would either come or send to him for advice, which would be given, in the intervals of his paroxysms of pain with skill and clearness, unaffected by his bodily sufferings, which did not dim nor diminish the force of his mind. In his domestic relations, he was a most admirable man. As a father and husband, he was tender, gentle and affectionate. Some years before his death he connected himself with the Presbyterian church, of which he remained a consistent and active member until his death. He spent his whole life in his native place, and those amongst whom he labored for thirty-five years as a physician, can and do bear testimony to the broad and kindly charity of his heart, and to his high professional skill.

Dr. Eli Herdman Moore was born in Wellsburg, Brooke county, Va., April 4, 1814. He was the only son of Robert

Moore, Esq., and his wife, Margaret Herdman, daughter of Samuel Herdman, of Delaware. After pursuing his preliminary studies in the public and select schools of the town, he entered Washington college, Pennsylvania, in the year 1833, and remained until illness compelled him to return home, within a few months of graduation. Soon after he left college he turned his attention to the study of medicine, and pursued his medical studies under the direction of Dr. John C. Campbell, now of Wheeling. He attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, graduating in the class of 1840, and on returning home he immediately commenced the practice of medicine in his native town, and continued it with singleness of purpose and untiring assiduity up to the time of his death. In personal appearance, Dr. Moore was tall and slender, dark eyes and hair, and with features and look beaming with intelligence, and with the manners of a true gentleman, he was naturally modest, reserved and unassuming; popularity he never courted, and ever regarded quackery with the most thorough contempt. He possessed good natural abilities; was a close student, often sitting up until a late hour at night. Constant study and observation, and a mind cultivated and enriched with useful, practical and scientific knowledge, rendered him a skillful and scientific practitioner. Called away in the prime of life, and in the height of his usefulness, his death was most sincerely lamented by all who knew or appreciated him. The medical profession of his own county have lost their most valued counselor, society a most useful citizen, and the Church of Christ has also sustained a severe loss, as he had been an elder in the Disciples church for many years. He had gathered around him a large and valuable library, not only of medical but of miscellaneous books. He was an ardent admirer of fine paintings and engravings. So that the surroundings of his home always testified the inner life and character of the man. Through the beautiful in nature he read the infinite mind, the wisdom, power and love of God.

Dr. Sydenham Herford, was born in Loudoun county, Va., June 17, 1811, within one mile of the residence of James Monroe, afterward the fifth president of the United States. He was educated at the grammar school of Rev. John Ogleby, in Fauquier county, after which he studied medicine under the tutorship of his father, Dr. Thomas Herford, who, at that time, was one of the most distinguished physicians of the state, both as practitioner and contributor to medical literature. He was graduated at the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia in 1833, and practiced medicine some two years at Centerville. He then practiced in Rectortown, Fauquier county, for two years, and from there moved to Gallipolis, Ohio. In 1837 he settled in Buffalo, now

Putnam county, where he practiced eight years, when he made a visit to his old home, and after one year settled at Red House Shoals, resuming practice which he continued to 1871. In 1863 he lost his wife by death. Some time after he married Miss Mary E., daughter of William and Elizabeth Burford, a sister of Capt. A. J. Burford, late of the Confederate army, with whom he lived till his death. He was a man of extraordinary practical ability, thoroughly versed in the literature of his profession, had a well stocked library of medical works, but they were not up to the advanced progress of medicine of the later years of his practice. He devoted the last fifteen years of his life to mercantile business. He was highly respected as neighbor, physician and merchant. He was extremely modest and unpretending, also very reticent in regard to the events of his varied life.



CHAPTER XXI.

BY VIRGIL A. LEWIS.

POINT PLEASANT, THE OLDEST ENGLISH TOWN ON THE OHIO — CLAIMS
OF WHEELING — OF MARIETTA.

WHICH is it! Wheeling, Marietta or Point Pleasant? That it is one of these is conceded, but which one is in reality the oldest? Let us examine the records. These are now the only source of information, for more than a hundred years have passed away since the founding of these towns, and all who could have told of it have long since passed from among the living. Every student of American annals is familiar with the claims of France to the Ohio valley and of her efforts to maintain the same. He knows also of the claims of Great Britain to the same territory, and upon which these were based by both nations. The former acted upon the principle that "They should *keep* who have the power," and the latter upon a nearly similar one that "They should *take* who can." France, convinced of the justness of her title, after addressing an appeal to the nations of the world, determined not to yield before the threatening attitude of her powerful rival, and accordingly began the erection of a cordon of forts, extending from St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. In 1746, as a preliminary step in taking possession of the country drained by the Ohio and its tributaries, the Marquis de la Gallisoniere, governor-general of New France (Canada), determined to place along the "Oyo" of La Belle Rivere, a number of leaden plates suitably inscribed, asserting the claims of France to the country on both sides of the river, even to the sources of its tributaries.

The command of the expedition, whose duty it was to deposit these plates, was given to Capt. Bienville de Celeron, and consisted of eight subaltern officers, six cadets, an armorer, twenty-five soldiers, 180 Canadians and fifty-five Indians. The expedition left Montreal June 15, 1749, and on the 29th reached *La Belle Rivere*, at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. From there the expedition descended the river, depositing plates at the mouths of the principal tributaries, among them, one at the mouth of Wheeling Creek (now Wheeling); one at the mouth of the Muskingum (now Marietta), and another at

the mouth of the Great Kanawha (now Point Pleasant). Of these, the ones interred at Marietta and Point Pleasant have been found. These were the first Europeans that descended the Ohio, and they carried the beautiful *Fleur-de-lis*—emblem of France. None had yet borne to the banks of the “Beautiful river,” the Red Cross of St George—the proud and gorgeous ensign of old England.

The final contest for territorial supremacy in America was near at hand. The truce secured by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle ended, and the war-cloud was transferred from Europe to the wilds of North America, where the storm burst with all its fury, and continued to rage for six long years. The struggle ended, and the world knows the result. The power and dominion of France have disappeared, and no traces of their lost sovereignty exist, save in the names of the prominent streams and landmarks of the country, and in the leaden plates which, inscribed in her language, still lie buried on the banks of the Ohio.

It now only remained for England to possess the country thus wrested from a sister kingdom, and her explorers, surveyors and adventurers hastened to the Ohio valley. In 1765 Major George Crogan and party descended the Ohio and saw the present sites of Wheeling, Marietta and Point Pleasant. (Appendix, Butler's History of Kentucky, p. 365.) Five years later, in 1770, Washington, in company with several Virginians, crossed the mountains to Fort Pitt, and thence descended the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where the month of October was spent in making surveys. When the work was completed the party returned to the east. At that time all authorities agree that there was not an Anglo-Saxon settlement from Fort Pitt to the mouth of the Ohio. Then, when and where was the first one made?

Claims of Wheeling.—There was, then, no English speaking people residing on the banks of the Ohio prior to the year 1770, but De Hass says (History of Northwest Virginia, p. 332), that, “On a bright morning of June in that year, Colonel Ebenezer Zane stood on the high bank of the Ohio just above the confluence of Wheeling creek and gazed upon the outspread landscape of island, hill and river. The founder of a future city was then upon the site upon which it was to be reared. Erecting a cabin, he remained one season on the Ohio, and then returning east he induced a few resolute friends to accompany him. He removed westward in the spring of 1772, but deeming it unsafe to carry his family to the banks of the Ohio, he left them at Redstone (now Brownstown, Pennsylvania), and in company with his brothers, Jonathan and Silas, and two or three others, proceeded to take possession of their rights on the Ohio.” Completing his cabin and having opened a clearing, Mr. Zane visited

Redstone and that fall made a final removal. With the opening of the spring of 1773 came a number of settlers from the south branch and thus was formed a settlement that has grown to be a city of many thousand. (De Hass, p. 334.) Thus was laid the foundation of the "Nail City," so long Virginia's metropolis of the west.

We have quoted from Dr. De Hass's valuable work because it is believed that his personal acquaintance with representatives of the Zane family, access to their family records, private papers, etc., insure accuracy in the narration of events with which the brave and honored pioneers who bore that name were connected.

A storm of Indian warfare hovered near; Dunmore's war was at hand. The stockade was the only place of safety. Several at once arose along the frontier, among them Fort Fincastle, at the mouth of Wheeling creek. It was built in 1774, by a company of Virginia militia, under the joint direction of Maj. Angus McDonald and Capt. William Crawford. (History of Pan Handle, p. 93.) In 1776, Patrick Henry became the first commonwealth governor of Virginia, and in honor of him the name of the fort at Wheeling was changed to Fort Henry, and as such it was known until the ruthless barbarian no longer visited the southern banks of the Ohio. Then its walls were razed to the ground to make room for the dwelling places of civilized men.

On the 26th day of September, 1792, by an act of the general assembly, a ferry was established from the lands of James Caldwell, in Ohio county, across the mouth of Wheeling creek to the lands of Ebenezer Zane. (Shepherd's Virginia Statutes at Large, vol. 1, p. 158.) The same act provided for the establishment of several ferries from lands in Ohio county across the Ohio river to lands in the Northwest territory.

Wheeling was legally constituted a town by legislative enactment, December 25, 1795, when the General Assembly enacted, "That the late property of Ebenezer Zane, as the same is already laid off in lots and streets in the county of Ohio and on the Ohio river shall be established a town by the name of Wheeling, and John McIntyre, Andrew Woods, Henry Smith, Archibald Woods, James Nelson, Robert Woods, Absalom Martin and William Waddle, gentlemen, shall be and they are hereby constituted trustees thereof." (Shepherd's Virginia Statutes, vol. 1, p. 424.)

Wheeling became the seat of justice of Ohio county (created in October, 1776) in 1797, and the first county court convened at that place at the house of John Gooding, an innkeeper, May 7, 1798. (History of the Pan Handle, p. 156.)

Claims of Marietta.—The most important act of the last Continental Congress was the establishment of a settled government for the northwest territory. It was one of the most important

laws ever enacted by the representatives of the American people. That vast domain had been ceded to the general government by New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia, and the next important event was to be the founding of a new state within its limits. This was done by the Ohio company of associates, formed in 1786, and composed for the most part of officers and soldiers of the Revolution, whose homes were principally in New England. Its purchase, the terms of which were completed October 17, 1787, embraced a tract of land containing about one and a half million acres. This was the second survey made within the present limits of Ohio, and was situated principally within the present boundaries of Washington, Athens, Meigs and Gallia counties, in that state.

At a meeting of the directors of the company held November 23, 1787, Gen. Rufus Putnam was chosen superintendent. Early in December six boat builders and a number of other mechanics were sent forward to Simrall's Ferry (now West Newton), on the Youghiougheny, under the command of Major Hatfield White. The party reached its destination in January, and at once proceeded to build a boat for the use of the company.

Early in winter the pioneers left their New England homes and began the journey to other homes to be found in the western wilderness. They passed over the Alleghenies and reached the Youghiougheny about the middle of February. The "Mayflower," as the boat was called, which was to transport the settlers to their destination, was forty-five feet long, twelve feet wide and of fifty tons burden. All things were in readiness. The voyagers embarked at Simrall's Ferry and passed down the Youghiougheny into the Monongahela, thence into the Ohio and down that river to the mouth of the Muskingum, where they arrived April 7, 1788, and *there made the first permanent settlement of civilized men within the present limits of Ohio.*

Their settlement was established upon a point of land between the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, just opposite and across the river from Fort Harmar, built in 1786, and at the time of the coming of colonists, garrisoned by a small military force under the command of Major Doughty. At a meeting held beneath the spreading boughs of the trees on the banks of the Muskingum, July 2, 1788, it was voted that Marietta should be the name of the town; it being thus named in honor of Maria Antoinette, queen of France. Thus was founded Marietta fifteen years after the first settlement of Wheeling, and fourteen years after the building of Fort Henry.

Claims of Point Pleasant.—Now, let us briefly notice Point Pleasant in the olden time. The first Englishman (so far as there is any record) that saw the site of Point Pleasant was Christopher Gist, who came as an explorer to the Ohio valley in

1750, in the interest of the Ohio Land company, a corporation formed before the French and Indian war, and composed of Virginians and Marylanders, with the single exception of Mr. Hanbury, of London. Gist's journal may be seen in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical society.

So far as known, the first white woman who saw the mouth of the Great Kanawha was Mary Ingles, who was taken prisoner by the Shawnee Indians, July 8, 1755, at the time of the Draper's Meadow's massacre — now Blacksburg, Montgomery county, Va. A few days after she passed the site of Point Pleasant on her way to spend a period in captivity beyond the Ohio. Four months later, when returning to her friends on the upper waters of New or Wood's river, she again saw Point Pleasant. (*Trans-Allegheny Pioneers*, p. 29.)

In 1763 Mrs. Hannah Dennis, when returning to her home on James river, from a three years' captivity among the Shawnee Indians, crossed the Ohio river on a drift log at the mouth of Kanawha, and many days later reached Fort Young on Jackson's river. (*Withers' Border Warfare*, p. 69.)

In 1764 Capt. William Arbuckle, one of the most daring pioneers whose names appear in frontier annals, reached the site of Point Pleasant. It is a matter of record that he was the first white man who traversed the Great Kanawha valley. (See McMullen's *Biographical Sketches*.)

As before stated, Washington reached the site of Pt. Pleasant in the autumn of the year 1770. With him were Dr. Craig, Joseph Nicholson, Robert Bell, William Harrison, Charles Morgan, Daniel Renden and Colonel William Crawford, the latter of whom was burned at the stake by the Delaware Indians in what is now Crawford township, Wyandot county, Ohio, June 11, 1782.

An encampment was made and the work of surveying at once began. "A large sugar tree and sycamore at the mouth of the Kanawha and immediately on the upper point," was marked as the place of beginning. From this point a line was run to the mouth of Three Mile Creek on the north side of the Kanawha, and thence a zig-zag line to a point on the Ohio, one mile below Letart Falls; then a line with the meanderings of the Ohio to the place of beginning. This survey contained 51,302 acres or eighty square miles, and was subdivided among the patentees as follows: First a tract of 9,876 acres, including the present site of the town of Pt. Pleasant, for Andrew Lewis; then a tract containing 5,000 acres for George Muse; then a tract of 5,000 acres for Peter Hogg; then a tract of 8,000 acres for Andrew Stephens; then another tract of 3,000 acres for Peter Hogg; then another of 5,026 acres for George Muse; then a tract of 3,400 acres for Andrew Waggener; then a tract of 6,000 acres for John Poulson;

then a tract of 6,000 acres for John West. Operations were then transferred to the lower side of the Kanawha, and a tract of 13,532 acres was surveyed for Hugh Mercer and lastly a tract containing 10,990 acres on the south side of the Kanawha river for George Washington. These lands were all granted to the several patentees for services in the French and Indian war, every one of whom it is believed were with Braddock at the battle of Monongahela.

In the spring of 1773, James McCown, Hancock Taylor and James, George and Robert McAfee, all afterward prominent in the history of Kentucky, joined the party of Col. Thomas Bullitt, who for services in the French and Indian war, had received a patent for the lands upon which Charleston, the capital of the state, now stands, and all proceeded to Kentucky. In the year 1771, Simon Kenton and two companions—Yeager and Strader—reared the first cabin in the Great Kanawha valley, on the bank of Elk river, about two miles from the present city of Charleston. Here in the spring of 1773, they were attacked by the Indians. Yeager was killed, and Kenton and Strader, both wounded, fled down the Kanawha, and found refuge in a hunters' camp at Point Pleasant. (*Trans-Allegheny Pioneers*, p. 66.)

On the first of October, 1774, General Lewis's army, 1,100 strong, under the guidance of Captain William Arbuckle, reached Point Pleasant, and on the 10th of the same month waged the most fiercely contested battle ever fought with the Indians in Virginia, if not on the continent. Indeed, its desperate character has no parallel in the annals of forest warfare. That evening as the sun sank behind the low hills of the western wilderness, 140 wounded Virginians were borne by more fortunate comrades, into the encampment. A hundred detailed men at once reared the walls of Fort Randolph, and from that bloody October day, to the present time, an English speaking people have dwelt at Point Pleasant.

Capt. Arbuckle was placed in command of the fort, and in this capacity he was serving in 1778, when visited by Gen. George Rogers Clarke, then on his way to Kentucky, to lead the expedition against the British posts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Capt. Arbuckle left Lieut. McKee in command, and accompanied Gen. Clarke in his western campaign. (*Butler's History of Kentucky*, p. 48.)

The general assembly, December 26, 1792, passed an act establishing a ferry from the lands of Thomas Lewis, across the Ohio to lands in the Northwest Territory. The same act provided for the establishment of a ferry across the mouth of the Kanawha, from the lands of Thomas Lewis to the lands of Robert Henderson, opposite; the rates for a man being 6 cents. (*Shepherd's Statutes at Large*, p. 158.)

December 19, 1794, the general assembly enacted that "Two hundred acres of land, the property of Thomas Lewis, at the mouth of the Kanawha river in the said county of Kanawha, as they are already laid off into lots and streets, shall be established a town by the name of Point Pleasant, and Leonard Cooper, John Van Bibber, Isaac Tyler, William Owens, William Allyn, John Reynolds, Allen Prior, George Clendenin and William Morris, gentlemen, appointed trustees thereof." (Shepherd's Statutes, vol. I, p. 321.) Thus was begun the legal existence of Point Pleasant, one year and six days before that of Wheeling.


Now what are the facts? Simply these: That before the founding of Marietta and while the owl hooted amid the branches of the lofty trees, the howl of the wolf and the scream of the panther resounded through the forest, and while the fox "dug his hole unscared," on the site where that city now stands, daring pioneers, among whom were Daniel Boone, John Van Bibber, John Reynolds, Isaac Tyler, Michael See, Robert St. Clair, Benjamin Eulin and Luman Gibbs were dwelling in their cabin homes around the walls of old Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant. From beneath the mistletoe dressed boughs of the old sentinel tree which stood near by, a weary sentry had watched for the coming of the savage foe, fourteen years before a single white man had found a home at Marietta.

Fort Henry at Wheeling and Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant, were both reared the same year—1774. Both withstood the storm of savage warfare until the war-whoop of the barbarian was no longer heard on the banks of the Ohio. Then those who had found refuge within these walls went forth to conquest—not with the rifle—but with the axe to conquer the wilderness, that they might transmit a rich inheritance to their posterity.

Now, what do the records show? This: that Point Pleasant is fourteen years older than Marietta; twelve years older than Charleston, the capital of West Virginia; fifteen years older than Cincinnati; seventeen years older than Gallipolis, and twenty-two years older than Chillicothe. It is seventeen years older than Harrodsburg, the oldest town in Kentucky, in which state the first log cabin was built the same year that Fort Randolph was reared at Point Pleasant. Thus Point Pleasant is the oldest English town on the banks of the Ohio south of Pittsburgh. It is the "Jamestown" of the Ohio valley.

CHAPTER XXII.

FORMATION OF MASON COUNTY—TOPOGRAPHY—NAMING OF THE COUNTY—THE COUNTY SEAT—BURIAL OF THE LEADEN PLATES BY THE FRENCH—PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MASON COUNTY—HON. JOHN HALL—NATURAL RESOURCES—NEWSPAPERS.

 MASON COUNTY was formed by the act of the general assembly of Virginia, approved on the 2nd day of January, 1804. It was taken from Kanawha county, and is bounded on the north by the Ohio river, on the east by a portion of that river and Jackson county, on the south by Putnam and Cabell counties, and on the west by the Ohio river. It contains 432 square miles of surface. The topography of the county is undulating, the surface being divided into bottom and hill lands. The land produces all the cereals common to the temperate zones, and its mineral resources are rich. A very large portion of the county is under cultivation. The climate is mild, equable and salubrious. The county takes its name from a distinguished character of Revolutionary times—George Mason, who was born in 1725. He was one of the framers of the constitution of Virginia, and was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. He was, however, opposed to the ratification by Virginia of that important document, believing that it had monarchical tendencies, which would ultimately absorb the state governments. Doubtless in consequence of this belief, his name was not attached to the constitution.

The county seat is Point Pleasant, situated near the confluence of the Kanawha and Ohio rivers. It is historic ground, having been the battle field of a famous contest between the pioneers and Indians in 1774. In this battle the whites numbered 1,100, and were led by Gen. Andrew Lewis, the Indians being under the leadership of the noted warrior, Cornstalk. This battle was sanguinary and long-protracted, the issue for some time being doubtful, success and repulse alternating between the contending forces. The Indians were finally outflanked and put to flight, but not until Cols. Lewis and Field and seventy-five of their men had been killed, and 140 were wounded. The town of Point Pleasant was established by an act of the general assembly of Virginia, approved December 19, 1794, and

Leonard Cooper, John Van Bibber, Isaac Tyler, William Owens, William Allyn, John Reynolds, Allen Prior, George Clendenin and William Morris, were appointed by the same act its first board of trustees. In 1833 an act of incorporation was passed by the general assembly. The site of the town was first explored as far back as 1750 by an agent of the Ohio Land company, named Christopher Gist, who made an extended survey of that point and the contiguous territory.

Among those white people who first saw this most favorite locality we may mention Mrs. Mary Ingles, a captive of the Shawnee Indians, who, in July, 1755, passed the site of the town on her way to Ohio, having been captured in the Draper's Meadow massacre, in what is now Montgomery county, Va., and on her return, a few months later, from her captivity, she again passed through the place. Again, in 1763, Mrs. Hannah Dennis, who had also been captured by the Indians, was conveyed by her captors across the Ohio river at this point on a log raft. In 1764 Captain William Arbuckle, said to be the first white man who explored the Kanawha valley, visited the site of Point Pleasant. The most distinguished visitor of this point, however, was Gen. Washington, who, with several companions, made his camp there in October, 1770, and began a survey of the land, a large tract of which he became the owner by virtue of a grant for military service in the French and Indian war. The place of encampment was made the initial point of the survey, which included eighty square miles of territory. The names of those who shared these grants with Washington were Andrew Lewis, Peter Hogg, George Muse, Andrew Stephens, Andrew Waggener, John West, and Hugh Mercer, and their grants varied from 3,000 to over 13,000 acres of land. George Washington's grant covered a tract of 10,990 acres on the lower side of the Kanawha, while to Andrew Lewis was granted a tract of 9,876 acres, including the present site of Point Pleasant.

Though these names are given as among the first who saw and occupied the site of Pt. Pleasant, it is in proof that the French had been there some years before and at this very confluence of the two rivers, had planted one of their leaden plates to indicate that the country was in their possession. While the Indians were in undisturbed ownership of this whole country bordering on the Ohio river, La Salle, the French explorer, had taken possession in the name of his government, and these lead plates were to attest the French possession. A translation of the inscription upon this plate reads as follows: "In the year 1749 of the reign of Louis XV., king of France, we, Celoron, commander of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissoniere, governor-general of New France, to re-establish tranquility in some Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate of

lead at the confluence of the Ohio and the Chataqua, this 29th day of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Belle Riviere, as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all which empty into it, and of all the land on both sides as far as the sources of the said rivers, as enjoyed or ought to have been enjoyed by the kings of France, preceding, as they have them maintained themselves by arms and by treaties especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle." This, the fifth of the several plates deposited, was buried at the confluence of the Ohio and Kanawha, on the 18th day of August, 1749. This plate was found by a boy, in March, 1846, while playing on the banks of the Kanawha. It was found projecting from the banks of the river several feet below the surface of the ground. The place selected by Celoron for the interment of this plate was one of surpassing beauty. It was then in all its primeval beauty and picturesqueness, crowned with its native forest trees, and it fully justified the name afterward given it by the early settlers, Point Pleasant.

In the beginning of October, 1774, Point Pleasant became the rendezvous of Gen. Lewis' army, consisting of 1,100 men under the immediate command of Capt. William Arbuckle. On the 10th of that month one of the most determined and hard fought battles of the whole Indian warfare began and resulted the same day in the wounding of 140 Virginians. From this bloody outcome the settlement of Point Pleasant took its rise, 100 of the survivors of this sanguinary battle being detailed to build Fort Randolph. This fort was placed under the command of Capt. Arbuckle, which position he held till February, 1778, when he was visited by Gen. George Rogers Clark, then leading an expedition against the British forces stationed at Vincennes and Kaskaskia. Leaving the fort in the command of an under-officer, Lieut. McKee, Capt. Arbuckle joined Clark in his western campaign. The place was for a long time subject to the incursions of hostile Indians, who seized upon every opportunity to commit their characteristic depredations, in many instances killing and scalping defenseless women and children and way-laying and capturing men who ventured too far from the fort unarmed and unprotected. These incursions continued up to 1791, the last attack occurring in May of that year, when Indians to the number of thirty attacked a party of eighteen white men one mile north of the fort on the banks of the Ohio. The whites suffered defeat, two of their number were killed, one was taken prisoner with his black slave accompanying him, and the rest made good their escape. The name of the black boy taken prisoner was not given in the original account of the battle, but he afterward became a chief among the Indians and took part among the friendly tribes in behalf of the Americans, in the war of 1812.

William See, a son of one of the whites who was killed in the encounter, and who was born within the fort in the evening of the very day on which his father was killed, was a volunteer in the Mason County Riflemen, who also took part in that war. In 1813, during this war, by a strange coincidence he met and became acquainted with this colored chief, who informed him that the Indian who shot his father, Michael See, was still living, but was very aged, helpless and blind. Young See besought the chief to tell him of the whereabouts of the Indian, but fearing the young man would undertake to avenge the murder of his father, the chief declined to give the information. There are many other affecting examples of Indian barbarities in the history of the early settlement of Point Pleasant, among them the capture of two girls named Tyler, who, venturing too far from the fort in search of the cows belonging to their family, were ambushed by the Indians, taken prisoners, hurried off on a long and tedious journey to Detroit, where the younger died of a broken heart. Her elder sister remained a prisoner for some years, but finally married a French Canadian, by whom she was permitted to re-visit her friends in Point Pleasant, where she spent several months renewing her childhood connections and acquaintances. But it was not her home, and she took a final leave of her earlier friends to rejoin her husband, who awaited her at Detroit. She closed her eventful life in Montreal, at an advanced age.

Some of the other principal towns in Mason county are Clifton, West Columbia, Letart, Tract, Flat Rock, Henderson, Rock Castle, Brighton, Beech Hill, Arbuckle, Apple Grove, Grimm's Landing, Pomona, Hickory, Ashton and Upland.

This county furnished, in the person of Hon. John Hall, the president of the constitutional convention which framed the first constitution of the state of West Virginia. He began his active life in this county, having come to Point Pleasant with his parents in 1829. They came from Pennsylvania, and the parents, after residing some years in Mason county, returned to that state, but the son remained and became conspicuous as one of the leading citizens of the state. Though he began life as a farmer, he was soon selected for public office. At the age of thirty-seven years he was elected to the general assembly of Virginia, and was re-elected, serving two terms, after which he was chosen a member of the state senate. In 1852 he was elected a presidential elector on the whig ticket, and when West Virginia was set off from the old state he was chosen a member to the constitutional convention and, as above mentioned, was made the president of that body. He proved himself equal to such a distinction and was one of the most active and efficient advocates for the admission of the state into the Union. He furnished two sons for the Union army, both of whom were slain in the

defense of the cause of the Union; both had been educated in military science and both held a commanding rank in their respective regiments. John Hall was born in 1807, in Ireland, and died April 30, 1882. He sleeps beside his two sons, who gave their lives to their country, in the cemetery at Eight Mile Island. Another of the distinguished pioneers of Mason county was John Cantrell, who settled on the banks of the Ohio as early as 1794, when he was but fourteen years of age. In 1802, he removed to the north bank of the Kanawha, but a short distance from the mouth of that stream. He became one of only three settlers who held places on the Kanawha, between Point Pleasant and Charleston. He was one of the first justices of Kanawha county, before its division, and in 1805 he was elected a representative of Mason county in the general assembly of the state, a preferment to which he was several times re-elected. He took part in the war of 1812, with the rank of major of his regiment. He held various county offices, and survived till after the formation of the new state, closing his useful and eventful life on the 17th of June, 1863.

Mason county, by its position upon the Ohio and by being bisected by the Kanawha, has probably a larger amount of what is termed alluvial soil than any other county. It has fifty miles of bottom lands upon the first named stream, and more than thirty miles of the same upon the Kanawha. Consequently its area of fine farming lands is not probably surpassed by any county in the state. All the grains and root plants are raised in profusion in these rich alluvial soils, and the labors of the agriculturist are crowned with an abundant reward. Upon the more hilly portions there are rich deposits of iron ore, which, in quality, rival those of any other portion of the country. The coal found in this region is equal, if not superior in quality, to any found in any other locality, and the means for its transportation are unequalled, its navigable rivers offering unusual facilities in that direction. Salt is found on both sides of the Kanawha river, as well as in its bed, and is reached by boring from 300 to 1,000 feet, the briny element when struck rising to a level of the river. The proximity of coal for the purposes of evaporation, makes the production of salt all the more easy and cheap. The quality of this product is unsurpassed. Taking into account the extent and quality of the iron, coal and salt deposited in this county, and the unsurpassed facilities for transportation in all seasons of the year, there is a splendid future for this county in the development of its exhaustless natural resources. Hardly second to these subterranean products is the supply of lumber to be found in its still primeval forests. White oak, white and yellow poplar, hickory, black walnut, cherry, white ash, maple, beech, white

and yellow pines—in fact almost every species of wood used for building and finishing purposes are found in great abundance and of rare excellence in quality, within the boundaries of Mason county.

Newspapers.—The newspapers in existence at the present time in Mason county consist of *The Mountain Messenger*, a republican sheet begun in 1889, at Point Pleasant, and under the management of T. L. Davies; *The Register*, democratic, begun in 1862, and now conducted by G. W. Tippet; *The State Gazette*, republican, first issued in 1881, and now edited by Miss L. N. Simpson. Considering the extensive circulation of newspapers from the capital city, these journals appear to be in the enjoyment of a very fair patronage, which speaks well for the intelligence and culture of the inhabitants of the county.



CHAPTER XXIII.

AREA OF PUTNAM COUNTY — ITS FORMATION — THE COUNTY SEAT AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS — ITS FIRST COUNTY COURT — TOPOGRAPHY — NATURAL RESOURCES — EARLY SETTLERS — INCIDENTS OF EARLY HISTORY — NEWSPAPERS.



PUTNAM COUNTY has an area of 320 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Mason county and a small portion of Jackson county; on the east by Kanawha; on the south by Kanawha and Lincoln counties, and on the west by Lincoln, Cabell and Mason counties. The county was created by authority of an act of the general assembly of Virginia, passed March 11, 1848. Its county seat is Winfield, and its other principal towns are Pike City, Liberty, Round Knob, Pliny, Buffalo, Hurricane, Teays, Carpenter, Elsinore, Johnson's Shoals, and Poca. The county was formed from portions of Kanawha, Mason and Cabell counties, and its political history is consequently of much more recent date than of those counties. Its first county court met on the 22d of May, 1848, and was composed of the following named justices: Mathew D. Brown, Alexander T. Handley, John C. Thomas, Sr., Mahlon S. Morris, Lawrence A. Washington, Lewis S. Boling, John Morgan, John Ruffner, William A. Alexander and James Smith. Elijah Kimberling was chosen crier *pro tem.*, and Hart C. Forbes was appointed county clerk; George W. Summers, prosecuting attorney; Daniel B. Washington, commissioner of the revenue; Samuel T. Wyatt, surveyor of lands, and Addison Wolf, coroner. The court then named Mathew D. Brown as the first high sheriff of the new county.

The topography of the county is hilly and rolling. Bordering the Kanawha there are bottom lands of about a mile in width, composed of deep loam and of great fertility. The soil upon the hills is of a clayey and calcareous nature, well constituted for the production of wheat and other cereals. Tobacco of an excellent quality is also quite extensively raised, for which the soil is well fitted. A large portion of the county is heavily timbered. Farming, lumbering and mining are the principal industries. Coal is found in great abundance and of fine quality, and limestone and sandstone suitable for building purposes are found in the quarries. The navigable streams, consisting of the Kanawha and Pocotalico, in conjunction with the railway lines, afford extensive means for transportation, and the smaller

streams present extensive water power for the manufacture of flour, lumber, and cloth textures. The shipments of coal, lumber, grain, flour and other products of the mines, of the soil and of the manufacturing industries are quite extensive. Both the climate and the soil upon the hilly portion of the county are peculiarly fitted for the growing of the grape, and the conditions for the production of this luscious fruit offer unlimited and exhaustless resources for profitable production. Cranberries are a spontaneous production of the county, and other wild berries find here a willing soil and a genial climate. These limitless resources of nature only await the stimulus of enterprise and capital to make this county rich and prosperous. In location, in the salubrity of its climate, in the fecundity of its soil, in its great water-ways, affording easy and facile transportation of its agricultural and manufactured products and in those great undeveloped riches which lie hidden under the surface to which allusion has been made in this paragraph, Putnam county is destined at no distant future, to sustain a dense and wealthy population.

Among the early settlers of the county, before it was separated from the other counties of which it then formed a part, were James Conner, who visited this locality in 1775, and fixed upon it as his future home; Charles Conner and James Ellis, who located there in 1799 and John Dudding, who located on the Kanawha nearly opposite Johnson's Shoals about the same year. A little later came Benedict Sanham. Other families soon followed, among whom were William Hensley, who constructed the first grist-mill in the settlement upon the Pocotalico, the Caruther family, the Harmons, the Tacketts, the Asburys, the Nulls and the Dixons. Their operations were at first of a primitive character, but it was not very long before the great natural attractions of the region began to draw others to swell these small beginnings.

Teays Valley, which took its name from the man who first visited it, and who was a relative of Thomas Teays, received its first actual settler in the person of Thomas Reece. He built the first cabin near the center of the valley in the first year of the present century, and his coming was soon supplemented by the arrival of Richard McAllister, George Bentley, Bennett Barister and Samuel Frazier. The tract of country on which Buffalo is located was first visited by Gen. Washington and his corps of surveyors, among whom large portions of contiguous lands were distributed by the government in recognition of their invaluable military services during the French and Indian war. The surveys of these lands were made in the fall of 1770, and the awards of the several portions were made immediately on the completion of the surveys. The Oldaker family located in this

county in 1800, and Jonathan Hill, Thomas Scott, Ira Dillon, William Clark and Lewis Tackett made their appearance in the years 1816-18. The site of Winfield, the present county seat of Putnam county, was first occupied, it is believed, by a person named Jones, in 1815, and he is said to have furnished corn to the boatmen navigating the river, at the low price of twelve and a half cents per bushel. About one mile above Buffalo is a historic spot which has for a century past been pointed out to the visitor of this region as Tackett's Pine, made memorable in the time of the Indian war in the Kanawha valley. About the period of this sanguinary struggle, a man named Tackett had settled near the mouth of Cole river, one of the tributaries of the Kanawha, and in 1786, while engaged in hunting, Tackett was made a prisoner by a roving band of Indians. They made him fast in a canoe and took him down the river to a landing opposite Knob Shoals. From the canoe they marched their prisoner to a pine tree on the summit of the Knob to which they bound him hand and foot. Considering him securely fastened they left him, with the expectation, at least on his part, that they would soon return and make some further disposal of him. These expectations, however, were illusive. He was doomed to spend a dismal night and a long day of suffering in this helpless and painful situation. When hunger and thirst began seriously to affect him, he commenced calling loudly for help, hoping that either friend or foe might come to release him from his intolerable bondage. But his shouts were ineffectual. At length a fearful storm arose and the tempest threatened to prostrate the tree to which he was bound, upon his helpless form. But the storm proved the means of his deliverance. It was attended with a deluge of rain, and, as he was bound with buckskin thongs, happily for him the water so soaked and loosened his bonds that by a desperate effort he was enabled to free himself. He made a quick passage to the river bank and hastily swam to the opposite shore. He had not too soon placed the shoals which were named for him between him and his late captors, who appeared near the starting point of his watery voyage, evidently enraged and disappointed that their captive had, by a strange providence, overreached and escaped them. But he had only taken the initial step toward his complete deliverance. Clendenin's fort, thirty-eight miles distant, was his nearest "city of refuge," and faint and hungry, but with a heart stimulated and upborne by the necessities of his situation, he hurried off upon his long and desperate race, literally never stopping to breathe till he reached that safe retreat. He afterward returned to revisit the scene of his fearful adventure, though not till peace had been established with the savages. He, however, did not re-establish

himself on his claim, but betook himself to his old home to die. Tackett's Pine, like its namesake and one time prisoner, has been dead for many years, and its remains, like his own, have mostly returned to their original mould, but the spot upon which both stood through that trying episode, the one in hopeless despair and the other racked by the fury of the elements, will be memorable to their latest posterity. The incident is one of those romances in real life, stranger and far more interesting than fiction.

The site upon which Winfield, the county seat of Putnam county, is located, was originally owned by Charles Brown, who was the owner of 400 acres of land, upon a part of which the town is built. Near this point Mr. Brown established a ferry across the river, as far back as 1818. The first hotel in the town was built by George C. Boyer in 1850. The act of incorporation of Winfield was passed by the general assembly in February, 1868. Buffalo is distinguished as the oldest town on the Kanawha between Charleston, the capital of the state, and Point Pleasant, the principal town in Mason county, and one of the most historic towns in the Kanawha valley. The site of Buffalo originally belonged to a Mr. Clarke, was transferred to his daughter, Mary A. Clarke, by gift, who afterward married Benjamin K. Craig. He, in 1834, proceeded to lay out the town, but it was not incorporated till about three years later.

In a sanitary point of view, Putnam county, in common with the whole Kanawha valley, is most favorably located. The winters are comparatively mild, and there is none of the oppressive heat in summer which prevails in even higher latitudes where the face of the country is less variegated. The air is healthful and bracing and the springs from the more hilly regions afford pure water. The malarial atmosphere which prevails in countries upon a nearer level with the sea, or in the vicinity of extensive marshes, is not known here, nor are the mountain springs contaminated with the overflow of surface water, impregnated with hurtful organic substances. The conditions of healthfulness are answered in every particular in this region, favored by natural advantages to a superior degree.

The incidents of the early history of the county are unique and interesting. Though remote from the earlier settlements of the Old Dominion, it formed a portion of the actual theater of the long-continued tripartite struggle between the French, the Indians and the Americans for its permanent possession. In its most perfect development, when its hidden treasury of ores shall be brought to the surface and utilized, when its dense forests, rich with woods for mechanical purposes, shall be converted into lumber, its agricultural and manufacturing possibilities brought

out and its great natural currents for transportation shall more fully become the medium of inter-state traffic, it will become the abiding place and heritage of a dense and prosperous citizenship, where progress, civilization and refinement shall find a favorite home.

Newspapers.—There are at present only two newspapers published in Putnam county, both issued at Winfield, the county seat. *The Putnam Democrat* was established in 1876, and, as its name implies, takes the democratic view in its politics. It is under the management of J. W. Miller. *The Irrepressible* is a republican organ and was first issued in 1879. P. C. Stephens is its proprietor. The population of the county compared with that of surrounding counties is small in number, but its local press appears to be well supported, indicating that its ratio of readers is fully sustained.

19—B.



CHAPTER XXIV.

FORMATION OF FAYETTE COUNTY—THE COUNTY SEAT—THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS—MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES—TOPOGRAPHY—HISTORIC INCIDENTS—JOHN R. PEYTON—MARSHALL'S PILLAR—CLIMATE—NEWSPAPERS.



FAYETTE COUNTY was formed in 1831, by detaching certain portions from Kanawha, Greenbrier, Nicholas and Logan counties. It is bounded on the north by Kanawha and Nicholas counties, on the east by Nicholas and Greenbrier, on the south by Summers and Raleigh, and on the west by portions of Raleigh and Kanawha counties. It contains 740 square miles. It takes its name from that illustrious foreigner who so generously espoused the cause of the American colonies when the oppressions of the mother country became too grave to be longer endured—the brave, patriotic, disinterested La Fayette. The county seat, Fayetteville, also takes its name from the same distinguished and venerated personage. The other principal towns in the county are: Dietz, Gauley Bridge, Clifty, Ansted, Victor, Mountain Cove, Russellville, Maywood, Raven's Eye, Hawk's Nest, Dempsey, Kincaid, Mossy, Oak Hill, Leb Long, Boyd's, Mount Hope, and the several railroad towns of Quinimont, McKendree, Stonecliff, River View, Fire Creek, Sewell Depot, Caperton and Nuttallburgh. The Gauley and New rivers here form a junction, a little below which the famous Gauley Falls are seen. Both the mineral and agricultural advantages to be availed of in this county, are strong incentives for the lavish outlay of capital and industry within its borders. An abundant reward awaits such outlay. The surface of the county is hilly, mountainous, and the elevation of the table land is high. The soil, even upon the mountains is fertile, its formation being a rich, light loam, peculiarly adapted to the production of tobacco. Upon the Meadow river there are some fine bottom lands; the depth of soil varies from six to twelve inches. Besides tobacco, the soil is finely adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley and all varieties of grasses. The principal exports of the county are coal, timber, tobacco and cattle, for the last of which its hills affords the finest pasturage. The mining, farming, lumbering and stock-raising industries find ample markets in Richmond, Baltimore, Cincin-

nati and New York, to which the facilities for transportation are easy, and at low rates. The varieties of coal found in the mines are soft bituminous, splint and cannel. For building purposes, the quarries contain an abundant supply of excellent sandstone, and the mineral springs send out a generous flow of health-giving waters. The coal resources are being largely worked, lumber is manufactured into barrels and other commodities. The many sites for waterpowers are taken advantage of for various milling and manufacturing purposes. The Kanawha, the Gauley and the New rivers are all navigable for steamboats and batteaux, and afford extensive facilities for the carrying trade for many months of the year, and the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad supplements these facilities when navigation is impracticable, eventually there will be a complete system of canals, which, in conjunction with the navigable streams and the railroads, will make the opportunities for travel and transportation all that can be desired.

Among the historic incidents which distinguished this county, it is said to have been in part the scene of a remarkable local romance entitled "New Hope, or the Rescue," illustrating some of the strongest and most impressive features of frontier life, the interest of the work being heightened by the fact of its unknown authorship. The county was also for some years the residence of a well-known individual in the person of John Rowsee Peyton, whose eccentricities of character made him widely famous. He was the son of Capt. Garnett Peyton of the United States army, and a native of Madisonville, Va. There he was born December 6, 1806, and when of sufficient age to be entrusted from home, he was sent to the Staunton academy to perfect his common school education. In 1845 he acquired an estate in Fayette county, to which he removed and engaged in stock-raising. This business he followed up to the time of the breaking out of the civil war. Though a full-blooded Virginian he was strongly opposed to the secession movement. His political affiliations were with the old whig party, and he was constitutionally a unionist. But when the outbreak really came he was not able to resist the popular pressure of his neighborhood, and though then of an age that ought to have exempted him from military duty and of an excessively corpulent frame, he offered himself to the Confederate service, and enlisted in a Virginia regiment, attached to the Stonewall brigade. His first experience upon the battle field was in the desperate struggle at Bull Run, the first regular engagement of the war. But he was little fitted for such violent service, and after this, his initial baptism in the war's dread occupation, he was detailed for recruiting service in the southwestern part of the old state. His end was as melancholy as his disposition had been bright

and humorous. He was assassinated in 1862 by three Confederate deserters who had drawn him into an ambush near the summit of Bent Mountain at the foot of which, at an inn, he had stopped for dinner while journeying through Roanoke county. He had undertaken the ascent of the mountain and when he had nearly reached the top upon horseback, the concealed assassins fired a volley of musketry at him which brought him lifeless to the ground. The dastardly homicide was perpetrated in cold blood, possibly under the apprehension that Col. Peyton might have been in search of them and, though they were disguised, his presence might lead to their capture. But the assassins did not escape detection; they were caught and tried and one of them expiated his crime upon the gallows at Salem.

One of the notable points indicated on the map of Fayette county is Hawk's Nest, more properly named Marshall's Pillar. It is a steep and lofty formation upon the river banks, one of those strange freaks of nature which excite the wonder and admiration of the naturalist and attract the curiosity of all beholders. In 1812, Chief Justice Marshall made an official visit to the spot as one of the Virginia commissioners, and his was the first to ascertain its lofty height, having placed himself upon its elevated summit. Hence its more proper name. It towers 1,612 feet above the bed of New river, and 2,363 feet above tide water. One hundred and seventy-seven feet above the level of the river is a coal vein of two and a half feet in thickness. At 978 feet elevation a seam of bituminous coal occurs, eleven feet in thickness. At 1,178 feet, three to four feet of splint are found. The next four veins are composed of splint and cannel, varying from three feet four inches, to ten feet six inches in thickness. The summit formation is of black flint. The space between the first and second coal seams is filled with conglomerate occupying some 400 feet of elevation. This point is well worth a visit from anyone in quest of nature's wonders.

The climatic conditions which prevail in this county as regards healthfulness, are like those which characterize the Kanawha valley at large, but it has more than the average range of hilly country, which circumstance contributes largely to the purity of its atmosphere. The mountainous character of its surface gives it protection from the bleak winds which sweep over level countries, and the same cause produces a delicious coolness in summer. A comparatively equable temperature of neither too torrid nor frigid, is conducive to healthfulness and longevity. There are medicinal springs whose waters give tone and vigor to the human system, and supplement the beneficent properties of the air, by which the health of the diseased is restored

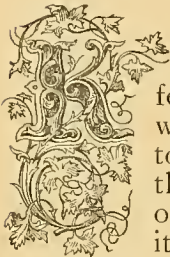
and that of the sound preserved and perpetuated. These are some of the characteristic advantages which make Fayette county desirable as a permanent residence and a favorite resort for the transient seekers of health and pleasure.

Newspapers.—The capital of a state is likely to be the place of issue of the larger number of newspapers, and the Kanawha valley is largely supplied from Charleston, a short but comprehensive history of whose press is to be found under the annals of Kanawha county. The number of newspapers in Fayette county is quite limited, and by the latest returns, consists of the *Fayette Democrat*, begun in 1883, at Fayetteville, the county seat, democratic in politics, and owned by Buell Lewis, and the *West Virginia Free Press*, established in 1890 at Fayetteville by W. A. Brazie, republican in politics.



CHAPTER XXV.

THE FORMATION OF KANAWHA COUNTY — THE FIRST SETTLER — THE SITE OF CHARLESTON — THE FIRST COUNTY COURT — CLIMATE — MINING INTERESTS — FRUIT — NEWSPAPERS.



KANAWHA COUNTY has, from time to time, suffered a diminution of its former ample proportions, which as its population increased might have made it too unwieldy. This diminution has been caused by the formation from its original territory of several other counties or parts of counties now contiguous to it. It was itself formed in 1789, from Greenbrier and Montgomery counties, and became one of the pioneer counties of western Virginia. Its area at that time was 2,090 square miles, and its population numbered 9,334. Since the period of its formation it has been whittled down from its first imperial dimensions, like a father dividing up his real possessions to his descendants, to only 980 square miles—about one tenth its first size. It is at present bounded on the north by portions of Putnam, Jackson and Roane counties, on the east by Roane, Clay and Nicholas counties, on the south by Fayette county, and on the west by Boone and Putnam counties. It takes its name from the important river which flows through a portion of its territory. Charleston is the county seat as it is also the capital of the state. Its mineral area within its original boundaries was greater than that of any other in the Union.

The first settler within the present limits of the county was Walter Kelly, who settled on what is now called Kelly's creek in honor of his name. This creek empties into the Kanawha, twenty miles above Charleston, the county seat. At that time he was what in later times has been called a squatter; his title was then called a "tomahawk title," which was a tacit agreement among the hunters, trappers and other settlers of the western region, that by blazing the dimensions of his claim upon a tree near a spring, cutting his name in the bark of the tree and giving the date of his claim, his tract was located and no one thereafter disputed his title. His claim, thus recorded, embraced several hundred acres of land. Here he reared a log cabin and cleared a field for farming purposes. His nearest neighbors were a white settlement in Greenbrier county, fully eighty miles

off, where a fort had been erected for protection from marauding bands of Indians who infested the country on every side. Kelly's adventure was ill-advised and reckless, considering his environment and his remoteness from succor in case of an Indian attack. The Indians about this time were preparing to make a general attack upon the white settlements. Col. Charles Lewis, who was then in command at Williamsburg, had sent out instructions to have notice given along the Greenbrier river of the evil intentions of the savages. An express was sent to Kelly. When it arrived at Kelly's cabin there were present Capt. John Field, who had been in active service during the French war, and was then engaged in making surveys, a young Scotchman and a negro woman who accompanied Field. On learning of the state of affairs, Kelly immediately dispatched his family to Greenbrier, under the protection of his brother. Capt. Field did not apprehend immediate danger, and so determined to remain at the cabin with Kelly. Left with no persons but the Scotchman and the negro woman, Kelly and Field had not long to wait before the reality of the danger of which they had been warned became evident. The Kelly family had hardly passed out of hearing before a party of Indians who had been in ambush made their appearance. Kelly was shot and instantly killed. Field made his escape and hid himself in a cornfield. The cabin was invested, the negro woman killed, and the young Scotchman was made a prisoner. Kelly's family reached Greenbrier settlement and gave the alarm, prompted by their fears for the safety of those they had left behind. Capt. Stuart, who was at the fort under the command of Col. Lewis, undertook to raise a volunteer force to go to the rescue of Kelly and his companions, in which he succeeded, but this force had not proceeded far on the way before they met Field, who, nearly naked and without food, had run eighty miles to apprise them of the fate of Kelly. Capt. Stuart then returned to the fort, deeming it advisable to prepare more thoroughly for the anticipated attack of the savages. But as if fate had decreed the discomfiture of the Kelly family, two more of them soon fell victims to another party of Indians, who were prowling around the settlements on Muddy creek. An account of this bloody episode, found in the *Chronicles of Border Warfare*, closes with this part of a paragraph: "As the daughter of Walter Kelly was walking with her uncle (who had conducted the family from the Kanawha), some distance from the house, which had been converted into a temporary fort, and in which they lived, they were discovered and fired upon, the latter was killed and scalped, and the former, being overtaken in her flight, was taken into captivity." The next adventurers who located at Kelly's creek, were Maj. "Billy" Morris and his family, including

three of his brothers. They all located at this place and became the first permanent settlers in the county.

The site on which Charleston now stands, with a large contiguous tract, was first granted by Lord Dunmore to Major Thomas Bullitt, in 1772. Without even seeing his possessions, Major Bullitt, in 1786, sold to Mr. George Clendenin, that portion of his grant now covered by the county seat. The deed was made before the county was formed, but the exact date of Mr. Clendenin's occupancy of his purchase is shrouded in uncertainty. It is regarded, however, as certain, that he was the first settler of the town, and in 1786 or 1787, it is certain that he built a fort on the river bank, which took his name. Clendenin's fort, in 1788, became the place of refuge for a portion of the family of Lewis Tackett, whose home on Coal river was destroyed by the Shawnee Indians. That part of the family who could not reach the fort, fell into the hands of the savages. The construction of Clendenin's fort was followed by several other log cabins which stood for many years as reminders of the early times.

The first county court which convened at Charleston, met in Clendenin's residence on the 5th day of October, 1789. The justices in attendance were Thomas Lewis, Robert Clendenin, Francis Watkins, Charles McClurg, Benjamin Strother, William Clendenin, David Robinson, George Alderson, Leonard Morris and James Van Bibber. Thomas Lewis was chosen sheriff, William H. Cavendish, clerk; Reuben Slaughter, county surveyor, and Benjamin Strother, David Robinson and John Van Bibber, commissioners of revenue.

Charleston was incorporated as a town by an act of the Virginia legislature passed December 19, 1794. By the same act Reuben Slaughter, Andrew Donnally, Sr., William Clendenin, John Morris, Sr., George Alderson, Abraham Baker, John Young and William Morris were named as the first board of trustees. At the first sitting of the county court, George Clendenin was ordered to erect buildings for the use of the county. At the term begun on the 6th of January, 1792, a county prison was ordered to be contracted for. At the March term the following order verbatim was entered: "Ordered that the sheriff do let to the lowest bidder, the building of a prison for the county of Kanawha, twelve feet square, with two floors, one of earth in the bank of the hill facing the Kanawha, and the other laid over with logs as close as possible; the house to be between floors seven feet, covered cabin fashion. The bolts, bars and locks upon as economical a plan as possible; and that the clerk on behalf of the court of this county give his bond to the undertaker or undertakers for the payment of the sum the said building is undertaken for; and that he also take bond and security of the undertaker or undertakers,

on or before the 1st of July next, to have the same completed." The building was built in the present residence part of the city, on Kanawha street, within a few hundred yards of the Clendenin block-house. Sheriff George Alderson entered his protest against the building on the score of insufficiency, and for the reason that it was partly underground, but in spite of the protest the work proceeded, the jail was constructed in strict accordance with the order of the court and was used for jail purposes for a number of years. The first court house was ordered to be built at the March term of the court, 1796. The contract for a portion of the work is a unique document, and is in the following language: "That Guthridge Slaughter be allowed \$128 for doing the inside work of the court house, in the manner following, viz.: two good floors, two doors, four windows, one pair of stairs and stair door, a fashionable seat for the magistrates and clerk, attorneys' table, bench and bar; the work all to be done in a workman-like manner, to be well chinked and daubed, together with window shutters. The said undertaker to give bond with security for the true and faithful performance of said work in six months from this time." The lot upon which this pretentious public building was erected was bought by the county of George Alderson, for which he was paid \$100. The building was constructed of logs, was one story in height, and was about thirty feet in width by forty in length. It contained two jury rooms, about fourteen feet square, and stood immediately in front of the present court house, and on the same lot. The building may well be judged, if now in existence, would not be considered a good sample of modern architecture, but it would be a most curious and interesting relic. The first county clerk's office was ordered built in 1802, and it was stipulated that it should be constructed of stone or brick, if of stone, the outside to be stuccoed, the roof to be laid with jointed shingles, the doors and windows and shutters to be handsomely painted, and the whole finished in a good and workman-like manner.

Within the range of the original county there are abundant evidences of a pre-historic race of inhabitants, the relics of whose buildings and implements are dissimilar to those of any of the Indian tribes in existence at the earliest exploration of the country by the whites. The origin, character, habits and pursuits of these earlier occupiers of the soil will doubtless have to be forever left to conjecture and speculation.

The attachment of the Indians for this portion of Virginia was such that their incursions did not cease till considerable progress toward its settlement by the white race had been made. Shortly after the beginning of the present century, while several persons, namely: James Staten, Leonard Morris, William

Morris, John Young and John Jones, were returning to their homes after having been in attendance in court at Charleston for several days, they were made painfully conscious of the presence of their insidious enemies. Their destination was in the vicinity of the falls of Kanawha, and late in the afternoon, as they were crossing, on horseback, a small branch of that river, just below the village of Cannelton, they were fired upon by a band of the red men who had been lying in ambush, evidently for that very purpose. James Staten was instantly killed, and two or three others were slightly wounded, but all the survivors put spurs to their horses, and such was their speed that they were soon out of harm's way. This incident gave a significant name to the stream they were crossing, and it was ever afterward known as "Staten's Run." A somewhat similar incident gave its name to Hale's Spring. This spring was on the opposite shore of the stream from the house of Mr. Clendenin, who had in his employ about the year 1789, a young man by the name of Hale. Hale was an excellent marksman, and when he pointed his rifle at a deer or an Indian, and pulled the trigger, there was pretty sure to be a death in front of him. From this circumstance he had doubtless attracted the attention and awakened the ire of the Indians, who were continually prowling about in the vicinity. One day Hale had occasion to cross the river with a companion in a canoe to procure each, a pail of water from the spring. They both took the precaution to carry their rifles along, being well aware of the presence of Indians in the neighborhood. In a fair, open field fight, they would undoubtedly have proved a match for their assailants, but they were not on the alert for a hidden foe. They had filled their pails with the cool beverage, and were re-crossing the stream, when they were fired upon by a group of Indians who had secreted themselves behind a clump of trees near the spring. Hale was shot through the head and instantly killed, but his companion, whose name the legend has failed to perpetuate, saved himself by instantly plunging into the water and keeping his head beneath the surface as long as he could hold his breath only bobbing up to take a needed but hasty inspiration, and quickly diving down again, while the bullets whistled harmlessly above him. He finally reached the shore, and was soon safely ensconced within the walls of the block-house. This adventure gave the name both to the spring and to Hale's branch. Almost every creek in the county is similarly connected with some early tradition, which gives to its name a historic significance, and which serves to perpetuate the name and deeds of some of the early settlers. Most of these traditions, too, have intimate relation to the Indian barbarities which for a long period, kept the pioneers in a state of constant watchfulness and alarm.

In common with the entire valley of the Kanawha, the inhabitants of this county are blessed with a serene and healthful climate. The atmospheric conditions for salubriousness are not excelled in any portion of the Union. Extremes of heat and cold are not known, and there are no low swampy lands to impart malaria to the air. Consumption or febrile diseases have no place here, and the pure, limpid waters which have their sources in almost every locality, help to perfect these sanitary conditions. The winters are only long enough to furnish a delightful and invigorating change from the warmer temperatures of summer, and every season of the year has its peculiar charms. The autumns are especially delightful. There is no climate in which the requisites of health, comfort and pleasure are more fully and exactly met than in this favored land.

Though the mining interests of the county have somewhat contributed to keep the agricultural industries in the back ground, there is fine, productive soil in Kanawha county, which is admirably adapted to the cultivation of all the grains and root plants, and sorghum and tobacco of a fine grade can be raised with success. All the fruits, both indigenous and exotic which are to be found in the temperate zone, here find a most friendly soil and genial climate. Upon the mountains, fine cranberries are a spontaneous production, and the grape in all its varieties here finds favorite exposures for its amplest growth. The raising of this luscious fruit is attracting great attention, and every effort in that direction is crowned with success. The county is well adapted to sheep raising and the production of wool might be made a leading agricultural industry. There are water-powers sufficient to do the woolen manufacturing for the world, and the resources of the county only need developing in the direction of wool-raising and woolen manufacturing to make these interests the source of great wealth to the county. The means of transportation are or can be made adequate to every demand of the producing resources. The Kanawha river is navigable for an extended stretch. It is a placid and easy flowing stream, obstructed by no dangerous shoals to interfere with the passage of large size boats. The stream varies in width from 600 to 900 feet, but its supply of water from mountain tributaries is constant, it is rarely obstructed by ice in winter and it as rarely becomes shoal by drouth in summer. Most of its tributaries are smooth and deep and are navigable for batteaux and rafts for the facile carriage of coal, iron ore or lumber with which the county abounds. As the general improvement of the country progresses, carriage by canals will become more and more in vogue, and railroad companies will compete for their full share of the carrying trade. The susceptibilities of the country for production are but in their infancy. Capital, in-

dustry and enterprise will increase them in a geometric ratio till something of the capacities of the soil, the mines and the facilities for carrying are brought into use. The county has before it a bright and prosperous future.

Newspapers.—The rise and progress of newspapers furnishes a good gauge of the advance of civilization, and a short history of the press is a proper accompaniment of the history of any county. The first newspaper established at the county seat of Kanawha county was called the *Kanawha Patriot*, was published by H. P. Gaines in the year 1819. In the year 1820 Mason Campbell began the publication of the *Western Courier*, which survived for two years, but five years later the same gentleman started the *Western Virginian*, the publication of which he continued until 1829. He then sold out to other parties, who changed the name to the *Western Register*, but continued its publication for only one year. A year or two afterward Mason Campbell and Ezra Walker began the publication of the *Kanawha Banner*, which survived until 1834, when followed by a paper of smaller size, called the *Kanawha Patriot*, a political organ of the whig pursuasion. In 1840, Pate & Hickey established the first democratic journal, the *Jeffersonian*, but at that time the whigs largely predominated in the county, and the paper only had the brief existence of one year. In 1842, E. W. Newton began the issue of a whig paper, called the *Kanawha Republican*. The *Western Virginian* was the second democratic venture, in 1851, by Thompson & Gardner. The paper survived but little longer than its democratic predecessor. The paper was succeeded by the *Kanawha Valley Star*, by John Rundell, and this paper lived to record the opening of the civil war. In 1864, S. S. and E. T. Moore began the issue of the first republican paper, the *West Virginia Journal*. In 1870, H. S. Walker & Co. established the *West Virginia Courier*, first a weekly, then a daily and finally a tri-weekly paper. The *Baptist Record*, by J. B. Hardwicke, D. D., was started in 1870, but it had a short life. The same year the *Charleston Herald* was started by John Brisben Walker, which was issued for two years. The *Kanawha Daily*, in 1871 had a short existence, under the charge of Thomas Hughes & Co. In 1872 C. B. Webb issued the *Kanawha Chronicle*, at first independent in politics, but in 1876 espousing the cause of the democracy. The papers in present existence are the *Kanawha Gazette*, democratic, established in 1877 as a weekly; issued as a daily since 1888; M. W. Donnally, proprietor; the *Kanawha Democrat*, by P. M. Noyes; *The Nonpareil*, independent, 1877, weekly till 1890, then daily, by J. V. Henderson; the *Star*, republican, daily, 1881; weekly in 1885; R. H. Mahone; the *State Tribune*, republican, 1881; M. B. Reber, manager; the *West Virginia School Journal*, educational; 1881, by B. S. Morgan.

PRIOR COUNTY JURISDICTION IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

It may be interesting in this connection to give a brief account of the division of the jurisdiction of counties in what is now the Kanawha valley with some reference to the whole state of West Virginia. In Withers' "Chronicles of Border Warfare" is the following:

"At the fall session of the colonial legislature, in 1738, the counties of Frederick and Augusta were formed out of Orange. The country included within the boundaries of the Potomac river on the north and the Blue Ridge on the east and a line to be run from the head spring of Hedgman, to the head spring of the Potomac, on the south and west to be the county of Frederick; the remainder of the state west of the Blue Ridge to the utmost limits of Virginia to constitute Augusta. Within its limits were included not only a considerable portion of West Virginia as she now is, but an extent of territory out of which has been already carved four states possessing great natural advantages and the extreme fertility of whose soil will enable them to support perhaps a more dense population than any other portion of North America of equal dimensions."

Before the year 1738 all this region had been included in the county of Orange.

The oldest of the four counties in the Great Kanawha valley is Kanawha, and from which, as originally formed, the others have been principally carved. Kanawha county was formed in 1789 and was taken from Greenbrier and Montgomery. The last named county was formed from Fincastle in 1777 and Greenbrier was taken from Montgomery and Botetourt in 1778. Botetourt was taken from Augusta in 1770, while Augusta, as above stated, was formed from Orange in 1738. Fincastle was formed in 1772 out of Botetourt, and in 1777 was abolished as a separate county, its territory being divided into Washington, Montgomery and Kentucky. An anomaly in the erection of a county was afforded in the case of the district of West Augusta. Jos. A. Waddell, in his "Annals of Augusta County, Virginia," says: "The district of West Augusta seems to have been evolved rather than created by law. Its existence was first recognized by the legislature during the session which began October 7, 1776, when an act was passed 'for ascertaining the boundary between the county of Augusta and the district of West Augusta.' The boundary of the district was thus described: 'Beginning on the Allegheny mountains, between the heads of Potowmack, Cheat and Greenbrier rivers, thence along the ridge of mountains which divides the waters of Cheat river from those of Green-

brier and that branch of the Monongahela river called Tyger's valley, to the Monongahela river; thence up the said river and the west fork thereof to Bingerman's creek on the north side of the said west fork; thence up the said creek to the head thereof; thence in a direct course to the head of Middle Island creek, a branch of the Ohio; and thence to the Ohio, including all the waters of the said creek in the aforesaid district of West Augusta; all that territory lying to the northward of the aforesaid and to the westward of the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland, shall be decreed and is hereby declared to be within the district of West Augusta.'

"The act proceeded to divide the district into three counties of Ohio, Yohogania and Monongalia. The greater part of Yohogania fell within the territory of Pennsylvania and the boundary line between that state and Virginia was established; and the residue was by act of 1785, added to Ohio county, and Yohogania became extinct.

"We may state that the rhetorical declaration about West Augusta, attributed to Washington at a dark day during the war is sheer fiction. What Washington said in the simplest terms was that if driven to extremity he would retreat to Augusta county, in Virginia, and there make a stand."

CHAPTER XXVI.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

BANKS are the arteries of commerce, and there is no more certain way to determine the health and prosperity of trade than to ascertain the condition of these avenues through which flow the large volume of business. A season of disaster to banks is always one in which the tradesmen and people complain of financial distress. The greatest of German statesmen has said in substance, that the next great European war will have its initial engagements fought out in the bourses of that continent. The recent financial maneuvers between the nations of the old world, and the simultaneous prophecies of war, seem to confirm the prediction and at the same time prove that banks are perhaps the greatest feature of modern sociology. With the rise of important business projects in the Kanawha valley can be dated the appearance of banks, and as the commercial interests of this valley have grown, so have banking institutions increased and prospered.

The first institution of this kind in this portion of the state was established in 1832. That was when nearly all the states had what was known as the state bank. Soon after that date was inaugurated the system of wildcat banking, which was attended with such direful consequences in many portions of the land, but more particularly in the states lying farther to the west. In the year just named the State Bank of Virginia established at Charleston, a branch, of which J. C. McFarland was made president, Samuel Hannah, cashier, and J. M. Doddridge, teller.

At that time salt manufacturing was developing into such proportions as to render exchange and banking facilities almost necessary. Upon the decline of that industry the coal and lumbering interests grew into such magnitude as to require additional accommodation from local banks. Under that old and sometimes disputed commercial adage, "the demand regulates the supply," new organizations of ample capital were instituted at various periods.

At the present time there are four banks in that part of the Kanawha valley, of which these volumes treat. Three of them are at Charleston, and are known as the Charleston National, the

Citizens' National, and the Kanawha Valley bank. Of these, according to the latest reports at hand, the first named has a paid in capital of \$100,000, with a surplus of \$20,000, and undivided profits, \$5,000. Its president is L. Prichard, and cashier, E. A. Reid. The Citizens' National has a capital of \$125,000. Its officers are Neil Robinson, president; William A. McCorkle, vice-president, and W. T. McClurg, cashier. The Kanawha Valley bank has a paid in capital of \$150,000, and \$130,000 in undivided profits. The president is J. Q. Dickinson, and R. T. Oney is cashier.

The total banking capital for Charleston is thus seen to be \$375,000, on which there is a surplus of \$20,000, and undivided profits amounting to \$135,000. It is probable that but few cities in the United States can make a better showing than this with an equal population. With such ample provisions for banking accommodations, Charleston's citizens may well feel proud. Many persons in the small adjoining towns recognizing the advantages to be derived from transacting business through trustworthy and reliable banks, have availed themselves of those at Charleston, and this affords a reciprocal gain to the banks. The other bank in the Kanawha valley is located at Point Pleasant. Indeed, this is the only other town of sufficient size that would seem to warrant the establishment of such an institution. The position occupied by Point Pleasant is such as to derive many commercial benefits which its neighboring towns cannot hope to enjoy. The steady growth of trade at that place long since induced prudent business men to launch in the banking business, and the enterprise has proved to be of much good to the public as well as a desirable source of profit to the proprietors. The present bank at that place is known as the Merchants' National, and has a capital of \$50,000, and a surplus of \$10,000. John McColloch is president and T. Stribling cashier.

Banking and Commercial Laws.—The banking laws of West Virginia are in the main liberal. Banks are not required to make public their condition nor are they obliged to make report of any sort to state officials. The laws of the state require that a company doing a banking business shall have a capital stock of at least \$25,000, but not more than \$500,000. The stockholders are individually liable for an amount equal to their shares in the bank above the amount for all liabilities incurred while such stockholders. Savings banks may be organized by thirteen persons without being a joint stock company, but such banks must be managed by a board of trustees, certified to, as proper persons for such business by the judge of the circuit court of the county wherein the bank is to be located. In banks of this kind the deposit must be invested in first mortgages or trust deeds on real estate, bonds or securities of the United States, or other

municipal securities or they may be loaned on personal security. Ten per cent. of the fund shall be kept on hand to meet current expenses and payments in excess of receipts.

Acknowledgments may be taken before a notary public, a recorder, prothonotary, the clerk of any court of record or commissioner appointed to act within any state by the governor of this state and must be duly authenticated by the seal annexed to such acknowledgment. The acknowledgment of a married woman must be certified to, as having been examined apart from her husband, and that the deed or writing had been fully explained to her, and that she declared her willingness to execute the same and had no desire to retract it.

There is no law regulating assignments for the benefit of creditors by insolvency. Assignments of that kind are sometimes made, but they do not affect a discharge of the debt. A debtor under arrest may procure a discharge by conveying all his property which the law does not exempt. Deeds of assignment should be acknowledged and filed in the office of the clerk of the county court. When real estate is assigned, the wife should join in the assignment under seal and acknowledgment in order to bar her right of dower.

A writ of attachment will be issued upon affidavit by the creditor that the debtor is a non-resident and has left or is about to leave the state or that he conceals himself so that summons cannot be served; or that he is removing or about to remove his property out of the state; or that he is converting his property into money with the design of defrauding his creditors; or that he has disposed of his property with the intention of defrauding his creditors; or that he has property or choses in action which he conceals; or that he has fraudulently contracted the debt for which the action was brought. The creditor must give bond and the sheriff is then obliged to take the property attached into his possession. Money or other property due the debtor in the hands of a third person may be garnisheed.

Justices of the peace have civil jurisdiction in actions where the amount demanded does not exceed \$300 and where the title to real estate is not involved in the case. In each county a circuit court is held which has jurisdiction in cases where the debt exceeds \$50. The clerks of county court have full probate power through the sanction of the court.

Immediately upon the close of a term of court at which a judgment has been rendered an execution may be issued, which is returnable in ninety days. In justice's courts, stay of execution may be had as follows: Less than \$50, two months; \$50 to \$100, four months; over \$100, six months. There is no stay in the higher court. A property sold under execution, deed of trust or mortgage when foreclosed, can not be redeemed.

A homestead to the value of \$1,000 may be exempted from execution under these provisions: Where the property is willed or given to the debtor (being a husband or parent) as a homestead, and such persons previous to contracting any debt, must place a declaration of his intention on the land record of the county, to keep such property as a homestead. Besides this to the value of \$200 in personal property, the debtor is entitled to an exemption. Judgments bear six per cent. interest, which is the legal rate of interest throughout the state, excepting that incorporated companies may borrow money at higher rates.

A judgment is a lien upon all real estate but it must be filed in the county clerk's office within ninety days to secure it against innocent purchasers. Actions on store accounts must be brought within three years; accounts between merchants within five years; contracts not in writing or in writing and not under seal, five years; contracts under seal, twenty years; to recover land, ten years.

A wife's property acquired from any other source than her husband, is held for her separate use, but the husband must join in the conveyance of realty. A widow is entitled to one-third of her husband's real estate of which he was seized at any time during coverture unless her dower shall have been legally relinquished.

From the first day in February in each year, taxes on real estate become a lien upon it and draw six per cent. interest thereafter until paid. Sales are held every two years for property which has previously returned as delinquent and not redeemed or sold for taxes, interest and fifteen per cent. penalty. A year is allowed for redemption.

If the reader has pursued these two volumes thus far he will see that they treat of a valley favored beyond most localities. Here a bounteous providence has exhausted the catalogue of those things which go to make a nation rich and powerful. The mines yield their inexhaustible product to man with a readiness that is nowhere else surpassed. In no other place does the earth give forth such a variety of her valuable stores. The fertility of the soil in the Kanawha valley is renowned through the whole land, and the prodigality of its harvests is a source of great delight and profit to its industrious denizens as well as a cause of surprise and admiration to the stranger. Its forests are prolific in all the valuable timbers that are anywhere indigenous to the United States, and the manufacturing of lumber is nowhere attended with more remunerative returns than in the valley of the Great Kanawha. It is probable that no portion of our land is

more highly favored with those natural highways of commerce, navigable rivers, thus rendering the great heart of the continent tributary to the enterprising business men of this region. Man, too, has done his part for this favored place, and the telegraph and railway place it at the threshold of the greatest markets of the world.

In addition to this profusion of bounties on every hand, Nature has here dressed the land in her most luxurious attire. On all sides may be seen the useful blended in a striking and picturesque panorama of beauty. The landscape is made up of mountain and meadow, trees and towns, river and railway. The constant surprises that await the eye in this valley are always sufficient to rouse the weary traveler in the swiftly gliding railway coach and lure him to look again upon the passing picture.



